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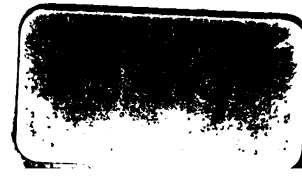

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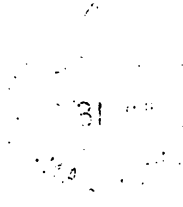

CHURCH WORK AND LIFE

IN

ENGLISH MINSTERS

BY

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D. F.S.A.

PRÆCENTOR OF CHICHESTER

AUTHOR OF 'TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS'

'Diverse and great solemn and honourable monasteries of the Realm wherein, thanks be to GOD, religion was well kept and observed'—*Act 27 Henry VIII. c.* 28, § 1

VOL. II.

INTRODUCTION

THE ENGLISH STUDENT'S MONASTICON

WITH A MAP AND REPRESENTATIVE GROUND PLANS

London

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1879

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1. The initial letters within brackets represent the names of the several Orders.

B(enedictine) C(istercian) Car(thusian) Cl(ugniac) } Monks. A(ustin) C(anons) P(remonstratensian) } Regular Canons. N(uns). Prec(eptory) Knights.

Coll(egiate) for Secular Canons.

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CHURCH WORK AND LIFE

IN

ENGLISH MINSTERS.

PART V.—HISTORICAL.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MONASTERIES IN ENGLAND.

1. Celtic Monasteries.

The Celtic Monasteries of Britain resembled the humble model of Lindisfarne, where, about 652, St. Aidan's successor built a church after the manner of the Scots, not of stone, but of hewn oak, and thatched it with reeds (Bede, lib. iii. c. 25). Laestingau only in process of time received a stone church (Bede, lib. iii. c. 23), and Bishop Eadbert in 688 leaded the roofs and plated the walls of that on the Holy Isle. At Bangor there was so great a multitude of monks that, the convent being divided into seven companies, with their several presidents, none contained less than three hundred brethren, who all lived by the labour of their hands (Bede, lib. ii. c. 2). It had many churches, probably small oratories (W. Malm., lib. iv. sc. 186). The influence of St. German and his companions Dubricius of Llandaff and Iltutus, founder of the college of Llan Yltad in Glamorganshire, promoted the monastic system in Wales, based, no doubt, on the

model of the Gallican houses of his native country in the fifth century, which had a striking affinity to the Basilican laura. To these Gildas alludes (*Ep.* sc. 34). Round Glastonbury in 433 floated traditions of St. Patrick fresh from the monasteries of Lerins and St. Martin of Tours. The Scottish, Irish, and British churches were one in practice (Bede, lib. ii. c. 4), and some remarkable evidences point to a further connection with the churches of the East.

2. The Monastic Character of Early Christianity in England. The Three Rules of St. Columba, St. Gregory, and St. Benedict.

St. Columba's Rule.—In the north, Lindisfarne, followed by Bebbanburgh, adopted the Rule of Iona. 'The English, great and small, were by their Scotch [Irish] masters instructed in the rules and observance of Regular discipline, for most of them that came to preach were monks (635, Bede, lib. iii. c. 3). Trumhere, Bishop of Mercia and the Middle Angles (659–662), was educated in the monastic life of the English nation (Bede, lib. iii. c. 2). Bishop Cedd (654), among the East Saxons, 'observed the discipline of the regular life' at Ithanceaster or Bradwell-on-Sea, near Maldon and Tilbury, in 654 (Bede, lib. iii. c. 22). Both these prelates had 'Scottish consecration.' The common English name for monks was 'servants of God' (Ina's *Laws*, 693; Wilfrid's *Canons*, 696, c. 23). The Scottish synonym of Céle De, Colidei, or Culdees, unknown to Bede, lingered at York in the reign of Henry I., and even so late as the eighth century the Scottish use was daily said in the minster. Christianity was still wholly monastic in the seventh century at Lindisfarne, Laestingau, and Ripon, which followed 'the monastic custom of the Scots' (Bede, lib. iii. c. 23, 25; v. 19). The influence of Holy Island also found place in the South, for Dicul, a Scottish monk, founded a little monastery of five or six brethren at Bosanham in Sussex, a place surrounded by woods and the sea. Another Scottish monk, Maildulph, from a hermitage and college of scholars among the pleasant Wiltshire

woods, developed a monastery, which after his name was called Maidulph's burgh or Malmesbury (Will. Malm. v. sc. 189). Benedict Biscop, who took the habit at Lerins, and was afterwards abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, although he followed the Roman chant and calendar used by the Benedictines, compiled in 674 for his convent at Wearmouth a composite Rule, derived from seventeen monasteries which he had visited during his foreign travels (Bede, *Vit. Bened.* sc. 17), so that a fresh link was made between Lerins and Iona, the latter having already met the Italian rule at Ripon.

ST. GREGORY'S RULE.—St. Augustine had been provost of St. Andrew's convent at Rome, once the private house of St. Gregory, who converted it into the home of a community over which he presided as abbot. It afterwards suggested the dedication of Rochester Cathedral. St. Augustine lived with his clergy in the cathedral close, as St. Gregory had bidden, and P. Boniface allowed (W. Malm., lib. i. sc. 30; Bede, lib. iv. c. 27; lib. i. c. 23, 32, 33), whilst his Italian monks were settled in an adjoining monastery which was built without the city walls as the burial place of the kings and archbishops. St. Gregory revised the Roman service and modified the Benedictine rule on the same principle which he laid down for St. Augustine's guidance—that of the retention of all well-built heathen temples, no doubt of Roman construction, or basilicas, by consecration, and the adoption of different uses from various churches, by amalgamating Gallican, Roman, and national customs in their best points. He did not allow a monk-bishop to preside at the same time over a cathedral and a monastic society. The cathedral clergy of Christ Church were canons or clerks, regular as living under rule and on a common stock (Bede, lib. i. c. 27), to which the monks of SS. Peter and Paul (afterwards St. Augustine's), 'the mother of the monks of England,' added the three vows, the latter constituting the essential difference between these communities. The monks of St. Gregory wore beards and a habit of tawny or deer-coloured stuff with a red cross sewn on the breast (Hittorp, lib. iv. c. 4; Frances, xiv. sc. 61).

ST. BENEDICT'S RULE.—The two congregations of English monks, Gregorian and Benedictine, were fused into one order in 1076, when Lanfranc's canons required both to observe their proper order according to the rule of St. Benedict, St. Gregory's Dialogue, and the ancient local custom of houses of regulars. In the eighth century the Benedictine rule was followed at Croyland and Malmesbury, and at Canterbury somewhat later (Reyner, *Tr.* i. sc. 1, pp. 18, 25). It received about 960 many modifications of the rite, some being derived from Ghent and Fleury. The reforms were: a graver and more distinct manner of chanting; strict conformity with the rule; the appointment of a monk as bishop in a conventual cathedral; intercourse with princes and nobles for the advantage of the order; a devout behaviour in journeys; restriction to the cloister except on account of necessary business; temperance in diet, and the use of the monastic habit (Reyner, *App.* iii. p. 80). The Celtic, probably a Gallican system, and the Benedictine rule at length met; the main differences lay in the form of tonsure and the keeping of Easter. St. Wilfrid, among the pagan South Saxons at Selsea, near Bosham, built a monastery, under an abbot professing a 'regular course of life,' composed of brethren and four priests who had accompanied him (Bede, lib. iii. c. 13). In the north he taught the Roman Easter, ejecting the Scottish monks; he introduced the antiphonal chant used at St. Peter's, and generally enforced the Benedictine rule upon the monasteries, which engaged his last thoughts and became his heirs (Eddius, c. xv.; Bede, lib. iii. c. 29; lib. iv. c. 2; W. Malm., lib. iii. sc. 104).

3. Double Monasteries.

In very early times we find a 'double system,' a joint occupancy of a single cathedral by monks and seculars, founded by St. Augustine, and broken up by the necessity for separating a seminary of devotion and learning from a busy mission-college, the 'monasterium' from the 'episcopium.' St. Augustine's Abbey rose beside the secular cathedral of Canterbury in 833. There

was a rival minster at Winchester, Westminster balanced St. Paul's, the bishop made choice of the secular St. John's rather than the monastery of Chester, and the cathedral of St. Mary was built in close proximity to the conventual house of Worcester. The same duality appears under another form of association to avoid any conflict of the bishop's rights with the claims of the monks in the union of the sees of Bath and Wells, Coventry and Lichfield.

In the seventh century, besides the Welsh house of Elerius at Clwyd, there were about eleven English double convents, including Whitby, Barking, Repton, Tynemouth, Ely, and Wimborne, in which the monks acted as chaplains under an abbess. The houses called Ermitthwaite and Nunclose were, of course, distinct, and the men met in the nave, and nuns in the choir, the church being common to their inmates. The system was afterwards revived by the Præmonstratensians, Gilbertines, and Bridgettines.

These communities were forbidden by the Second Council of Nicæa in 787, and that of Agde, c. 28; their rule is given by Mabillon in the 'Life of St. Lioba.' St. Basil in the East and St. Gregory in the West, forbade their erection. At Barking the two communities sang matins together in church, and lauds at the graves in the common cemetery. The origin of this dubious system was Oriental.

4. Growth of Monasteries.

The earlier monasteries were placed on sites, often devoid of beauty and convenience, amongst fens and marshes, at Medeshamstede (Peterborough), Icanhoe (Boston), Athelney, and Ely; in the isles of Lindisfarne, Bardsey, and Penmon; in the 'Untrodden' wild of Bosham, among the craggy mountains, the lair of wild beasts and haunt of robbers, at Lastingai; or in the centre of lake-like meres at Avalon (Glastonbury). For a while few monasteries were built, and recourse was had by aspirants to the cowl to those of Franks and Gauls (Bede, lib. iii. c. 8); but in addition to those already named, fourteen more for

men and ten for women existed in the seventh century, Bardney, with Pearteneu its cell, ad Barve (Barton on Humber), Malmesbury, Chertsey, Enderawood (Beverley), Oundle, Tunnacester (Towcester), Leominster, Deerhurst, Abingdon, Reodford (Redbridge), Chertsey, Reculver, Dover, and St. Augustine's, Canterbury; and, for women, Barking, Hereten (Hartlepool), Streoneschalch (Whitby), Hackness, St. Bee's, Oxford, Wenlock, Wimbourne, Akemanchester (Bath), Folkestone, Minster in Sheppey, and Thanet.

The system was then fully recognised, for the Council of Hertford in 673, re-enforcing a canon of Chalcedon, forbids monks under an abbot in minsters or monasteries to migrate from one to the other.

The Celtic monks never sought for the gift of lands or possessions to swell the number of their houses (Bede, lib. iii. c. 26); their English successors welcomed as patrons kings, nobles, bishops, and men of wealth and power. In 816 monasteries were forbidden to be the property or habitations of seculars (Wilfrid's *Canons*, c. 8). Several new monasteries were in consequence built—Bath, Winchcombe, Croyland, and Evesham. A restrictive order was made that no nun should receive the veil, except on Epiphany, Low Sunday, or the feast of an Apostle (*Excerp. of Ecgbriht*, 740, c. 90). The monasteries were placed under episcopal supervision, and abbots, after election by the convent (W. Malm., lib. iii. sc. 130; v. sc. 198, 225), received confirmation by the bishop of the diocese; and so late as 747 it would seem that, in accordance with an earlier precedent, the monastic houses furnished many parishes with clergy (Bede, lib. iii. c. 22; Counc. Cloveshoe, c. 8). St. Alban's, Westminster, Evesham, Croyland were now built. The use of separate cells like private apartments was reprobated by the council just cited. In 787, the Legatine Canons of Cealcythe required monks and canons (living canonically in community without monastic vows) to follow the Roman use in the mass, hours, and reading of the martyrology, and to forbear the use of Indian dyed stuffs, and to adopt the regular fare and habit of the Easterns (Bede, c. 4), their brethren in Italy and Germany, in allusion to

the great monasteries, and notably Fulda, founded by St. Winfrid (Boniface) and Willibrord under the Benedictine rule, which had been enforced at the Council of Cloveshoe, called by the advice of St. Boniface (W. Malm., lib. i. c. 4). In the ninth century, Athelney, Winchester, Milton, and three, Wherwell, Ambrosebury, and Reading, built by the penitent queen Alfritha, were built; in the tenth, Ramsey, Thorney, Cerne, Hyde, Muchelney, Milton, Tavistock, Wilton, Pershore, Cholsey, and Worcester, were added; and it is recorded in 964 that Athelwold at Hyde paid in pound weight a manca of gold for every foot of ground required for building additional offices (Will. Malm., lib. ii. sc. 78). In the eleventh century, Hulme, St. Ives, Rumburgh, Bury, Barton, Spalding, Gloucester, Eynsham, and Assandun, the latter a memorial of Canute's great victory, were founded (Reyner, *App.* P. i. p. 44). The time had not arrived for partitioning out the conventual lands for the separate maintenance of the various departments of the infirmary, cellarage, refectory, and other offices; but there are on record distinct endowments for enlarging the number of the inmates. A curious anecdote is narrated at Gloucester. There, at the time of the arrival of the monks, a nobleman, Wulfrin la Rue, cruelly murdered six priests on the highways, and was compelled, by way of vicarious reparation, to endow seven chaplain monks with the estates which had been the scene of his foul offence.

5. Feuds of Monks and Canons.

Unsettled times meanwhile occurred in which canons and Benedictines under the patronage of King Athelstan (924–940) contended for preponderance. The monks prospered under the influence of Edgar (959–975), who restored or built forty monasteries, and Dunstan, who drew up a Concord of rules (Reyner, *App.* iii. p. 77). Bishop Athelwold, 'the father of the monks,' Oswald, Elfric, and others, drove out the canons of Worcester, Chertsey, Abingdon, Westminster, Canterbury, and Sherborne (W. Malm. and A-S. Chron. s. a. 964); but they encountered strong opposition both in Mercia and Northumberland.

6. Decay of Discipline.

In the preceding century the ravages of the Danes had fallen heavily on many a house. In 870, Bardney with three hundred monks, Peterborough with eighty-five inmates, Croyland the refuge of the last independent king of Mercia, Witlaf, who bequeathed to it his horn that he might be remembered on feast days, which soon gave place to silence and mourning; the province of York and the coasts of Durham likewise shared in the storm of calamities which caused the insertion of a new petition in the Litany. With fire and sword the Northmen invaded Cholsey, Horningsea, Soham, St. Bee's, Carlisle, Repton, Wareham and Wimbourne, Ebchester, Boswell, Leominster, Bardney, Icanhoe, East Dereham, Minster in Kent, Henbury, Frome, Coventry, Gilling, Hackness, Laestingham, and Whitby.

Even if we exclude the places which bear the name of Minster in Somerset, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Sussex, Dorset, Devon, Wilts, and Essex, and probably were only missionary centres, there would probably remain a list of nearly one hundred houses which were either destroyed in war, absorbed by greater monasteries, annexed to sees, or deserted from poverty, before the coming of the Normans. At that time there were about sixty houses of canons, including the secular cathedrals, and probably fifty Benedictine monasteries. The religious tone had become lowered; even in 1009 some houses were too poor to maintain a refectory and dormitory. At Canterbury, like Chaucer's memorable traveller, they hunted, moreover they hawked, diced, drank deep, lived luxuriously, and maintained a household of servants which rivalled a nobleman's establishment (W. Malm., lib. i. sc. 44).

Many bishops opposed the introduction of monks in place of canons, but Athelwold took high-handed measures. He placed a bale of cowls in the choir of Winchester, and ordered the canons at once to lay aside surplice and cope and don the monk's frock, or depart (Eadmer, *Vita S. Dunst. A. S.* i. 219). The Constitutions of the new reformer Lanfranc were scarcely

published (Reyner, *App.* iii. sc. 85, P. i. sc. 40) when the fatal precedent of abbeys exempted from episcopal supervision commenced at Battle in 1066. (Reyner, *Tr.* ii. sc. 5, p. 91.) William of Malmesbury, in 1140, sorrowfully declared that England had changed for the worse, as ancient endowments were spent without regard to the life of monk, guest, or poor (W. Malm., lib. ii. sc. 84). When Girald du Barri wrote at the end of the same century, he was able to contrast the new reforms of the Benedictine order; rival congregations which had arisen in place of a single conventual system—these were the Cistercian, the Cluniac, the Carthusian, and the Grandmontine; and he awards the palm to the regular canon of St. Austin. (*Itin. Cambr.* lib. i. c. 3; *Spec. Eccl.* dist. iii. c. xix. xx. xxi.; Reyner, *Tr.* i. sc. i. p. 157.) Malmesbury describes the Cluniac as 'rich in this world and of shining piety towards God.' Girald briskly lashes the Cistercians with scathing satire.

7. Norman Influence.

With the settlement of the Norman bishops, Rochester, Durham, and Norwich were confirmed to the Benedictine rule, and 'stables of clerks,' as Malmesbury coarsely calls secular foundations, fared ill, whilst alien priories (founded by foreigners out of love to their Norman home), wavering in their allegiance, and making a constant drain of English produce and money to foreign houses, were multiplied (Reyner, *App.* P. iii. p. 74).

The archbishops in provincial synods, Hubert in 1200 and Langton in 1222, enacted canons for the regulation of the internal discipline, the repression of fantastic fashions in the habit of monks and canons regular; offenders were to be sent for amendment to some other house, whilst a relaxation was made by the establishment of a misericord, or chamber of recreation, where a more generous diet was permitted, so that the refectory was scantily attended; and the legate Otto, in 1237, vainly ordered the use of meat only in the infirmary (*Leg. Const.* c. 19).

From this time, whilst churches rose far and near, as silently as the Temple that crowned Mount Zion, the genuine interest of the subject lies wholly in the private fortunes of individual houses, the changeful annals of their chroniclers, and the general estimation of the orders exhibited in the popular writers of the age, although these are so often overcoloured by personal or party bias in the award of praise and blame, like the unseemly burlesques on the misericords of stalls, as to require the constant exercise of a cool and dispassionate judgment in order to distinguish the rhetoric or satire from the substantial truth.

The inner life of a convent, and the domestic arrangements having already been explained, it remains for us to trace the development of the monastic system and its external influences on society.

The popular interest in monasteries is confined to admiration of their architectural remains; and it will be well at this point to remember that the beginning of the eleventh century was one of critical interest, and exercised a great change on the face of Western Europe. The year 1000, which brought with it a panic of superstitious fear and paralysis of prospective effort, had passed away, and was succeeded by an outburst of religious zeal in erecting new churches so universal that the earth seemed to be putting on new garments of white. The whole system was changed.

The monks of Abingdon in 675 at first had only twelve houses and twelve chapels, within a precinct wall, besides the abbot's lodging—which might have served as a model to the later Carthusian. The minster was 120 feet long, and had east and western apses, probably, as in the early church of Ramsey, holding the choral and congregational altars. A curious wheel of melodious bells was rung in service time. They wore black, and had coarse beds of sackcloth; there was no dormitory, and the refectory and common church were only attended upon Sundays and festivals. At Bury St. Edmund's there were seven small chapels round the minster. The canons of Twyneham had nine chapels within their close; Malmesbury had at least

three; Glastonbury four (Bede, cap. ii. 6, iii. 7, v. 4; Ric. Hagust. i. 3; W. Malm. v. sc. 216).

When the Normans landed there were only two classes of association—1. the monastic or Benedictine; 2. the canonical or collegiate. The eight monks of Exeter Cathedral were in 1050 removed to Westminster, and twenty secular canons with twenty vicars replaced them. Undeterred by this significant reaction, the Lotharingian bishops of Wells and Exeter about the middle of the eleventh century had vainly endeavoured to introduce the new system of regular canons having a common refectory and dormitory under the rule of St. Augustine. Now in the train of the Norman came the Austin canon and the Cluniac monk. The Benedictine at Battle introduced the custom of the north of France in having a pendent dove within a crown of gold above the altar, as in the secular churches of Sarum, Exeter, and Lincoln, contrary to the usual cup-like receptacle.

The first mention of a sanctuary lamp is at Tewkesbury. The earliest of the many collisions between the Norman abbots and English monks occurred at Glastonbury, and turned upon their innovations introduced into the services and chants. At St. Augustine's, Canterbury, the rood-loft is mentioned in 1064, centuries before it appeared on the continent. The matin mass there and in the cathedral was said at a shrine altar, while at Westminster, St. Alban's, and elsewhere it was said at a choir altar; but in secular churches in a side chapel, or under the rood, as at Exeter, for the sake of the work-folk before proceeding to their daily toil. There was an exception in the nave of Winchester.

8. Chronological Sequel of Foundations in Centuries.

The monks we have seen had rivals from an early date in the secular clergy of the cathedrals. The Regular Canon now appeared. Four houses of the order of St. Augustine were founded in the reign of William I., five Cluniac, thirteen Benedictine with six cells, and several alien priories. The Cluniacs had

never more than thirty-three houses, and only two of these were north of the Humber.

In the reign of William Rufus the last attempt was made to replace monks with secular canons; thirteen Benedictine, five Cluniac, two Regular Canons' houses, and five alien priories, cells of foreign monasteries, were built.

Another fitful outburst of religious excitement brought hither the Cistercians, the new reformers. Their austere manners and hard life recommended them to the people; Archbishop Thurstan welcomed them in the north, and they spread rapidly among the wolds. This new movement stirred up life in the older monasteries with a wide revival.

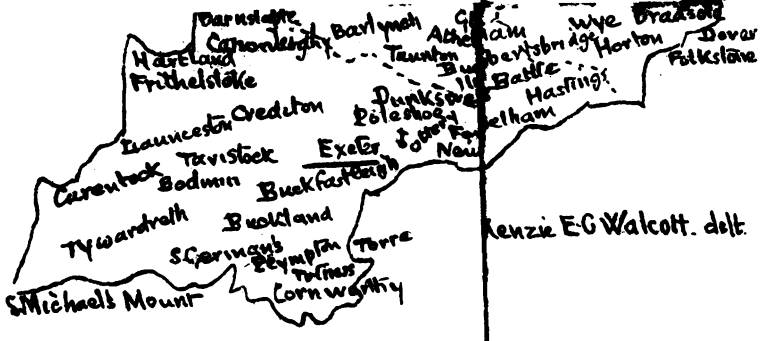
In the reign of Henry I. twenty Benedictine with fifteen cells, and fifty Austin Canons' houses were founded; thirteen Cistercians after 1128, and three of Knights Hospitallers. Canons of the Holy Sepulchre and Grandmontine monks now appeared in England.

In the reign of Stephen the Knights Templars, and in 1146 the White Canons of Prémontre were introduced; twenty-two Benedictine houses with five cells, thirty-two Cistercian, twenty-three of Austin Canons with four cells, five Præmonstratensian, two Cluniac, thirteen preceptories, and eleven houses of the purely English order of St. Gilbert or Sempringham were built, mostly in the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge.

Henry II. built the first Carthusian monastery at Witham. They never had more than nine English houses, including the last monastery (1450) founded in this country. Twenty-eight Benedictine houses (mainly nunneries), nineteen Cistercian, five Cluniac, twenty-seven of Austin Canons, and sixteen Præmonstratensian were founded.

In the reign of Richard I. fourteen Benedictine houses, thirteen of Austin, eight of Præmonstratensian Canons, three Gilbertine, and four preceptories were founded.

In the reign of John, who 'shook the bags of hoarding abbots,' eight Benedictine houses, as many Cistercian, nineteen of Austin, three of Præmontratensian Canons, six Gilbertine, and three preceptories were founded.



Spottiswoode & Co Lith. London.

In the reign of Henry II. nine Benedictine, eight Cistercian, twenty-seven of Austin, three of Præmonstratensian Canons, one Carthusian, one Gilbertine, and three preceptories were built. The various friars, Dominican, Carmelite, and Austin, and other denominations appeared in England.

In the reign of Edward I. the Franciscans and some other orders came to this country. With the arrival of the friars came a fresh movement among the people. Popular, as Chaucer draws them, and keen politicians, they soon undermined the monastic system. The preaching friar exchanged the cloister for the open-air pulpit; his mendicant brother living upon alms threw discredit on the wealthy endowments of those who did not live constantly in the eyes of the people. The Franciscan became eminent as a scholastic lecturer at Oxford; and the Dominicans taught divinity in their churches and chapter-houses, and philosophy in the cloister. There is a beautiful description of their London house in 'Piers Plowman.' Four Cistercian houses, five of Austin, one of Gilbertine Canons, and one Cluniac only, were founded. The mendicant friars in 1256 numbered 1242 inmates of forty-nine houses. The alien priories were seized by the Crown in war time. Edward III. said that they did more harm to England than all the Jews and Saracens in the world.

In the reign of Edward II. one Benedictine house and one of Austin Canons were founded; the preceptories of the Knights Templars were bestowed on the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

In the reign of Edward III. four houses of Austin, one of Gilbertine Canons, one Cistercian, and two Carthusian were built. Four more Carthusian monasteries were built in the reign of Richard II., and one in that of Henry VI.

[9. Geographical Distribution; Choice of Sites.

The conventual settled on the spot assigned by founder or benefactor. 'Give these monks,' said Girald du Barri, 'a naked moor or a wild wood, then let a few years pass away, and you will find not only beautiful churches, but dwellings of men

built around them.' This is the true history of the roofless walls, ruined towers and ivied arches hidden and withdrawn by kindly Nature in her pitying mood among dense picturesque woods, in the midst of rich lawn and green pasture, by the side of the musical flow of winding rivers or the silvery spray of rushing streams. It is true that there are exceptional instances of migration, owing to natural dissatisfaction with a site; the neighbourhood of formidable enemies, an unhealthy climate, the clashing of church bells, or some calamity, occasionally induced the translation of a minster to some new place; but there is only one case on record where a Yorkshire monk insisted on the patron's surrender of his intended hunting-ground for a conventual domain. The lights of Whitby and Tynemouth on their wind-swept sea-cliffs pointed out to the seaman the perils of the deep and rock, showing to him afar off a harbour of safety. Among the fens, where the ague-stricken people appeared to the first settlers as the imps and dwarfs and uncouth beings of an unfamiliar world, rose the bevy of some of the finest abbeys held by the Benedictines. Of these Ramsey and Croyland were only accessible by boats, or as the local proverb picturesquely explained the fact that no wheeled carriage was possible, every wain that came thither was shod with silver. In the 'terrible place called Thorney,' often flooded by the tides which Canute in after days rebuked, Mellitus built the West Minster while he erected the 'minster of St. Paul's.' At another Thorney, in Cambridgeshire, where the dull silent battle was fought between nature and cultivation till a paradise of orchards and vineyards overspread the marshes, the very servants stipulated to keep their holiday on festivals out of sight of the loneliness. King John bade Bishop de Roche found Halesowen where they could neither see nor be seen two miles off; unfortunately he caught sight of the abbey from Ramesley hill, and it forfeited his royal favour.

It must indeed have been a long bow, from which, according to the old tale, the stalwart archer from the keep of Old Sarum sped the shaft which fell on the Maryfield beside the

sparkling Avon, and determined where the first stone of Poore's new cathedral should be laid. Edward II. bestowed Beaumont palace on the Carmelites of Oxford in fulfilment of a vow made in the wars with Robert Bruce. The two founders of Roche gave the monks the choice of a site on either side of the river. The burial place of a holy servant of God, a grief, a rescue, or the scene of a crowning victory was frequently the recommendation which led to the foundation of a minster. Rievaulx, Bolton and Kirkham were erected near the scene of a parent's lifelong sorrow, being bereaved of a child; Bath Cathedral and Dieulacres Abbey, as the fulfilment of a dream of angels; in other situations the fervid devotee had seen forms of heavenly visitants gliding in light amid the gloom of the forest glade, just as afterwards he seemed to be present at services sung by no earthly voice. Many of the monasteries lay far away from the ordinary tracks, amid pathless woods, so that a fugitive monk of Rievaulx wandered from dawn round and among the deep woods all through the long day, until weary and footsore he found himself once more standing a humbled postulant before the gates, whilst the abbey-bell was ringing out its call to compline.

The choice of sites was sometimes made from love of identifying them with some spot in Holy Land, and it was said that eyes which had seen Durham had no need of a map of Mount Zion; the crusader chose Hulne from its resemblance to Mount Carmel; or raising up sacred memories, when the nuns of Gracedieu laid out their pleasaunce like the garden of Gethsemane, or the abbot of Burton called a waste high hill overlooking the abbey by the name of Mount Sinai; or the Cluniacs of Lewes raised a tall crucifix upon the round green hill of their Calvary. Battle was the memorial of worldly warfare and a crowning victory; St. Mary of Graces and Ford were erected in pursuance of a vow made in storms at sea.

The Cistercians made choice of no fat pastures or rich lowlands; they reared their lonely home in undrained valleys, unreclaimed wastes, and amid dense forests, full of unhealthy influences, in order that, as St. Bernard says, they might have the

thought of death ever before their eyes and the hope of a better country to cheer their ascetic life. Their houses often bore the most picturesque names, and their love of a country life and their appreciation of the beauties of natural scenery made the rural imagery of the Song of Songs their special delight and study. To unimportant towns the Austin canons gave renown by monuments which no after age has rivalled, and which form the delight and astonishment of men of the highest genius now, though their floors have been trodden by the feet of many generations whom modern thought affects to despise.

The Benedictine houses were most numerous south of the Thames, and in the district of the Fens. Some noble examples remain north of the Humber, and conspicuous along the valley of the Severn and on the Welch marches rose their spiritual fortresses; some in decay telling of the silence and solemnity of time, and some linking the present to the past as its precious heirlooms, and to the future as examples of an art which no hereafter will exceed, and records of a piety which give a deeper because human interest to the remains which have been spared. We can gauge in a degree our loss when we look on the ruins of Glastonbury, York, Tynemouth, Whitby, Croyland, Thorney, the fragments of Muchelney and Abbotsbury, the gatehouses of Battle, Cerne, Bury, Reading, Colchester, Abingdon, and the bell-tower of Evesham.

The Cistercians were most numerous in Wales, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire. Erected mainly in remote recesses of the woods or valleys, in the pure style of the Transitional and Early English period, they attract the popular taste by such fine or beautiful buildings as Fountains, Tintern, Rievaulx, Netley, Kirkstall, Furness, Valle Crucis. Many have been converted into houses of noblemen; but the shrunken naves of Margam and Holm Cultram, the eastern arm of Dore, Conway, and the alien church of Scarborough, are still houses of prayer; whilst the conventual remains of Beaulieu, Whalley, Neath, Jorvaulx, Bindon and Cleeve, and the fragments of Byland, Calder, and Roche, annually draw troops of admirers. The gatehouse of Stoneleigh also belonged to this order.

The Austin Canons, numerous everywhere, planted their houses in profusion along the entire eastern coast. Their most familiar churches are: Dorchester, Christchurch (Hants), and Brinkburne, the naves of Bridlington, Waltham, Lanercost, Bolton, and the eastern arms of Hexham and Southwark, still devoted to their ancient use; the ruins of Colchester, Lilleshull, Walsingham, Guisborough, Haughmond, Kirkham, Newstead, and the gatehouse of Thornton, bear evidence to their artistic taste. Portions of the Cluniac houses of Castleacre and Lewes remain, and the ruins of the Præmonstratensian convents of Bayham, Easby, and Leiston deserve study.

10. The Religious Orders. Orders of Monks under the Rule of St. Benedict.

1. The Benedictines.—The Benedictine order was founded by St. Benedict, who died c. 543. The monks wore a black frock over a tunic, with a cowl or hood; their underclothing was of white flannel, and they wore boots (Lyndw. *Supp.* 146). Their popular name was Black Monks. The habit was given to novices in the choir, and the monk, after being blessed, in the chapter-house. They held, by a custom peculiar to England, many cathedrals, and, rivals in size, beauty, and importance to those of secular canons, minsters, like Selby, Malvern, Tewkesbury, Brecon, Leominster, Sherborne, Romsey, Boxgrave; whilst the eastern arms of Pershore and Milton, the naves of Wymondham, Shrewsbury, Malmesbury, Lynn, Binham, all that is left, are evidences of the greatness of our loss in their missing patrons, and the utter ruin of Glastonbury, Bury St. Edmund's, and Reading. The principal historians belonged to this great order.

2. The Cluniacs were a reformed congregation, following the Benedictine rule as revised by Abbot Berno, of Gigny, in Burgundy, and completed by Odo of Clugny c. 912—whence their name. Their first house was at Lewes, in 1077. The English houses paid an annual rent (*apportus*) to the mother or foreign houses, and it was not until the reign of Edward III.

that some of them were made denizen or naturalised, and emancipated from dependence. Being mostly Frenchmen, the Cluniacs were always regarded as alien, and their unpopularity was increased by their dependence upon the mother houses in France, which in war time the crown at once interrupted. They could not even profess a novice in this country. They wore a black habit, but differed in ceremonial and irregularity of arrangement from the Benedictines, although Lewes only possessed the antechurch which characterised their normal ground plan. Sumptuous churches and generous fare led to the great revulsion which ended in the establishment of the Cistercian reform. Lewes, Bermondsey, Thetford, Montacute, Wenlock, Farleigh, Daventry, Monks Horton, Pontefract, and Castle Acre were their finest churches.

3. CARTHUSIANS.—An austere branch of the Benedictine order, founded by St. Bruno at Chartreux, near Grenoble, in 1080. 'I thought,' said he, 'on the days of old and the years of eternity. And lo I fled far off and abode in solitude.' He bequeathed to his followers the same rigid rule of silence, utter seclusion, loneliness, and prayer, so that even in death a massive cross of stone carved only with initials marked the resting-place of the brother who asked in life no more than the practice of a devotion absorbing and intense, invisible to the world from which they were absolutely severed. Their priories in England were called 'charter houses,' a corruption of Chartreux. They wore hair shirts, and never ate flesh. Their chief houses were in London, Mount Grace (York), Hinton (Somerset). Their first house was at Witham (Somerset), 1180. They wore a white frock and black cloak. The church had a western screen with two altars across the upper end of the nave, enclosing the lower choir of monks and lay brothers, used at the only hours when they met, vespers and matins; on the other side of a screen, eastward of the crossing, was the upper choir, occupied during mass, which was said only on Sundays and festivals. The peculiar arrangement of their separate cells (each of three rooms and a garden) round a court was, probably, borrowed from the Benedictine infirmary rather than from the east. A second

court held the chambers of the lay brothers. The church and hall divided these quadrangles; they were only used on festivals.

4. THE CISTERCIANS, less austere, and so called from Citeaux in Burgundy, were founded by Robert of Molesme and Stephen Harding, an Englishman of Sherborne (Mapes, *de Nugis Curial.*, 39). They were called *White Monks*, from the colour of their habit, were great farmers, and lived in places nominally ten miles from any town; their latest house, however, was built on Tower Hill, London. All their houses were abbeys, in order to secure individual independence and equal rank, and dedicated to St. Mary. Their first house was at Waverley, in 1128. They were also called *Bernardines*, from St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, about 1136, and distinguished from the *Grey Brethren of Savigny*, founded by Vitalis de Mortain, who came to England in 1120. Neath, Byland, and Furness were of this order, but in time became one with the Bernardines.

The Cistercian was taciturn, spare and frugal in diet, and in religion interdicted all that gratified the taste or moved the imagination. Yet it was to the Cistercian abbots that the Pope applied in 1246 to send him the choicest specimens of vestments of cloth of gold, for which England was famous, to adorn his choir. 'In truth,' said he, 'England is our pleasant garden, a well-spring that cannot be exhausted, a land of rich abundance; and where much is, much may be taken.' Their churches were divided by transverse screens into the Monks' choir, the retro-choir of the Infirm, and west choir of the Lay-brothers. Their dormitories were perfectly open from end to end.

PEDIGREE OF CISTERCIAN ABBEYS.—Unlike the Benedictine abbeys, which were of independent foundation, the Cistercians traced their origin to the parent French houses. In every case an abbot and twelve brethren were sent to occupy a new site. The pedigree of the abbeys mentioned in these pages is as follows:—

Citeaux (1098)—Beaulieu (1204)—Netley.

L'Aumone (1121)—(1) Waverley (1128)—Ford—(through Bordesley) Merevale; and (through Thame) Byndon. (2) Tintern.

Alnet (1131)—Croxden (1179).

Clairvaux (1115)—Fountains—(1) Newminster—Roche, Kirkstall, and Salley.
„ (2) Kirkstall.
Margam (1147)—(through Blanchland) Strata Florida; (through Stratmarchell) Valle Crucis; (through Cumhir) Cymmer.
Rievaulx (1131); (through Revesby) Cleeve; (through Boxley) Robertbridge.

Savigny (1118). Furness—Calder.
Byland—Jorvaulx.
Neath.
Buildwas—Basingwerk.

Morimund (1125)—Dore.

ARCHITECTURAL PECULIARITIES.—The marked characteristics, with many exceptions, which distinguish a Cistercian house, are—the chapter-house divided into alleys; the refectory set at right angles to the cloister garth, and the absence of a cloister. The east aisle of the transept was divided into chapels: the presbytery short, with the altar detached from the wall. There is no Lady Chapel, and stairs lead down directly from the dormitory into the transept. The chief charm and attraction of their buildings consists in the pure though severe style of the period of art in which they were mainly built, and in the sequestered nooks which they courted, and turned from deserts into smiling gardens and fertile leas. The choir of Rievaulx alone rivals the stately grandeur of Benedictine minsters and Austin Canons' churches of the first class. (J. C. Buckler; *Add. MS. Brit. Mus.* 27, 763–765; Cleeve, in *Proc. R.I.B.A.*, 1879).

5. THE GRANDMONTINES, so called from Grandmont, in Limousin, where they were founded by Stephen d'Auvergne in 1076. They had three houses—Abbotbury (Vesp. A. VI.), Cresswell, and Grosmont in Eskdale.

6. THE TYRONENSES (so called from Tiron, where they were founded by Bernard d'Abbeville, 1109).—Their habit, at first light grey, like that of Savigny, was changed to black. They had three houses—St. Dogmael's (1126), Pille, and Calder.

11. Orders of Regular Canons under the Rule of St. Augustine.

(1) AUSTIN CANONS (Rawl. MS. 939; B. 16, 428, C. II.; Tanner, cxcvi.; Bodley, ch. Tonbridge; MS. C.C.C. Oxon, cliv.).—This was an order of conventual clergy, thus holding an intermediate position between conventuals who were not necessarily in holy orders, and secular canons whom in 1176 they ousted at Waltham. They followed the Institutes of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo (Epistle cix., *al.* ccxi.). They were canons secular under a reform which gave them a rule conventual, but were not constituted an order until 1061, by Pope Alexander II. They had 175 houses in this country, and were only inferior to the Benedictines in point of numbers, size, and influence. It is therefore pleasant to record that no rivalry existed between these orders similar to that which rendered the Cistercian positively hostile to the Cluniac. They entered into confraternity, and in one instance the monks of Coventry, in the thirteenth century, received into their house many canons of Darley, in order to save their convent from dissolution owing to debt and misfortune.

Many of the houses retain now only their gateways, as at Thornton, Alnwick, and Kenilworth. Several naves were spared on account of their parochial character, and are still in use—Bolton, Waltham, Lanercost, St. German's, Worksop, and Dunstable; so also are the choirs of Carlisle, Bristol, Smithfield, Hexham, and Southwark; Twyneham, Cartmel, and Dorchester remain perfect. In the north, the Austin churches had only a north nave aisle, as at Bolton, Hexham, Brinkburne, Kirkham, Lanercost; and again at Haughmond, Ulvescroft, Newstead, and Chiche. The parochial character of the nave was not unfrequently marked by a west tower at Bolton, Christchurch, Dorchester, and Dunstable. Two western towers were added at Worksop and St. German's. Their first English houses were St. Gregory's Canterbury (c. 1075), Colchester (1105) (which Paschal II. called their 'chief house'), and Nostell (1114), which was commonly regarded as such. Their habit was a

rochet, supertunic, and corset of worsted or frison, a cloak or cope of burnet trimmed with black lambs' wool, footstalls of linen or blanket, and shoes of ox hide or cordovan; a cap and hood, furred in winter, and worn over a pelisse. They were always subject to visitation by the bishop of the diocese, whereas only the smaller Benedictine priories not actually exempt were under his supervision. Lilleshull, Thornton, Dorchester, Haughmond, and Bristol were abbeys. Hexham, Worksop, Bolton, and Carlisle, like Benedictine Bath, though properly priories, were so called by popular caprice.

The so-called monks of St. Bernard, on the famous Alpine pass, are Austin canons, who often had charge of hospitals and shelters for the entertainment of travellers.

The arrangement of the buildings at Oseney was accurately ascertained by an eye-witness. On the north side was the gate-house of the base court. The infirmary lay south of the refectory, 140 × 36 with its chapel. The dormitory (169 × 32) was in two aisles, divided into partitions. The abbot's lodgings, with a hall 46 × 36, were near the great gate; and between the gates was the hospice of poor clerks with a chapel of St. Nicholas. Besides these were the houses of office, lodgings, kilnhouse (76 × 32), furnace, slaughter-house, schools, and chambers for almsmen. At Leicester there was a base-court comprising barns, farm stables, servants' rooms, and houses of husbandry, divided by a tower gate (the guest-house on one side of it, and the officers' chequers on the other side) from the inner court, which contained the bakehouses, brewhouse, and conventual stables. In the cloister court 'a great square house with chambers and fireplaces' was on the west fronting the dormitory, which stood over 'great large cellars.'

There were two other congregations; and Lyndwood, speaking of the 'ceremonies' of the order, says: 'Some canons use a linen rochet and a black cope open in front over it; some wear a white linen or woollen habit; some wear black close copes with a cross on the breast; and others, a white habit with a cross sewn on it.'

(2) Canons of St. Nicholas of Arroaise had churches

at Dorchester, Lilleshull, Notley, and Brunne, distinguished by a very irregular ground-plan, with only a partial employment of aisles; Lilleshull is actually destitute of them.

(3) Canons Minor of St. Victor had houses at Keynsham, Worspring, and Wormesley. Considerable portions of their buildings remain at Lanercost and Newstead.

12. Regular Canons of St. Norbert or Premontre (Præmonstratensian or White Canons).

This was a reform of canons regular by St. Norbert, Archbishop of Magdeburgh, 1120, at Premontre (Premonstratum), where the site, in the diocese of Laon, was (according to the name) pointed out aforehand by the Blessed Virgin Mary. Like the Cluniac monks they were subject to their French chief house, and even until 1512 they were visited from Premontre, and paid to it an annual pension. They were called White Canons from their dress, a white cassock, a rochet, and white cloak. Like the Cistercians, they lived far away from towns, and admitted only guests in their churches. These, like Cistercian abbeys, were placed in sequestered spots; but unlike them had no definite plan. Wendling and Leiston are less ill-defined and abnormal than Bayham, whose ante-church resembles the Cluniac form at Lewes. Shap and Dale had a single north aisle, like some churches of canons of the former order. Easby might have been designed by an architect of Laputa. The chapter-house of Bayham had three, and Dale two alleys. Their first abbey was Newhouse, 1140; the others of importance (they had no priories) were—Welbeck, Torre, Cokersand, Hales Owen, Egleston, Bradsole St. Rhadegund's, Alnwick, and Coverham (*Registrum*, Sloane MS. 4934).

(4) Gilbertine Canons.—The canons of this purely English order (founded by St. Gilbert of Sempringham, 1148) followed the Austin rule, the nuns and lay brothers that of the Cistercians. At Chicksands there are remains of the double cloister by which the canons and canonesses went to church unseen by each other. In church the division of the sexes was

made by the interposition of a longitudinal wall. One of their finest churches was at Malton. They lived in separate houses, but formed a community having a common church (*Tanner MS.* 105, 343).

(5) CANONS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, or Holy Cross, placed at Warwick, c. 1120.

13. Knights following the Rule of St. Austin.

(6) HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, 1092.—They wore a black habit and white cross. Their first house was in London, 1103 (*Hospitallers in England*, Camd. Soc. 1855).

(7) TEMPLARS, 1118.—They wore a white habit with a red cross. Their first house was in Holborn. They were suppressed 1312, and their houses, preceptories, or commanderies (so called from the rents or charges) given to the hospitallers.

(8) ST. LAZARUS OF JERUSALEM (founded 1190).—They had a house at Cople, Norfolk. They wore a grey habit with a red cross.

14. Nuns (Moniales).

In pre-Norman times there were communities of men and women under an abbess at Whitby, Ely, Beverley, Coldingham, and Repton. In the later houses these nuns—who were subject to episcopal visitation, and not to some chief religious house—were not cloistered as recluses (*inclusæ*), but were allowed, for a short time and by special licence, to visit their homes or friends, with a sister to bear them company, by way of 'recreation,' or in case of illness requiring a change of air. The Cistercians were so closely immured that it was said no bird could pierce the closures. The orders were: (1) Benedictine; (2) Cluniac; (3) Cistercian; (4) Carthusian; (5) Austin; (6) Præmonstratensian.

(9) FONTEVRAULT, founded by Robert d'Arbissel c. 1100, a reform of the Benedictines. They had three houses, Nuneaton, Ambrosebury, and Westwood.

(10) BRIDGETTINES, or nuns of our Holy Saviour, a reform of

the Augustinian rule, founded in the fourteenth century by the Princess Bridget of Sweden. They had only one house—a cell of Wasten in Sweden—Syon, at Shene. Their dress was white, russet, or grey (Lyndw. 206, 212). Every house had a mystical number of men and women, representing the thirteen apostles and seventy-two disciples: sixty nuns, thirteen priests, four deacons, eight lay brothers.

(11) HOSPITALLERS.—Buckland was made the general house in the time of Henry II.

The POOR CLARES or MINORESSES followed the rule of the sister of St. Francis of Assisi, 1212. They were established at the Minories 1293. They had three other houses, Denny, Waterbeche, Brusyard.

The plan of Marrick (Benedictine) has the destination of the buildings so distinctly marked, that they must be given in detail.

The church consisted of a western tower, and the nuns' choir; a door at the east end, between two altars, opened upon the nave and chancel of the parish-church; the sacristies were on the south-east side. On the east side of the cloister garth was the dormitory, over the chapter-house; on the south the hall, opening on a parlour on the east, and the entry to the kitchen on the west; behind this was the inner court, with gardens on the east, and kilns, and garners on the south; further eastward were the milk, bake, brew, store, and work houses. The great court extended along the whole front of the church and the west side of the cloisters. On its west side were guest-chambers, kennels, a dove-house, and stables for strangers' and work horses; on the north stood the gate-house, with the ox-house beyond it. The prioress' chamber adjoined the north-west side of the church, having the churchyard behind it.

PART VI.—THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF MONASTERIES.

1. Relations between Monasteries and the Bishop of the Diocese.

THE kindly relations between the diocesan bishops and monasteries depended much upon the prudence and temper of the former. At Durham, Hugh Pusar was beloved for his courtesy in giving the Benedictine prior his proper title of dom(*inus*); a late successor spent his days in a vain demand that novices should make profession before him. As a mark of sympathy and not of obligation, the abbots constantly attended at the consecration, enthronement, and funerals of bishops.

The monasteries in the southern province had the following rules laid down in councils for their observance :—

1. The injunctions of the Synod assembled by the bishop were to be observed by provosts of monasteries, who were regularly summoned. (Cuthbert's *Canons*, 747, c. 25).

2. The abbot was to be subject to episcopal supervision, and to attend the bishop's annual synod (*Excerpts of Ecgbriht*, 740, c. 62; *Council of Orleans*, 501, c. 19), and obey its injunctions (*Can. of Cloveshoe*, 747, c. 25).

3. The abbot might be deposed by the bishop and neighbouring abbots (*Ibid.* 63, 64).

4. The abbot was to be confirmed by the archbishop (*Wihtred's Grant*, 692, c. 3), or by the bishop (*Counc. of Cealcythe*, 787, c. 5), with the consent and advice of the family or convent (Wulfred's *Canons*, 816, c. 4).

5. Some abbots were laymen (*Answ. of Ecgbriht*, 734, a. xii.; Cuthbert's *Canons*, 747, c. 7).

6. Monasteries were subject to episcopal visitation (Cuthb. *Canons*, 747, c. 5; *Exc. of Ecgbriht*, 740, c. 64).

Sometimes the resistance to visitation led to protracted feuds and appeals to 'the golden city,' with the inevitable result of heavy mulcts and costly litigation. On one occasion, in 1250, Archbishop Boniface of Savoy forced his way into St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, although the convent protested that the diocesan was their proper visitor. The fiery Italian burst out into noisy oaths and abuse, calling them 'English traitors;' he tore the precious cope of procession from the back of the subprior, struck him violent blows on the face and chest, and dashed his grey hairs against the choir stalls. His breastplate was seen gleaming between the folds of his robes, and he wildly called for a sword to complete his deed of violence, whilst his foreign retainers made a furious onslaught on the convent, beating the canons down upon the floor and trampling upon them. No redress was given, either by the bishop or the king. Unless they had a special papal privilege or prescription of custom, all abbots and conventual (in distinction to claustral) priors who presided over a house, were required to have recourse to the bishop of the diocese in obtaining chrism, holy oil, the consecration of churches and the ordination of clergy, and also to receive his benediction, usually in his cathedral church, before entering on their office. But the exempt abbots were allowed to give the first tonsure to their monks or canons regular, and also letters dimissory to any bishop for their admission to holy orders. The exempt abbeys were: (Benedictine) Wearmouth (originally), Peterborough (subject to the primate), Westminster, St. Alban's, St. Edmund's Bury, Evesham, Battle, Bardney, and St. Augustine's Canterbury; and Waltham (Austin Canons) owning only the authority of the Pope. They were exempt from (1) visitation of the ordinary in the abbey and its dependent parishes, (2) attendance in his diocesan synod, (3) the payment of episcopal dues, (4) taking an oath of canonical obedience, or (5) necessity of confirmation after their election. They were compelled, however, to meet in the general chapters of the order, and, under certain conditions, to receive

the visitors deputed by them. In 1352 the abbots of St. Augustine's were allowed to receive benediction from any bishop at will. Heavy fees, or a compulsory journey to Rome under penalty of a fine, for confirmation, dearly purchased the privilege of independence in persons, things, and jurisdiction, with decay in internal discipline and good order. The bishop, however, could punish a criminous monk if found offending outside the precinct; or the vicar of a church in the patronage of an abbey.

ELECTION OF AN ABBOT OR CONVENTUAL PRIOR. — There were two kinds of priors: (1) The conventual, who presided over a priory; and (2) the claustral, who in a cathedral was the virtual superior, but only second in rank in an abbey. The Benedictine abbot, who was said to be *divinâ permissione*, and the conventual prior, who adopted the modest form *Dei patientiâ*, after his election was conducted to the high altar, where 'Te Deum' was sung, and afterwards was presented in the rood-loft to the people. At Peterborough a very popular abbot was carried up in the arms of the monks. William of Malmesbury mentions that in the times of the English the right of electing abbots resided in the convent; but with the first Norman king other influences prevailed, and the crown, the bishop, or the descendants of the founder often exercised the power of nomination, or confirmation of the choice of the house. There were three kinds of election: (1) by compromission, where the delegates or commissioners, usually twelve, assembled in the church (at Peterborough) or a secret chamber (at Ely), whilst the convent prayed in chapter; (2) by scrutiny, where the bishop (at Rochester) took the votes in chapter; (3) by inspiration, or way of the Holy Ghost, when the election was made by unanimous acclamation. The Bishop of Worcester nominated one of seven candidates presented by the convent. In 1256 a less amicable arrangement at Winchester led to a fruitless appeal to Rome, and a burdensome debt of 7000 marks; so at Lincoln—where, in a long quarrel between the bishop and the chapter, the fabric was neglected, as an indignant canon one day called out, 'If we were silent the very stones would cry aloud'—the

quarrel was broken up by the thunderous fall of the central tower, and the immediate necessity of repairing the terrible loss.

DISTINCTION OF ABBOTS EXEMPT, MITRED, AND PARLIAMENTARY.—As the Pope alone could give exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary and the privilege of wearing a mitre and pontifical ornaments, so the Crown only could confer the civil right of a seat in Parliament.

A difference was made by Clement IV. in 1267 between the mitres of the exempt and not exempt. The precious mitres of the former had orphreys and ornaments of gold and silver; the latter were of white material. St. Augustine's, Canterbury (1158), Battle, and Westminster were the earliest exempt abbeys. The abbot of Malmesbury before 1225 purchased the right from the bishops of Salisbury by the gift of a church and manor. The abbot of Battle had a special privilege of freeing a felon whom he met in the streets, which he exercised on one occasion when passing near the prison of the Marshalsea.

The Benedictine abbots of St. Augustine's, Canterbury (1059, again in 1173), Evesham (1163, again 1230), Westminster (1167), Bury St. Edmund's (1190), Thorney (1200), Chester (1325), Battle (1370), Malmesbury (1380), Peterborough (1397), Gloucester (1400), Tavistock (1480), the Cistercian abbot of Jorvaulx, the Austin canons' abbots of Waltham (1191), Bristol (c. 1340), Wigmore (1380), Cirencester (1420), and Thornton (1418), and the claustral prior of Coventry, Winchester (1253), Durham (1370), Worcester (1350), Canterbury (1220 and 1378), and Ely (1413) received the mitre. At Bath in the sixteenth century the prior seems to have been mitred. The premier abbots were successively those of Glastonbury, St. Alban's (1154), and—probably as guardian of the national regalia—Westminster (1400). Mitred abbots consecrated altars, gave the tonsure and benediction, and conferred minor orders upon their members. At Durham, a suffragan, gave holy orders in the sacristy.

The sovereign issued summonses to Parliament, both to abbots and (at their pleasure) to priors. Edward III. fixed the

number to certain abbots and the prior of St. John of Jerusalem. These abbots were those of St. Alban's, Abingdon, St. Augustine's Canterbury, Battle, Bardney, Colchester, Croyland, St. Edmund's Bury, Evesham, Glastonbury, Gloucester, Hyde, Hulme, Malmesbury, Peterborough, Ramsey, Reading, Selby, Shrewsbury, Thorney, Westminster, Winchcombe, and York (Benedictine); and Waltham (Austin Canons); Battle was specially summoned by writ. Tavistock received the right by grant (1513); the rest sat as barons of Parliament.

The charters of such privileges, papal bulls, grants of land, and concessions by the Crown, were kept in the treasury and muniment room, which we can sometimes identify, but not generally with the same confidence as in secular cathedrals, for instance, even when placed above a chapel as at Exeter and Chichester.

2. Relation to Parish Churches.

The greater monasteries had churches standing in their close, or a collateral church. These churches were at first regarded as mere chapelries, served by a chaplain at an altar, which was considered to stand within the minster, as if included under its nave-roof, which was the case in some churches. In the year 1200 the canons of Westminster forbade a monk to be placed alone in a parish church, and required him to keep within his cloister. In 1268 the legate imposed a restriction upon the appropriation of churches to a monastery or priory, and made an order that all religious exempt and not-exempt, Cistercians and others who held such churches, should present a resident vicar for institution by the diocesan, providing him with a sufficient portion out of the endowment, and a house with a garderobe and chimney after the French fashion. Usually the dependent vicar received a 'robe of a clerical suit,' and daily rations when near a convent. The Act 15 Rich. II., chap. 6, required both an allowance for the vicar and money for the relief of the poor. The Cistercians were made exempt by Pope Innocent IV. about 1260, and only attended the episcopal

synod in matters of faith or contract. In 1517 the Benedictines of Tavistock obtained a bull of exemption.

3. Relation of Monasteries to the Diocesan Cathedral.

In order to draw closer the conventual houses to a secular cathedral church, several superiors held stalls, as the priors of Nostell and Hexham at York, the abbot of Grestein at Chichester, the abbots of Athelney and Muchelney at Wells, those of Sherborne and Montsburgh at Salisbury, and the abbots of Cormeilles and de Lyrâ at Hereford. In the same spirit of unity as well as of English patriotism, round the Sacred Car of the Standard floated the banners of St. Cuthbert of Durham, St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, when Archbishop Thurstan marshalled his victorious army to confront the invading Scots at Northallerton.

4. Relation of Monasteries to the People.

The monasteries promoted the entertainment and instruction of the people. Miracle plays, which were the acting of the scenes depicted on frescoed walls and in stained glass windows of the church, taught in a popular though quaint form sacred history at a time when books were rare, and capable readers few. The attraction of the shrine with its glittering show by day, and glowing richly through the night, drew crowds of pilgrims and travellers when intercourse between distant parts of the country was infrequent and difficult owing to the rough highways and limited means of communication. The hospitable guest-halls received jesters and minstrels of the king's court or some noble household, to enliven with lays, antics, and merry pastime the dulness of every-day life, when public amusements were restricted to the tourney and rough rude games. A remarkable instance of the union of symbolic teaching with popular entertainment was offered in the custom at Malmesbury on Trinity Sunday, which was observed as a memorial of King Athelstan's gift of pasture land to the commoners

of the burgh, and the erection of the hayward's house on the monastery land, next the churchyard. There was commemoration of good Abbot Loring and dan Alured, the black monk, donor of the bell which called them to a special service, in which prayers were followed by ceremonious interchange of tripled kisses between a bachelor and a maiden, the latter carrying a hoop garlanded with flowers. Again, a curious anecdote will illustrate the pleasure derived from the sight of a diverting pastime or sleight of hand. Two of the first Franciscans who arrived in England, finding themselves on their way to Oxford belated among the flooded meadows and dense woodlands, sought shelter at a cell of Abingdon. The prior and monks came to the door all eager to welcome merry mummers and jugglers, such as the patched habits and broken speech of the foreigners betokened them. The first performance of the ambulatory miracle play took place before the abbey gate of Chester. The Greyfriars at Coventry performed in theatres drawn upon wheels; the canons of Thetford and Woodkirk took part in the scenic exhibitions or dramatic ceremonial of the church. The abbot of St. Mary's York kept a fool.

Through the streets and market-place, attracted by the prospect of a safe and comfortable lodging at night, came trooping palmers carrying branches from the Jordan and Holy Land; pilgrims from St. Michael's Mount, Puy, St. Denis, and Rome; and dusty-footed folk who bore the staff and scallop-shell of Compostella: as they passed along among the admiring crowd they sang sacred poems composed upon their march.

Spectacle, interlude, vigils, processions out of door and in door, preachings, feasts within the close at the installation of a new abbot, doles at the anniversary of one departed, attracted guests and visitors. Secular and regular vied with each other in liberal hospitality. The dean of Lincoln fed forty poor folk daily at his table; 1,500 people have been fed at a time in St. Paul's Churchyard, and 100 in the close of Exeter, and as many on successive anniversaries of the departed at Bath for the poor, not the rich; as Bishop King said, 'my remuneration is

not in the place I go from, but as my hope is in the place I go to.' At St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in 1295, the judges, 60 knights, and 4,500 lesser personages were the abbot's guests; and in 1309, 300*l.* was spent on an installation feast, in which 6,000 folk were regaled with 3,000 dishes and minstrelsy.

Fairs held under the shadow of the convent gates on the dedication day, with their attendant pastime and mirth, bales and merchandise brought from strange lands, enriched taverner and tradespeople by the influx of merchants, visitors, customers, and sight-seers. The townsfolk made merry with fresh arrivals of welcome guests, and home gatherings. The joyous festival which formed the conclusion of the commercial concourse at once hallowed the intercourse and gladdened the occasion. In time the pedlar gave place to regular traders, booths made way for shops, and the cottages of the humble village of dependent labourers were exchanged for the busy streets of the burgh, or even the splendour of a city. Such settlers formed the towns of Glastonbury, St. Alban's, and Malmesbury; the name of Coventre (Convent town) tells its own tale. Refugees took advantage of the sanctuary of Westminster. At Bury St. Edmund's, outside the precinct walls, four crosses (as at Beverley) mark the extent of the domain; and as early as the twelfth century a rough offering-box within the minster invited contributions to the fabric fund. At Battle the 'leuga' was three miles in circumference. Abbots had their own court of justice and a jail; in some cases they had jurisdiction in matrimonial causes. The cellarer took the first choice of wares set out upon the stalls in market or fair, which were conceded by charter to a convent. Sheep were folded at night in the abbey pens for economical reasons, cattle pastured upon its commons by day, reaping-silver levied on every householder paid the wages of the husbandmen who cut its grain (as in the cathedral city an annual farthing was paid to the church for each hearth-fire); tithe from the eel pools and river fish, taxes for the use of streams in fulling the cloth from the weavers' looms, and fines for grinding corn at the abbey mill, brought money and fee into the treasury.

There were, however, bounds to such exactions and dues; the townsmen might loudly protest, and did on occasion rise in flat rebellion or serious rioting, so that on one memorable day when an imprudent cellarer attempted to levy a distress upon a defaulter's goods, all the old crones of Bury ran out of doors, and with their shrill voices and threatening distaffs drove back the obnoxious officer to the shelter of the gates. At St. Alban's the townspeople waylaid a queen on her journey, in order to protest against their compulsory use of the abbey mills. There is another side to the picture, as the humble chorister in the secular cathedral might aspire to the bishop's throne, the meanest novice might rise through successive stages of promotion to the abbot's palace, and take his place in the king's court, and a part in affairs of state. There are also many incidents on record to show how close was the attachment between the conventual and his neighbours. A certain number of monks dined weekly with the founder of Tewkesbury. Admiration of their good lives and belief in the power of human intercession led men like Hugh Courtenay and Lord Albemarle who founded abbeys, and Cœur de Lion who heartily detested monks, alike to say, when in danger of shipwreck in storms at midnight, 'Would the hour had come when the white monks will be praising God; for then they pray for them at sea, and God will remember us!' Again, superstition won great repute for Dieu l'encresse, where the deep baying of its white mastiffs was believed to have struck terror into the evil spirits even in the great deep, and protected the soul of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in his last extremity. Kindness and good will also made the canons of Aldgate, London, the debtors of their neighbours. The first prior, Norman, had spent too liberally in building his new charge, so that the citizens who followed the Sunday procession round the cloister, peeping through the refectory door, saw the cloths duly laid, but tables bare of bread. At once the women of the ward formed a little society of ladies bountiful, and, until one by one they died off, each laid a loaf before the altar every Sunday morning, in order to supply the canons and their guest-

house. A fit of remorse on the part of King Stephen made him grant to Exeter Cathedral a rent to repair the damages inflicted in the siege.

5. Relations of the Monastery to Literature and Education.

The hostels of the monastic orders at Oxford, Cambridge, and Stamford furnished promising students with schools of learning, in addition to the reading rooms and cloisters of the monasteries. It is only an imperfect list which enumerates the following eminent contributors to the biographical, historical, and general literature of this country: Walsingham, Matthew Paris, Wendover, Rishanger, and Wheathampstead among the writers of St. Alban's; Lydgate of Bury, William of Malmesbury, Florilegus of Westminster, Higden of Chester, Eadmer and Gervase of Canterbury, Reginald Symeon and Turgot of Durham, Robert of Gloucester, Benedict of Canterbury, Jocelyn of Bury, Florence, Heming, Botoner of Worcester, Bartholomew Cotton of Norwich, the wise dreamer 'on a May morning upon Malvern hills,' were Benedictines; Ralph of Coggeshall, Ailred of Rievaulx, Bromton of Jorvaulx, Cistercians. Thomas of Elmham was a Clungiac. The Austin Canons produced (before Latin gave place to English) Wikes of Osney, W. Hemingburgh of Guisborough, Roger Hoveden, William Newburgh, John and Richard of Hexham, Knighton of Leicester, Peter Langtoft; and the Gilbertines boasted their poet Robert Mannyng of Brunne. The Grey Friars, whose schools at Oxford were of European renown, pointed with pride to the names of Friar Bacon, Duns Scotus, Ockham, Alexander of Hales Owen, 'the irrefragable doctor' Bungay, Burley, Peckham, Marsh, Walter of Exeter and Otterbourne. The Dominicans Kilwardby and Trivet close this roll, which implies fellow-workers unknown to fame, and powerful though unobserved, the anonymous authors of annals and chronicles of the realm.

Great was the rejoicing when William de Broke, monk of Gloucester, in 1298, was the first Benedictine who put on the scarlet habit of a D.D. at Oxford. His convent attended him,

with the abbots of Westminster, Abingdon, Reading, Evesham, and Malmesbury, and one hundred noblemen and esquires riding on horses richly caparisoned. The ceremonial terminated with a sumptuous feast in the college hall. All Benedictine graduates preached in their academical habit in a cathedral or minster. This great order set up the chair of the master under the shadow of their churches (as Theodore did at Canterbury whilst it was still secular, and Egbert at York, where Alcuin was taught, so that it was the continuation of a tradition when Thorlac and Giraldus Cambrensis studied in the close of Lincoln). At a very early period inns for students were built in connection with St. Frideswide's, and from 1075 to 1149 the Austin Canons of Oxford maintained a famous seminary in St. George's College until the removal to Oseney. Westminster had its school, in which Queen Edith, 'the fair rose from a thorny stem,' took deep interest, questioning the boys, and bestowing on the good and diligent a largess of crowns and refreshment in the royal buttery. Croyland and Dunstable had their schools; in that of Abingdon, Henry the Beauclerc received his early training. Abbot Sampson founded a seminary for forty grammar boys at Bury St. Edmund's. William of Wykeham owed his education to the conventual school of Winchester, a debt which he nobly repaid. In the churchyard of Smithfield the Austin Canons assembled to hear the rival boys of St. Paul's and Westminster engage in a wordy tournament. With the fall of Glastonbury at one stroke were closed the guest-houses which could accommodate five hundred persons, the school in which three hundred noble youths were trained up for the highest offices in church and state, and the library whose shelves of countless volumes arrested Leland on its threshold, mute and transfixed with devout wonder at a sight so grand. Its learning was still great, for just about that time Sir W. Bignell, a Somersetshire knight, founded exhibitions at Hert Hall, Oxford, for ten students from this school, who were to return to the abbey if found worthy of promotion. As early as 1109 Gislebert and his fellow monks of Croyland gave lectures at Cambridge, and the crowning fact remains that,

in addition to the famous early press of St. Alban's, Westminster gave welcome and shelter to the immortal work of William Caxton.

6. Relation of Monasteries to the Collegiate System.

The Benedictines erected colleges, halls, and hostels in the universities: at Oxford the *generale studium* of Winchcombe in 1175, Durham College, Canterbury Hall, and Gloucester Hall, founded in 1283, and occupied by students from St. Alban's, Westminster, Winchcombe, Pershore, Ramsey, Tewkesbury, Malmesbury, Abbotsbury, Bury St. Edmund's, Glastonbury, Tavistock, Burton-on-Trent, Chertsey, Evesham, Eynsham, Muchelney, Abingdon, St. Neot's, Norwich, Rochester, and Coventry. At Cambridge, Bury, Ely, Croyland, Ramsey, and Walden, in the monks' hostel on the site of Magdalene College, maintained their students. In the short-lived University of Stamford, Croyland, Peterborough, Vaudey, and Sempringham had halls and scholars. Three fourths of the monasteries sent their promising novices to Oxford, and the rest studied in the sister university. The Cistercians had St. Bernard's College on the site of St. John's, and the Austin Canons gathered their students in St. Mary's College. The term 'doing Austins,' that is, disputing in theology and philosophy with the Austin friars, lingered till the close of the last century.

The collegiate system was destined to be the herald and precursor of the fall of the monasteries; but Price, the founder of Jesus College, had been a scholar of Oseney, and Sir Richard Sutton, co-founder of Brasenose, was the seneschal of Syon. The change had been already inaugurated by William of Wykeham, Chichele, Henry VI., Waynflete, Smyth, and Alcock, commencing with the smaller alien houses. The last scene of all was before the prescient eyes of Fox and his adviser Oldham, when he founded his college of Corpus Christi. Nay, the Pope, in permitting Wolsey's confiscation of the lesser monasteries for his new foundations, assigned as the reason not only that their poverty and the scanty number of their inmates did not suffice

to maintain God's service decently, but also that it was necessary in order to complete his work, for the national temper was clearly adverse to any fresh endowment of conventual institutions with lands and real possessions.

Under one aspect the colleges of the universities had superseded the monasteries long since, but even in them we can discern the influence of the ancient houses. The infirmary suggested the hall and chapel set in one line at the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, Magdalen, Queen's, All Souls', University, and Oriel. It was not by a merely circumstantial resemblance, whilst they were in their prime, that the newly endowed college of Merton (and Peterhouse borrowed at once from its statutes) adopted the general hall, the common parlour used specially in winter time, the lection read during dinner, and the chapel of the monastic orders, though at first it was usual elsewhere for students to worship in the nearest parish churches. The wide-sleeved gown of the Benedictine was adopted for its graduates by the university, whilst the inferior students donned over the clerical under-tunic of the secular a hooded cope, chimere, mantle or tabard. The studies of the convent suggested the terms *generale studium*, *academia*, and *universitas* with the chambers of students containing two or four inmates, grouped round a central court, into which the detached inn (*introitus*) and hostels (*aulæ*) gradually remitted their former occupants. At Magdalen, Oxford, the central court became an actual cloister; Queen's, at Cambridge, possessed a rudimentary cloister; whilst at New and Winchester 'cloister time' was a synonym for study. King's College, Cambridge, was designed to have a counterpart of Eton cloister. Each chamber or dormitory had larger beds for the fellows and truckle beds for scholars which were run underneath in the daytime; the small studies opened into it. The principal officers, as in a convent, had separate chambers, and for purposes of general supervision the lodging of the warden (*præpositus*) was arranged immediately over, or at the side, of the great entrance. The chaplains, priests, and ministers of the chapel (*conductitii, capellani, ministri*) occupied a common room.

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES FOUNDED.—The old name of minster as a church of secular canons had been retained at York and Lichfield Cathedrals, Southwell, Beverley, Ottery, Ripon, and Wimborne, being in fact collegiate churches like Wolverhampton, Crediton, Heytesbury, Windsor, St. Burian's, and Middleham. None of these had a cloister, the distinctive accessory of a convent, although Lincoln has one on a small scale in an unusual position, and retains its 'minster yard.' These minsters, at Ripon, Wolverhampton, and, exceptionally, Southwell, as in four secular cathedrals, permitted the introduction of a parish altar where the necessities of the surrounding population required it.. Prebendal churches, like several in Cornwall and Devon, were endowed with portions, medieties, or prebends, but had no capitular existence. The nuns of Romsey and Wherwell had similar prebends in their patronage; and the prior of Bodmin had one at St. Endellian's.

In the latter part of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries some Parish churches were made Collegiate, but their inmates were called chaplains or fellows, and not canons. They had special endowments, but they were in no sense places of education. They were minsters without prebendal stalls, and colleges without schools. They had a common seal, but no chapter house. Being, in point of fact, strictly chantry chapels of larger size, the chancel was allotted to the community as rectors, the nave remained congregational under a vicar appointed by them. Like the earlier Benedictine houses marked by a western and central tower—Hulme, Ramsey, Belvoir, Malmesbury, and Wymondham, and most of the Austin Canons' churches, except Bruton and Keynsham—they were half parish churches. The expense of maintaining the fabric was shared between the members of the foundation who were rectors, and the parish which had its own vicar and altar. Higham Ferrers, Arundel, Tattershall, examples of this second class, were collegiate and parochial. Manchester retains to this day the divisional arrangement. They had a distinctive character of being large chantries for the repose of the founder, as regards their eastern portion, the remainder of the church retaining

its original destination. They formed a link between the rival systems, the diocesan and conventual, just as the cathedral and collegiate had been fused in cases where, the bishop being the permanent president of chapter, as at Beverley and Southwell, the church was virtually a cathedral without a throne. In some cases, as in the foundation of St. Mary's Newark, at Leicester, the college was attached to a large almshouse of bedemen.

7. Relations of Monasteries to the National Taste, Thought, and Temporal Advantage.

These buildings were the schools of an unlettered religious laity. These graceful flowers of thought, these parables in stone, were erected in an era of symbolism, elevating, by their appeal to the better sense, the coarse secular thought of the period. The buildings themselves breathed an air of refinement and civilisation by rendering art and beauty popular and familiar to the ordinary mind; for in them we find a poetic fancy, the bold enthusiasm in an outburst of religious emotion, the effect of a consciousness how near the unseen was to the confines of the visible world, and the thinness of the veil which lay between rather than sundered them. In our own time to a deep thinker's like Sterling's eyes the western towers of our famous abbey of Westminster in the grey of evening loomed like a mighty archangel's folded wings. The artist still looks with admiration on the faded paintings on the walls, the sculptor acknowledges the grace of ancient statuary, from the inscriptions and monumental badges the herald draws out his story of noble lineage. To-day profits by the teachings of the Past.

To what end was the outpouring of rich marbles, hewn, quarried, and conveyed at what is now an inappreciable cost; the lavish use of precious metals and jewels; the radiant girdle of the galleries in the clear-storey glowing and lustrous with sapphire, emerald, and ruby; corbels like baskets filled full of the richest treasures of the field and garden; masonry

delicately wrought to rival the goldsmith's work or the finest lace, as though the material was ductile and flexible; vertical lines of pillars and shafts reaching upward, like humanity in its yearning towards the Author of its being; walls pierced to admit floods of light? To what shall we attribute the impressive magnificence, the exquisite subtle charm (secrets incommunicable and for ever lost), the perfect echo, the vocal fitness for redoubling and conveying the sound of choral chant, sonorous as far thunder, musical as the fall of many waters, and jubilant anthem taught by angels in the harmony whose home is heaven,—marvels of construction which no acoustic art of the present day can reproduce?

> How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
> Whose antient pillars rear their marble heads
> To bear aloft its arched and pondrous roof,
> By its own weight made steadfast and immoveable,
> Looking tranquillity!

The church has been, with equal wisdom and beauty, called the house of God, and home of man here. Herein lies the hidden meaning developed by pious builders in ages not flooded with a voluminous secular, shallow literature, or saturated with a cold and sneering materialism. All are charmed with the outward loveliness of the fabrics; it is only the few who care to see the golden light within. The mere anatomist who knows every portion of the human frame may remain insensible to the presence of the diviner part of man. So too the bare antiquary and architect, dissecting a building under its purely constructional aspect, may recognise the outer form without the spirit; the science, art, symmetry, subtle skill of composition, the exquisite relation and arrangements of its component portions until Christian art died in the revival of Paganism, lapsing from the freshness, originality, and variety which constituted its early glory and character into a monotonous, flat, and exotic style—the frigid reminiscence of a classical temple, not the triumphant inspiration of the Church of the elect. But he may be all the while blind to the intrinsic

beauty of a structure which has a voice for those initiated into its real design, so as to read aright and understand its inner purport and aim,—the religion of the place.

The true spirit of sacrifice in an architect, stirring others by his example when still and silent in the grave, will escape the man who, living wholly in the present, is engrossed only by a scientific analysis of details, styles, and dates. What to such an earth-bound mind is the spirit of humility aiming at a faultless immortal masterpiece, never achieved in the designer's lowly estimation, which left his name unknown, as if careless of human recognition, and yet with scrupulous and exact perfection permitted not even in the obscurest corner a sign of feebleness or neglect, because all is open to the eyes of Him in whose sole honour a holy work was done? What, indeed, but the spirit of unity, like that of the Church spiritual, which under so many changes and transformations of taste and principle in design, maintained harmony and accord in one majestic whole, so that even anachronisms did not conflict more than royal violet laid on cloth of gold?

The soft peals of the organ and the chanting of the unseen choir heard without, across the green sward, down the avenue of the close or through the dim cloister alleys—the musical murmurs of the chiming in the belfry, like the drowsy hum of bees among the scented flowers of the lime on a summer noon —may delight the ear, as much as the contrast of waving foliage and bright garden beds with the grey stone please the eye. The outer architecture is the same as that which appears in castle and bower, in the ordinary dwelling and palace of the period; but the sacred building only has the spirit of the calm and beauty all its own. Let the silence be unbroken within, and the doors be closed on the outer world, as the vast interior spreads out immense before the eyes of one who has entered its ante-chamber alone; then the devout heart beats almost audibly, the pious knees sink down insensibly on the floor. For these the place was prepared who have in that solemn moment of deep thought an indefinable sense, painless but perfect, of a Presence, just as the blind man feels the sunshine which he cannot see.

Is there no consciousness of mysterious surroundings, 'a sound of going,' among the ever-receding distances, which, giving to it a vagueness of outline and illimitable expansion, heighten its grandeur, sublimity, and awe, as though it actually breathed and had movement, instinct with life? Why, we may ask, were porch and roof and steeple graduated like songs of degrees heavenward; or vaultings like the curtains of a tent drawn about a crowd of pilgrims, and canopying the place of the holiest? In a word, was there no purpose in all these features, as in the imagery of the heavenly watchers about the mercy-seat?

Nature's book was added to the service of religion. Sacred names were given to flowers. We can trace the gradual introduction of the symbols of the Resurrection on capital, memorial, and tomb—first the seed-vessel, the opening leaf, the bud bearing fruit and blossom, the trefoil, the field flower, and the palm. Then came the foliage of ivy, bindweed, fern, parsley, oak, maple, pear; until pure love of beauty brought in from the garden the hellebore, strawberry, vine, sage, mallow, and geranium, and, last of all, the wormwood, thorn, thistle, and the rose. The earliest decoration in glass was the Jesse, showing the branch of righteousness springing from the dry root—the genealogy of Christ, with the rose of Sharon and the lilies of the valley.

The very light was tinted, coloured by the stained windows lit up by the sun, mellowed by rows of crowns and pendant lamps. It showed decorations combined with stern solidity and colossal size, in which strength was never sacrificed to ornament. To sympathetic eyes it discovered the king's daughter with her vesture of wrought gold, as she is all glorious within—the new Jerusalem adorned as a bride, the heavenly city which contains no temple, the tabernacle of the testimony full of 'the smoke of the glory of the Lord.' It was this design of brightness tempered with solemnity, this translation of religious sentiment into material form, this high joy finding rest in work, which gives to ancient churches their mysterious grandeur.

To turn to outer influences: the courtesy of the guest-hall as set against the rough baron's noisy hospitality, and the

decency of the use of a night dress when people lay naked in bed, may be remembered as instances of refinement. To give access to their hospitable close, bridges were built, fens drained, roads and highways made, and wastes reclaimed. They had maintained a great part of the population in the cultivation of arable land, thenceforward converted into useless parks by their new and unprofitable owners. Their daily dole relieved the sick, infirm, and deserving poor of their neighbourhood. The dubious wayfarer might be relieved, but he was not entertained. The habitual mendicant would needs have been soon detected, and at once repulsed. They had proved a refuge for the oppressed, and profitable for the sovereign, as when the stout Abbot of Battle rode out at the head of his retainers to repel a French invasion, and Westminster and St. Augustine's sent out their contingent to the war. When they fell, the continuous voice of prayer, which daily for centuries had invoked blessings on the realm, was silenced for ever, and with their destruction a glory passed away from the land.

8. Relations of the Monasteries to the New Order of Things.

The dissolution of the monasteries had no connection with the Reformation historically; no revival was possible; their place was taken by modern and foreign communities. It was accomplished by Act 27 Hen. VIII., c. 20; 31 Hen. VIII., c. 13, before the enactment of the Six Articles, 1539. It had been preceded by gradual changes. Their wealth was the provocative of their ruin. Great, no doubt, was the difference between the dainty fare of Canterbury (on which Girald du Barri once feasted only to found bitter sarcasm), and the beech leaves which fed St. Bernard and his companions in the 'Vale of Wormwood.' Great was the change from the hut, the cell, or the shadow of a tree to sumptuous buildings of stone, rivals of palaces. Great were the differences between houses and inmates, as their chroniclers and contemporaries relate. The great obedientiaries came to hold offices endowed

with special lands. The private monk became possessed of an allowance in money. The system of seclusion and minute detail of duties came to a close when they were relaxed. Kings quartered their armies in a slow campaign on conventual houses; patrons resided in them for months at a time, with household and retainers disturbing the inner discipline; benefactors burdened the income with corrody and pension for poor kinsfolk and decayed serving men; and the Crown levied heavy 'reliefs' and 'benevolences,' so called with bitter humour, on their lands. The people loved them and vainly rose in their defence at Bayham, through Lincolnshire and Norfolk, in the north and the west country. The fatal stroke fell from the king's hand; partakers, bribed by a share in the spoil, gave assent in the senate, and private houses were furnished with the greed of sacrilege. The fable of the wolf and the lamb was acted in human form, and animated by the spirit 'rejoicing in evil,' which has no place in Christian ethics.

The printed extracts from the commissioners' reports, I may here add, will now have to be supplemented by the voluminous triple series of letters lately discovered in the Public Record Office, marked C $\frac{3}{11}$, which I must leave to some more congenial writer.

Some minds are still so prepossessed by false impressions and general incredulity, engendered by untrustworthy or baseless statements, that for them, even as scenes of a bygone day, the students in the Benedictine cloister, the pretty garden scene with the sisters in Kingston orchard, and the artistic pursuits of the Leicestershire canons, possess no interest at all. The laxity of the luxurious monks of Bath, allowing their buildings to fall into decay, is a solitary instance in a large house, when reconstruction was the order of the day; but we can hardly forbear to smile when we find displeasure meted out to the innocent recreation of the nuns of Romsey with their child playmates, the pet birds and ravens of the Austin canons, and the introduction of fireplaces into Cistercian sleeping rooms, in equal measure as to the graver offences of fine clothing, rich fare, and the indomitable English love of the chase, following the

deer with crossbow or hounds through green forest glade, and hawking on the down and breezy moor.

There was no need for havoc. The doors might have been set wide open for those who were wearied of their cloister, like the Abbot of Walden, who married a minoress of London. The images to which pilgrimages had been made and veneration given, indeed, all objects, statues, shrines, or relics which had become a scandal or been abused by shameless frauds and superstition, were publicly destroyed, or, if material figures, turned into dolls (as i-dols), for children's pastime, in 1538. This did not seem a sufficient cloak for wholesale spoil, and, in consequence, the credulous acceptance and exaggerations of local scandal, the desire to ingratiate themselves with unscrupulous employers, and to disarm popular disfavour of their acts, have fathered charges upon the guiltless heads of their own countrymen and associates in the same form of religion. Original records, and the judgment of thoughtful men of all shades of opinion, now conspire to reject these imputations as unworthy of credit. The stereotyped forms of forced surrender, couched in phrases of insult mingled with wrong, betray the influence of a single proficient of the art of menace. The speedy halter for judicial murder vacated the priories of Hexham and Bridlington, and the abbacies of Glastonbury, Reading, Barlings, Colchester, Kirkstead, Fountains, Rievaulx, Jorvaulx, and elsewhere. A couple of cannon were employed to overawe the monks of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. The foul prison fever consumed the monks of Charterhouse, and their murderers profanely mocked. The instigators and their agents lie open to the fatal countercharge and challenge that some of them ended their days in prison or on the scaffold, by the orders of a master who set forth unctuous professions of piety in preambles of state documents, and in the exercise of his regal infallibility burned his co-religionists as traitors and the reformers as heretics. The popular traducer, following the evil example of the friar, will one day share a common reprobation with the destroyed, when some bold hand strips the glamour of prejudice off the fame of a class of authors, impatient of research,

whom a too fervid zeal has transported into a chartered libertinism in diction, statement, and taste.

Not even the national acknowledgment of the royal instead of Italian supremacy sufficed; it was necessary also, as the homily puts it, 'patiently to suffer all wrongs and injuries, referring the judgment of the cause only to God.' As straws show the rising of the storm, the pithy anecdote related by Fuller of the incautious Abbot of Reading who entertained Henry VIII. in the guise of a forester of the royal guard, betokens the character of his guest. In the freedom of the table he had complained of the loss or delicacy of his appetite, and was accordingly sent to recover it on the meagre fare of a prisoner in the Tower, where he remained until he purchased his release by payment of a large ransom.

It was not at Lincoln only that the treasurer might have cast down his keys upon the floor with the memorable words written in the register, 'The treasure house was spoiled, the treasurership ceased to be.' In vain reprieves were brought from a king who, with a single main of the dice, gambled away the Jesus peal and historic bell-tower of St. Paul's, whose name greybeards and children identified with the author of all evil. If necessary, an Act of Parliament assured church preferment to those nominees who could touch his hand with 'white ointment.' In a few cases, as at Tewkesbury, Malvern, Southwark, and Christchurch, parishioners purchased the churches. At Wymondham they paid the money demanded for the choir by the king, who broke faith and pulled it down. The commissioners offered the buildings of Bath to the citizens for less than five hundred marks; they refused to purchase so cheap, 'lest they should be thought to cozen the king under the compass of concealed lands.' In other places the beautiful gates, the carved work, 'memorials and things of fame,' and fabrics 'exceeding magnifical,' were pitilessly destroyed, and the lamp went out in the temple. The Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 7 (1541) prohibited, too late, the conveyance of brass, latten, and bell-metal over seas. Lincolnshire, which amazed the commissioners by the number and splendour of its monasteries, is now barely

sprinkled with ruins effected by a spirit not yet exorcised or laid at rest. On a single Sunday the grantee of Repton pulled down that noble church with the aid of all the carpenters and masons whom he could muster in Derbyshire, saying that he would 'destroy the nest lest the birds should return and build again.'

All in vain Roland Lee pleaded for his glorious cathedral of Coventry, and Latimer boldly told Henry VIII. to his face that abbeys were not built to serve as royal stables, and besought the 'ruthless king' that 'two or three houses in every shire might be spared for preaching, prayer, and study.'

9. Scheme of New Cathedrals lately Monastic.

The first scheme of Henry VIII. and Bishop Gardiner, in pursuance of the Act 31 Hen. VIII. c. ix. (1539–40), mitigated the wholesale rapine by the proposal to found new sees, or united cathedrals—St. Alban's for Herts, Bury St. Edmund's for Suffolk, Colchester and Waltham for Essex; Dunstable, Newenham, and Elnestow for Beds and Bucks; Oxford, Osney, and Thame for Oxon and Berks; Leicester for Rutland and Leicestershire; Fountains for Lancashire and the archdeaconry of Richmond; Shrewsbury and Wenlock for Staffordshire and Salop; Welbeck, Thurgarton, and Worksop for Notts and Derbyshire; Launceston, Bodmin, and St. German's for Cornwall; Durham was to be linked with Finchale, Ledes with Rochester, Roche with Carlisle. The endowment was fixed at 1,140*l.* a year for Dunstable, at 1,003*l.* for Colchester, and at 333*l.* for Southwell and Bodmin; their bishops, as the Abbot of Leicester at Shrewsbury, being actually designate. Thornton, Guisborough, and Burton-on-Trent were also to be retained as collegiate churches. By stat. 34, 35 Hen. VIII. c. xvii. s. 3, five cathedrals, exclusive of Westminster, are mentioned as already founded by letters patent. The internal alteration, however, was not made, even in the cathedrals which were refounded, without some very suggestive and gradual changes: (1) the appointment of preachers at Canterbury and of grammar schools

attached to the cathedrals generally; (2) the first constitution of Norwich on the precise lines of churches of the old foundation, and the prescription of the use of St. Paul's at Carlisle and Peterborough; and (3) the appointment of stipendiary prebendaries (without fixed titles, as at Exeter) forming a 'corporation for the pure worship of God and preaching of the Gospel, the education of children, and the maintenance of the poor.'

10. The Scheme abandoned. The Consequences.

The king's necessities overruled the Church's wants. Historic Battle and the magnificence of Bury, the royal tombs in the Grey Friars, the goodly abbeys, were levelled in the dust as if a follower of Mahound had been commissioned for the work. There are wrecks, there are ruins, there are sites, there are fragments embedded in noble houses. The State now prints the chronicles which were spared from the bonfire, the baker's oven, or the stranger, whole libraries being shipped over seas to the amazement of foreign nations. But how much has perished! How much lost to the history of the Church! How many memorials of the past have been utterly swallowed up by time, like snow-flakes falling into a rapid stream or melting among waves. Not a single volume of Lincoln use has been preserved. A solitary breviary of St. Alban's remains in a nobleman's library. We have only a tradition of the Durham monks preferring the Sarum rite to the use of their great rival at York; and the fact that the use of Bangor remained in force at Royston until the sixteenth century. Curious customs and local forms occur only in fragmentary and incidental notices.

The number of all monasteries destroyed was 645, with 90 colleges, 2,374 chantries and free chapels, and 110 hospitals, which once renowned our cities, towns, and quiet country nooks. Their yearly value is variously estimated at 161,100*l.*, 152,517*l.*, and 142,914*l.* The lesser houses (those under 200*l.* annual revenues) were 380 with 32,000*l.* a-year in the aggregate, and 100,000*l.* in money, plate, and jewels. These were suppressed by Act 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28 (1536), and colleges

by 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4, preceded by the Hospitallers' endowments 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24. The population of the country was 5,000,000, and there were 9,407 parishes. Over and above the value of the lands given by Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 20, no estimate has been made of the sums produced by the sale of churches, buildings, sites, books, ornaments, shrines, goods, lead, and bells. Bury alone produced 5,000 marks in gold and silver from its treasury. Large sums had been previously paid to the Crown for a temporary respite. Although so much came into 'the augmentation' of the Crown, it is quite certain that the inmates, foreseeing the approach of the spoiler, dispersed or otherwise disposed of a considerable portion of the movable goods. The spoil soon leaked out of the royal coffers, but the heavy burdens laid upon the people were not abated one finger-weight.

During the lives of the survivors, those who were not provided with stalls or new homes received pensions; but even previous to this temporary deduction from the gross receipts, the convivial habits of the commissioners, their numerous retinue, tavern bills, and payments for amusements on their journeys (records of which remain), the employment of local juries as appraisers in every case, and the forced sale of the ornaments not reserved to the royal treasury, must have caused an appreciable drawback on the proceeds of the confiscation of institutions which from learned calm and holy cloisters had breathed an air of civilisation in an iron age far beyond the bounds of their immediate neighbourhood.

The question has been asked, What was the secret whereby in ages of violence, strife, and rude force without, from these homes of holy peace within emanated results so widely beneficial? The answer is, that as cathedrals were the hearts of dioceses, these were the strong places of the Church, her spiritual fortresses, and safe in their seclusion the inmates were enabled to achieve undertakings begun in love to God and man, continued with patient faith, and brought to an end through many trials and much self-sacrifice.

No arrangement was made for the supply of (1) popular education; (2) relief of the poor; (3) colleges and retreats for

aged clergy or men of mortified temper, as Archbishop Leighton laments; whilst the philosophic Berkeley would 'like a convent without a vow or perpetual obligation, but living in community and by rules, a monastery receiving only grown persons of approved piety, learning, and a contemplative turn, as a great means of brightening up the face of religion in our Church.' Lord Scudamore restored Dore, recent piety has roofed in Brinkburne; are Fountains, Buildwas, Rievaulx, and Kirkstall to stand silent and lone? Is the example of St. Augustine's Canterbury to be without fruit?

Coarse mutilation and profanity were prevalent centuries ago, as Grandison noted in the register of his murdered predecessor, Stapledon, which an illiterate purchaser had scored with ink, and in parts injured beyond reparation. A better temper now prevails, and a calmer judgment now at any cost garners into museums the waifs and strays of exquisite embroidered drapery, paintings, mosaics, rare needlework, triumphs of the goldsmith's art, jewelled metal wrought into shapes of inimitable beauty, carved wood and delicate sculptures. These have been gleaned from an irrational waste which made no man really richer, although his house bore the likeness of Belshazzar's feast, set out with the plundered furniture and sacred vessels of the temple.

If our cathedrals fared ill in those days of wanton and systematic destructiveness, and the minsters which were partly spared bore irretrievable traces of the spoiler, there are neighbourhoods that have been quarried to the last stone standing above the ground, and some so covered with soil and grass that the most experienced traveller doubts the exact site of what was once a magnificent building. Due reverence for the sanctuary (as the homily confesses) 'too often defiled and disfigured,' and the religion of holy things and places received a fatal chill and for a time extinction. Free demolition prevailed under the sway of the nominees of Elizabeth, who in a royal proclamation of 1560 forbade any further instances of 'churches and places spoiled, broken, and ruinated, to the offence of all noble and gentle hearts.'

The hostile temper became fanatical in the Great Rebellion;

what the locusts had spared the wild fury now loosed abroad consumed; it could not spare even the font of brass in which all the royal children of Scotland had been baptised, the gift of Sir Richard Lee, master of the pioneers, to St. Alban's, in 1543. Still unknown preservers watched over Salisbury, and in 1642, when 'blue Dick' was destroying stained glass in the martyrdom of Canterbury, a stone thrown by a bystander warned him to descend before a worse fate befel him.

We must pass a dispassionate judgment upon the dead, our cloistered fellow-countrymen and countrywomen. Men of repute like Barbaro, Spelman, Camden, Godwin, Lord Herbert, Hallam, and Carlyle have owned that the convent did ample practical good in its time. Wise calm minds have lamented that the system was not retained in a modified form. It formed part of a national and continuous Church of England, a name as old as Magna Charta. Its productions are our national glory; let us do justice and honour to the memory of the builders. If in some of the smaller and remote houses which might well have gone centuries before, or, better still, ought never to have been tolerated, there was 'slander of good religion without amendment,' by visitation to 'honest and charitable reformation,' still the same authority, which was their vindication, and its own condemnation, in a public act of state deliberately owns that there were also 'diverse, and great solemn, and honourable monasteries of the realm, wherein, thanks be to God, religion was right well kept and observed.' (27 Hen. VIII. c. 28. s. 1. *Stat. at Large*, ii. 247).

Let me, in conclusion, make one most important fact clear. The religious had acknowledged the royal supremacy. The dissolution of the greater houses took place by stat. 31 Hen. VIII. c. 13, in May 1539; and by 31 Hen. VIII. c. 14, in June of the same year, the Statute of the Six Articles was passed confirming the doctrine of the mass and celibacy of the clergy (*Parl. Hist.* i. 587). It was not until ten years later that the reconstruction of the devotional offices took effect. The Reformers, therefore, had no share in the reign of terror and cupidity, or its destructive consequences.

PART VII.—THE ENGLISH STUDENT'S MONASTICON.

BESIDES the most frequented and, therefore, practically representative churches and ruins, there remains a long list of religious houses of scarcely less interest, and forming an indispensable complement to a work on English Minsters, which I desire to treat under their double aspect of houses of God and homes of men.

In order to form these into a consecutive whole, an alphabetical arrangement of their names recommends itself as more natural and handy for reference than Tanner's system of enumeration under counties, or the classification according to orders adopted by Dugdale, Dodsworth, and their followers. In order to relieve the dryness which would have repelled readers, without, however, exceeding the limits prescribed, and to impart a human interest to bare statistics, monotonous details have been enlivened with an occasional architectural observation pointing out features worthy of special note, historic incidents, customs, anecdotes illustrative of the times, or even a legend throwing light on popular sentiment, have been carefully introduced. These are calculated to stimulate or assist independent research, sagacity, and thought in the elucidation of constructional anomalies, and of sites or scattered remains which at first sight present many discouragements and difficulties in solution.

I proceed to give—

1. The dedication of each religious house.
2. Its order.
3. Its geographical position.
4. Its net income at the Dissolution.
5. Its founder.

6. The number of its inmates at the Suppression.
7. Reference to MS. illustrations, books, and special monographs or local orders. Every advanced student knows only too well that his last acquisition is the knowledge of books which treat on his special subject. Mine are exclusively taken from English sources. The abbreviations are explained at the end.

These are arranged in three classes: (1) houses of monks and canons regular, and collegiate churches; (2) friars; (3) hospitals, with a special list of the finest parish churches, to furnish means of comparison with the statelier conventual buildings; (4) a general list of books of reference and original authorities.

ABBERBURY, NEW or WHITE ABBEY. St. Mary. Grandmontines. (Salop). A cell of Grandmont. *F.* Fulke Fitzwarin, c. 1225. ¶ *Duke MS.* i. 50.

ABBERFORTH, NEWKYME, TADCASTER, CALCARIA. (York). Ab. 655 St. Hilda presided over it.

ABBOTSBURY. St. Peter. Abbey. Benedictine. (Dorset). Clear income 390*l.* *F.* Orcus, chief seneschal of King Canute, and Tola, 1026. Colonised from Cerne 1044. Eleven monks. ¶ [B.] *Antiq. Itin.* 1; *Ant. Cab.* iii.; *Monastic Remains*, 1842; Parkyns, ii. 153. The infirmary and barn, 276 × 31 ft., of the fourteenth century, remain.

ABERCONWAY. SS. Mary and All Saints. Cistercian. (Caerm.). 162*l.* *F.* P. Llewellyn, of N. Wales, 1186. Convent removed to Maenan, 1283. The 116 × 58 ft. church, with west tower 65 ft., a south wing. The choir is 37 × 25 ft. It contains a carved rood-loft and stall work, very late Perpendicular. ¶ * *Rob. Morgan*, 1835. The sick house of Gogarth is in ruins, and the library, where the records of the principality were compiled, stood on the Great Orme. Strata Florida interchanged historic information in their 'clera,' or congress, with this abbey every three years.

ABERDARON. Coll. (Caerm.). A two-aisled church, 69 × 19 ft. The north aisle Norman; the south has a Perpendicular parclose.

ABERGAVENY. St. Mary. Mitred Priory. B. A cell of

St. Vincent's, Mans. (Monm.). 59*l.* *F.* by Hamelyn Baludun in the eleventh century, and W. de Braose, t. Joan. Like the other Benedictine minsters of Usk, Chepstow, Brecon, Ewenny, and Kidwelly, the church was divided between the convent and the parish. [The Decorated nave was of three bays, 45 ft. broad, with a north aisle, and the transept, 67 ft., had eastern chapels.] It is a cruciform church, 172 ft. long, with a central tower 90 ft. high, mainly Decorated with Perpendicular additions. Twenty-four carved oak stalls remain. The choir was formed under the crossing. The presbytery of three bays, 67 ft. broad, has arches opening into lateral chapels rather than aisles in its western bays. There is a fragment of a Jesse window wrought in stone, of the fifteenth century; an effigy of oak commemorates a knight [Hastings]. Four monks. ¶ *Addit. MSS.*, 6739, 6742; *Arch. Camb.* 4 ser. vii. 96.

ABERGWILLI. St. Maurice. Coll. (Caerm.). 42*l.* *F.* Bp. Bec of St. David's, 1287.

ABINGDON, SEVEKISHAM. St. Mary. Mitred Abbey. B. (Berks). 1876*l.* *F.* Cissa, father of K. Ina, 675; K. Edred, 955. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* v.; *Gough MSS.* lxxxii.; W. Wyrcestre. The site of the church has been swept bare. The early minster of St. Mary, 120 ft. long, with east and west apses, was only attended for mass on Sundays and festivals by a little community of thirteen, who occupied separate cells provided with chapels, within a precinct wall. They had a parlour for communication with friends. [The later church was 434 ft. long, with a Perpendicular nave, western and central towers.] The more eminent abbots were Sperafoc, distinguished for his skill in the goldsmith's craft; Grimbald, tutor of Henry I.; Faricius, physician to Queen Matilda; and Miles Salley, Bishop of Llandaff, was almoner. Geoffrey of Monmouth, a monk of the house, was buried here. There were twenty-seven monks at the Dissolution. There was a detached parish church of St. Nicholas. The Perpendicular gate-house and some buildings 34 × 14 ft., with an Early English fireplace and tall chimneys, remain. In the abbey William I. kept Easter in 1084. Henry Beauclerk was a student, and Bishop Egelwyn, of Durham, died in imprisonment.

ACCESEAL, SELE, BEEDING. St. Peter. Al. P. (Sussex). A cell of St. Florent, Saumur. *F.* W. Braosa, 1075; afterwards Carmelites of Shoreham, 1492. ¶ Hussey, 195.

ACKLEY, LYRE OCLE. B. (Heref., four miles from Hereford). Cell of St. Benoît sur Loire before 1160. *F.* Chandos.

ACORNBURY. SS. Mary, John, Katharine, and Holy Cross. Three miles from Hereford. Austin Canonesses (Heref.). 67*l.* *F.* Margaret de Lacy, t. John. Seven nuns. ¶ *Topographer*, No. 2, 1780.

AGATHA, ST. *See* EASTBY.

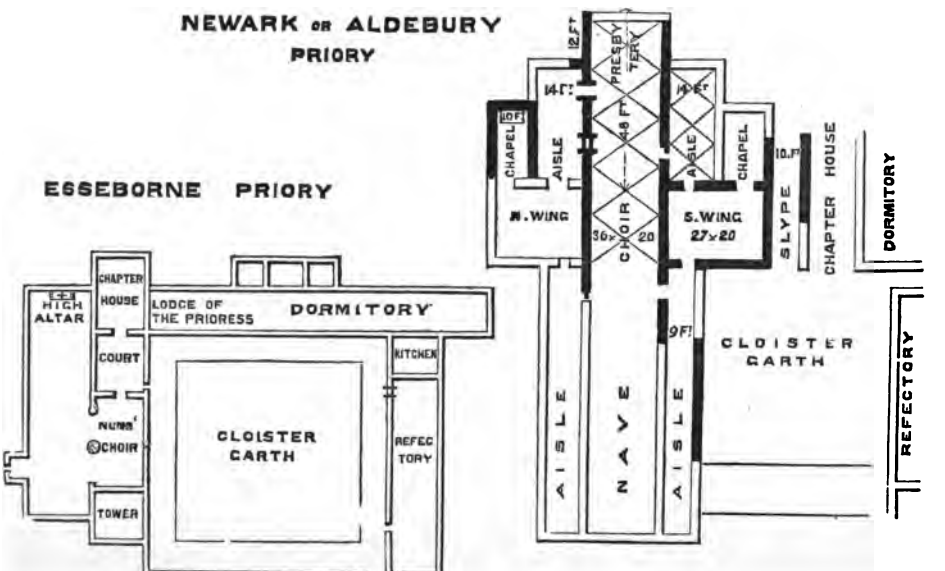
ALBALANDA, WHITELAND. C. (Caerm.). 135*l.* The college of St. Paulinus, the scholar of St. German of Auvergne. *F.* P. Rhys, Bishop Bernard, 1143; John de Toryton, 1153. Eight monks. Ty Gwyn ar Taf, the mother and mistress of all the Welsh houses except Neath and Margam. There was another Albalanda, Blanchland. St. Mary. Præmonstratensian Canons. (Northumb.). 40*l.* *F.* Walter de Bolebec, 1190. Fourteen canons. Scottish foragers were departing after a vain search to discover the secluded monastery, when the unwary monks rang their bells for joy, and so drew back 'Jock o' the Side' to their loss and pillage; and, according to Froissart, Edward I. encamped near the abbey after its burning. The gateway, refectory, and a portion of the large and irregular church, with a massive western tower, remain.

ALBORN, ALNESBORN, ALVESBRUNNA. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 7*l.* *F.* Hethel Thorp; annexed to Woodbridge 1466. There are some remains.

ALCETER, ALNECESTRE, ALECESTRIA. St. Mary of the Isle and John B. B. (Warw.). 65*l.* *F.* Ralph Boteler, 1140. A cell of Evesham, 1467.

ALDBURY, NEW PLACE, NEWARK (near Guildford), NOVUS LOCUS SENDE. SS. Mary and Thomas M. A.C. (Surrey). 258*l.* *F.* Ruald de Calva before 1204. ¶*[B.] Brayley, ii. 131.* *Build. News*, xix. 65; Parkyns, i. 141. Early English ruins of choir and transept remain.

ALDEBY. St. Mary. B. (Norf.). A cell of Norwich. *F.* Bishop Losinga. ¶ R. Taylor, i.



NEWARK AND ESSEBOURNE

ALLERTON (NORTH), MAULEVERER. Al. P. (York). A cell of Marmoustier, t. Hen. II. ¶ C. J. D. Ingledew, 1858.

ALNWICK, ALBEWIKE. St. Mary. Abbey. P. (Northumb.). 189*l.* *F.* Eustace St. John, 1147. ¶ G. Tate, ii. 1869. * Colonised from Newhouse. Thirteen canons.

ALVINGHAM, AFFINGHAM. SS. Mary and Athelwold. G. (Linc.). 128*l.* *F.* t. Steph. Twenty-seven canons.

AMBROSEBURY, AMESBURY, AMBROSIA (from Ambrius, an abbot of a more ancient monastery). SS. Mary and Meilor (a Cornish saint). Abbey. B.N. (Wilts). 495*l.* *F.* Q. Elfreda, 980. A cell of Fontevrault, 1177. Old legends pourtray it as the retreat of Guinevere in the days of her penitence. *Wilts Arch. Soc.* x. 61. Thirty-four nuns.

ANDEWELL. B. (Hants). A cell of Tiron t. Joan. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 494.

ANDOVER. St. Mary. B. (Hants). A cell of St. Florent, Saumur, t. Will. I.

ANGLESEY. SS. Mary and Nicholas. A.C. (Camb.). 124*l.* *F.* R. de Clare or Henry I. Eleven canons. *Add. MS.* 29, 931.

ANKERWYKE, in Wyrardesbury. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Bucks). 32*l.* *F.* Montfichets, t. Hen. II. Five nuns. ¶ J. G. Gyll. 1862.

ANSTEY, near Wardour Castle. Prec. (Wilts). *F.* W. de Turberville, t. 2 Joh.

ANTHONY, ST., by St. Mawes. A.C. (Cornwall). A cell of Plympton. Two canons.

APPLEDURCOMBE, DURWELL. (I. of Wight). *F.* R. Spencer, t. Hen. III. A cell of Montburgh.

ARDEN, in Hawnby. St. Andrew. B.N. (York). 12*l.* *F.* Pet. Hotun, 1150. Nine nuns.

ARMETHWAITE, Ingleswood. St. Mary. B.N. (Cumb.). 18*l.* *F.* William II., 1089. Three nuns. ¶ Jefferson's *Leath Ward*; Haddan and Stubbs' *Counc.* II. i. 12.

ARTHINGTON. St. Mary. Cl. N. (York). 11*l.* *F.* Peter Ardyngtoune, 1150. Ten nuns.

ARUNDEL. Holy Trinity. Collegiate choir, St. Nicholas parish

nave and transept; the belfry in common. (Sussex). 168*l.* *F.* Earl of Arundel, 1386. Formerly B. A cell of Seez. A cruciform church 191 ft. long, of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, with a low central tower; the nave of six bays, 82 × 50 ft., has quatrefoiled circles in the clerestory, and a stone pulpit. The choir formed a collegiate church founded by Robert Earl of Arundel in 1387; it is 82 × 28 ft. + 36 ft. On the north is a Lady chapel 54 × 20 ft. opening into it by an arcade. The original altar slab remains. There are several brasses and some fine tombs with the effigies of Thomas Earl of Arundel, lord treasurer, d. 1415, and the Princess Beatrix of Portugal; Earl John, Duke of Touraine, d. 1343; Earl William, d. 1487, and the Countess Joan, removed from under a superb canopy; and a late chantry, 1524. There are some ruins of the college, once occupied by a master and twelve canons. ¶ M. A. Tierney, 1834; *Gent. Mag.* ciii. ii. 21; *Add. MS.* 29, 939.

ASHBY CANONS. St. Mary. A.C. (Northants). 109*l.* *F.* Stephen de Leya, t. Hen. II. Thirteen canons. The nave and north aisle, and a north-west tower (1250–1350) remain. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 404; Whellan, 1874; *Add. Ch. Brit. Mus.* xix. 817; Baker, ii. 7.

ASHE. *See* CAMPSEY and BRUSYARD.

ASHFORD. St. Mary. Coll. (Kent). *F.* Sir J. Fogge, t. Edw. IV. ¶ Glynne, 70. The church remains.

ASLACKBY. Pr. (Leic.). J. le Mareschall, 1194. There are some ruins.

ASTLEY. B. (Worc.). A cell of St. Taurin, Evreux. *F.* Ralph de Todenei, before 1160.

ASTLEY. The Assumption. Dean and two canons. Coll. (Warw.). 39*l.* *F.* Sir T. Astley, t. 7 Edw. III.

ATHELNEY, ATHELINGEYE. Clitonum v. nobilium insula Adelonensis. SS. Saviour, Peter, Paul, and Egelwyn. Abbey. B. (Somers.). 120*l.* *F.* K. Alfred, 888. Eleven monks.

ATHERINGTON, near Littlehampton. B. (Suss.). A cell of Seez. The chapel remains.

ATTLEBOROUGH. The Assumption and Holy Cross. Coll.

Warden and four fellows. (Norf.). 21*l.* *F.* Sir R. Mortimer, t. 7 Hen. IV. The church, except the choir, is entire. (J. T. Barrett, 1848).

AUCKLAND, ACLENT. St. Andrew. Coll. Dean and eleven prebendaries. (Durham). *F.* Bp. Bec, before 1291, on an older foundation.

AULCASTER, NETHER. St. Andrew. Coll. Provost and three fellows. (York). 27*l.* *F.* Provost R. Stillington, fifteenth century.

AVALONIA. *See* GLASTONBURY.

AVEBURY, ANEBURY. B. (Wilts). *F.* W. de Tankerville, t. Hen. I. A cell of St. George Bocherville, t. Hen. II. The church remains. ¶ Gough's *Tours*, x. 155.

AVECOTE, AUCOTE. B. (Warw.). 28*l.* *F.* W. Burdett, 1159. A cell of Malvern.

AXHOLME ISLE. *See* EPWORTH.

AXMINSTER. Coll. (Devon). SS. Mary and John. B. *F.* K. Athelstan, as a chantry for the souls of those slain in the battle of Bramel-Down. ¶ G. Oliver, 37.

AXMOUTH. (Devon). *F.* Earl of Devon, t. Hen. II. A cell of Montburgh, t. Hen. I. and Lodres.

BABLEW, in Tintinhull. Cl. (Som.). A cell of Montacute.

BACHANNIS, near Llanethlie (Caerm.). *F.* S. Piran, 513.

BACTANESFORD. A.C. (Durh.). *F.* H. Pusar. Colonised from Gisburne. The endowment given to Finchale, 1196.

BADDESLEY. Prec. (Hants). 118*l.*

BADLESMERE. A.C. (Kent). *F.* Barth. Badlesmere, t. 13 Edw. II.

BAKETUN. *See* BROMHOLM.

BALSALL TEMPLE. Prec. (Warw.). *F.* Rog. de Moubray. ¶ Dugdale, 969; *Gent. Mag.* x. N.S. 271. The hall and the chapel, 105 × 39 ft., were on the north side of the court; the barn on the south; the stables on the west; lodgings on the east. *Archæol.* xliii.

BAMBURGH. AC. SS. Oswald and Aidan. (York). 116*l.* *F.* King Henry I. A cell of Nostel.

BANBURY. St. Mary. Coll. (Oxon). 48*l.* ¶ Beesley.

BANGOR, ISCOED (Underwood) OF THE MONKS, near Wrexham. (Flint). *F.* by St. Congal in 530; praised by St. Bernard, and commended by Bede as a great seminary of scholars. There were 1,200 monks in this, the oldest and largest monastery in England, where Pelagius (Mor-gan) was educated. One-third engaged in manual work on the farms, one-third were students, one-third attended the officers. *F.* K. Sceirwg, in the fourth century. There were two entrances, a mile apart. 1150 monks were slain by K. Ethelfred, and 50 escaped to Bangor, in the seventh century. W. of Malmesbury piteously describes the ruins in his time.

BARDNEY, BEARDANAM. SS Paul, Peter, and Oswald. Mitred abbey. B. (Linc.). 366*l.* *F.* K. Ethelred, afterwards abbot, before 697; Earl of Mercia, 712. Destroyed by the Danes, 870. *F.* Bishop Remigius and Gislebert Gaunt, t. Will. I. Eighteen monks. ¶ G. Oliver, *Linc. Mon.* 30. G. Thirteen monks.

BARDON, near Puckeridge. St. Mary. A.C. (Herts).

BARDSEY (near Aberdaron), ISLE OF BARDS, SAINTS' ISLAND, YNYS ENNLLY. St. Mary. Abbey. (Caerm.). 46*l.* *F.* bef. 516 for Culdees; there was another Culdee abbey at the foot of Snowdon in the time of Giraldus. Cl.

BARKYNG, BERECHINGA, BEDENHAM. SS. Mary and Ethelburga. B.N. (Essex). 862*l.* *F.* Bishop Erkenwald, 680; K. Edgar, after 870. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* i.; Parkyns, ii. 61; *Proc. R. I. B. A.* 1871. The Decorated gate-house with the Holy Rood loft above it remains.

BARLINCH, BERLEY, BERLIZ. St. Nicholas. A.C. (Som.). 98*l.* *F.* W. Lay, t. Hen. II. Eight canons.

BARLINGS OXNEY. St. Mary. Abbey. P. (Linc.). 242*l.* *F.* R. de Haya, 1154. Fourteen canons. ¶ [B.] *Gough MS. Linc.* 15. The minster measured 300 feet; the tower, Decorated, with arcading pierced with windows, and the east wall of the south wing, remain. The last prior, Makerel, in October 1536, raised the Lincolnshire men to prevent the suppression of the monasteries, and rode into Lincoln at the head of his canons in full armour with the abbot of Kirkstead: he died on the gallows-tree.

BARNSTAPLE. SS. Peter, Paul, and Mary Magd. Cl. (Devon).

123*l.* *F.* Joel FitzAlured, t. Will. I. A cell of St. Martin des Champs, Paris. ¶ G. Oliver, 196.

BARNWELL. SS. Giles and Andrew. A.C. (Camb.). 256*l.* *F.* Picot, 1092; Payne Peverell, 1112; translated from Cambridge (1092). ¶ *Gent. Mag.* vii. 161; M. Prickett, 1837; Le Keux, *Camb.* ii. 260; *Bibl. Top. Brit.* v.; *Archæol.* xliii.; *Augm. Off.* 172.

BARROW. B. (Essex). A cell of Colchester.

BARROW. Prec. (Chesh.). *F.* R. de Bacheford, t. Hen. II.

BARROW, BARWE AT THE WOOD. (Linc.). *F.* St. Chad.

BARROW GURNEY, MYNCHEN BARWE, or BURGH. Holy Trinity, SS. Mary and Edward. N. (Som.). 23*l.* *F.* Gournay, t. Joan, bef. 1200. ¶ T. Hugo, 1867; *Som. Arch. Assoc.* xii. 46.

BARTON, BARROW. B. (Heref.).

BARTON. Coll. Archpresbyter and priests. (Isle of Wight, in Whippingham). *F.* Jo. de Insula, 1282.

BASEDALE, translated from HUTTON, NUNTHORPE. SS. Mary and James. C.N. (York). 20*l.* *F.* R. de Neville, 1162. Ten nuns.

BASIL, BASSELECH. B. (Monm.). A cell of Glastonbury.

BASINGWERK, in Holywell. C. (Flint). 150*l.* A daughter of Buildwas. *F.* Earl of Chester, 1132; Hen. II., 1159. The buildings are of the end of the thirteenth century. The nave measured 80 × 45 ft., the transept 65 × 30 ft., the choir 20 ft. Part of the nave wall, a single-aisle arch, and south wing of the transept, 20 × 17 ft., the sacristy, the east bay of the chapter-house, 13 × 17 ft., in two alleys, and the common house in the undercroft of the dormitory, 75 × 17 ft., remain. The refectory, 65 × 32 ft., has part of the pulpit and the fine Early English arcade of the west wall remaining. The position of the house upon the side of a hill overlooking the Dee is good, but the site is in a disgraceful condition, hemmed in by farm buildings and dye works. ¶ *Ant. Itin.* ii.; Parkyns, i. 51. * *Arch. Cambr.* i.; *Build. News*, 1876; *Journ Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxix.; Pennant's *Wales*, i. 25; *Antiq. Cab.* iii.

BATTISFORD, BETESFORDA. Comm. (Suff.). 53*l.* *F.* t. Hen. II.

BATTLE (De Bello). St. Martin. Mitred abbey. B. (Sussex). 880*l.* *F.* William I., 1067. Twenty monks. It stands on an

eminence, overlooking the rolling valleys which stoop towards the sea, the blue headland of the Beauchief, and the historic Bay of Hastings. It occupies a site on the ancient heathy hill of Senlac [Holywell], where the great battle was sped, and its high altar covered the spot where Harold fell, fighting half-blind to the last under the banner of the warrior and the English cry of 'Out Holy Cross!' The church measured 315 ft. (the nave 130 ft., transept 35 ft., eastern arm 107 × 62 ft.). The cloisters were 122 × 109 ft. The chronicler says that William I. dreamed that he was bidden to build a church the length of which in feet should equal in number the years in which his seed should rule the land. Three times he essayed to lay out foundations 500 ft. long, but each time they were reduced to 315 ft. A fragment of the south-west end and the cloister door, the south wall of the nave, and the undercroft of the Lady chapel, 44 × 79 ft., with three apses, Early Decorated, remain; steps within flanking turrets led down into them from the procession path. The claustral buildings remain on the west side of the garth; the wall is arcaded in two bays, c. 1230, and in the other seven of Perpendicular date. The range includes the undercroft of six bays below the strangers' hall and the abbot's chapel; on the west of it is a portal of three arches of the thirteenth century, and the abbot's lodge. This includes a fine Perpendicular hall, 58 × 37 + 57 ft., and an Early English solar, 63 × 31 ft., over an undercroft with a porch, c. 1230. On the south side of the garth are a few remains of the refectory (115 × 39 ft.), 1275, which was lighted by lofty windows. On the east side are traces of the vestibule of the chapter-house, which had three arches. On the east side of a dark cloister, and accommodated to the rapid fall in the ground southward, stands the dormitory, 154 × 35 ft., over a vaulted undercroft with three chambers—a parlour of three alleys, 55 × 35 ft.; slype to the infirmary, 6 × 35 ft.; common house, 22 × 35 ft.; and noble, lofty calefactory, with central pillars, 60 × 35 ft. + 23 ft. There is an outer staircase on the west side which communicates with the dormitory. Traces of the gong, 100 × 21 ft., remain on the south-east. The magnificent

abbey gate, 35 ft. square + 54 ft., with a postern, the court-house on the west, 37 ft. long, and on the east the porter's lodge with Norman work, and the outer precinct walls, are perfect, c. 1330. On the south-west was the great guest-hall, over an undercroft, 195 × 40 ft., late in the eleventh century, divided into store chambers, which communicated with the abbot's lodge. Hamon d'Offinton obtained the mitre; in 1363 he released as his privilege a felon in the streets of London, and in 1377, during an invasion by the French, saved Sussex from loss, so that it became a proverb, 'Ware the abbot of Battle when the prior of Lewes is a prisoner!' King John visited the abbey in 1206 and 1213; Henry III., May 12, 1264; Edward I., July 1, 1276; Edward II., August 28, 1324. The dedication was derived from Marmoutier, whence the first inmates came, just as the dedication of St. Andrew at Rochester revived the memory of the English college on the Cælian Hill, which sent forth the Kentish missionaries. ¶ [B.] * Webster MSS. in Phillipps' Libr.; my *Memorials*; *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, xvii.; Parkyns, i. 105; Thorpe's *Catalogue*, 1835; *Proc. R. I. B. A.*, 1865.

Battlefield, near Shrewsbury. St. Mary Magd. Coll. Master and five chaplains or combrethren. (Salop). 54*l.* Annexed to a hospital. *F.* Henry IV., 1409, on the field where he defeated Hotspur, 1403. The church remains.

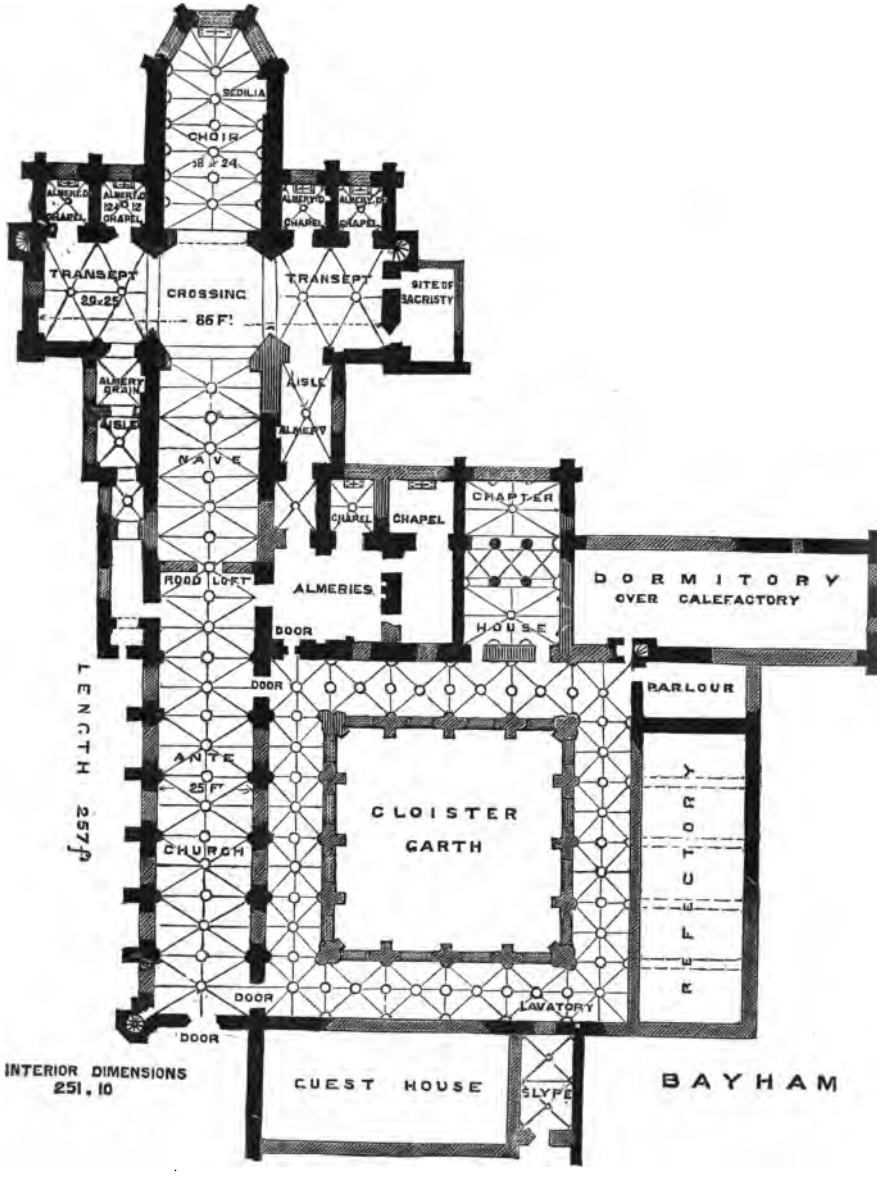
Beauchief (De Bello Capite), near Norton. P. Abbey. St. Thomas Cantuar. P. (Derby). *F.* R. Fitzralph, one of the murderers of the primate, 1175. 126*l.* ¶ B. G. K.; J. C. Cox, *Derb.* i. 73; S. Pegge, 1801; *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, xxx. 426; *Ant. Itin.* iii. * *Reliq.* vii. 193; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxiv. 225; W. S. Addy, 1879. Colonised from Welbeck. Fourteen canons. The western tower which contained nine bells, a fragment of the aisleless nave, and part of a thirteenth century gate-house and chapel, remain. Fifteen canons.

Beaulieu-Moddry, Millbrook, De Bello Loco. SS. Mary Magd. and John. B. (Beds). A cell of St. Alban's, 1130. *F.* R. d'Albini.

Beaulieu (de Bello Loco) Regis, Bewley. C. (Hants).

326*l.* *F.* King John, 1204. Colonised from Citeaux for twenty-two monks. The foundation was due to a dream of the superstitious founder, who saw a throne of judgment set up, and all the Cistercian abbots armed with scourges to avenge their treatment by him, when convened to Lincoln, where he in vain ordered his knights to ride them down. The church, 355 ft. long, which had double choir aisles, was completed 1227, and consecrated in 1269 in the presence of Henry III., Queen Eleanor, the Prince of Wales, and the King of the Romans. Isabella, John's wife, was buried here. In 1471 Margaret of Anjou, and in 1497 Perkin Warbeck, took sanctuary within its gates. Lord Daubigny, with 300 horse, kept watch and ward until the refugee voluntarily gave himself up. Hugh de Beaulieu, bishop, and builder of the choir at Carlisle, Winchcombe of Worcester, and Skeffington, builder of the tower of Bangor, were abbots. There were nineteen monks at the Dissolution. Beaulieu colonised Hayles, Netley, and in 1246 Newenham. The remains include the sacristy and cloister aumbry; the front of the chapter-house, with a portal between two open arches; common-house on the east side of the garth, 135 ft. square; two long buildings over undercrofts on the west, 238 ft., divided by a passage and wall from the garth. The northern portion, 124 × 26 ft., is entered on the west from the outer court, and communicates on the east side by stairs with the church and cloisters. A range of seven recessed carols fills the north wall, and on the south are the lavatory and refectory, 125 × 30 ft. 7 in. The unrivalled wall pulpit and staircase are Transitional Early English. The ceiling is Perpendicular. The great gate-house (mainly Decorated) and watergate, and on the north a barn or wine-press, remain. The barn 226 ft. long, and a Late Decorated chapel, remain at St. Leonard's Grange. At the Dissolution there were thirty-two sanctuary men, with fourscore wives and children. The arms are now used for the see of Newcastle, N.S.W. ¶ Woodward's *Hants*, iii. 75; Weale's *Quart. Papers*, ii.; Hearne, ii. 20.

Beauvale, Gresley Park de Bella (*v.* Pulchra) Valle.


SEDILIA
CHOIR
38 × 24
ALMERY
CHAPEL
TRANSEPT
29×25
CROSSING
86 FT
TRANSEPT
SITE OF SACRISTY
AISLE
ALMERY
NAVE
CHAPEL
CHAPEL
CHAPTER HOUSE
DORMITORY OVER CALEFACTORY
ROOD LOFT
ALMERIES
DOOR
DOOR
PARLOUR
ANTE CHURCH
25 FT
CLOISTER GARTH
REFECTORY
DOOR
LAVATORY
DOOR
LENGTH 257 ft
INTERIOR DIMENSIONS
251. 10
GUEST HOUSE
SLYPE
BAYHAM

Holy Trin. and St. Mary. Carth. (Notts). 196*l.* *F.* Nicholas de Cantelupe, 1338. Nineteen monks. The last prior was hanged.

BEDDGELERT. St. Celert: a dedication which disposes of the legend of Llewellyn's wolf-hound and his grave. Vale of St. Mary of Snowdon. A.C. (Caern.). 69*l.* *F.* Pr. Llewellyn, 1260. ¶ [K.] *Arch. Cambr.* The church, Early English, rebuilt 1283, is an oblong, 80 × 30 ft., and had a wing of two aisles on the north.

BEDINGHAM (Suss.). *F.* ninth century.

BEE's (ST.), or EGREMONT ST. BEGÆ (an Irish saint, c. 650). B. (Cumb.). 143*l.* *F.* (as a cell of St. Mary's, York) W. de Meschines, t. Hen. I. After 1120 a cell of York. Six monks. On the site of a nunnery founded by St. Bega, to whom, when wrecked upon this coast, the lord of the manor gave all his land which should be covered with snow on the morrow, which was Midsummer Day, between Egremont Castle and the sea; and next morning the land was white for three miles together. It is cruciform, with a central tower, choir, and aisleless transept 1200, and a nave 1150–1250. There are two effigies of knights. ¶ [B. G.] * Jefferson's *Allerdale*, 349; Stubbs ii. 13; *Gent. Mag.* ci. 302. Neddrum Priory in Ireland was a cell.

BEESTON BY THE SEA, ST. MARY IN THE MEAD. A.C. (Norf.). 43*l.* *F.* Lady Cressy, t. John. ¶ R. Taylor, 21. Five canons. The church, 141 ft. long, was aisleless and cruciform. Part of the tower and western front remain.

BEGARE, by Richmond. B. (York). A cell of Begare, Brittany. ¶ W. Collins, 1808.

BEGEHAM, BEIGHAM, BAYHAM, BEAULIEU. SS. Mary and Laurence. P. Abbey. (Suss.). *F.* Rob. de Thornham and Ela de Sackville, 1260. Translated from Otteham and Brokely. The church measures 257 ft. 10 in., and is of the Decorated period. The presbytery, 38 × 24 ft., is short and apsidal; the transept had four eastern chapels, each wing is 29 × 25 ft.; the choir was continued a long way down the nave; the aisles walled off from the ritual choir; two lateral doors, just westward of the

rood-loft, communicated with them. Westward again was an aisleless nave, 35 feet broad. On the south side of the transept and choir aisle was a chapel. On the east side of the cloister garth were the sacristy, the chapter-house divided into three alleys, and a common-house. On the south side was the refectory, and on the west the cellarer's lodging. Edward I. was a guest in 1299, and Edward II. on Aug. 27, 1324. The canons were so beloved, that when Wolsey dissolved the house, the peasantry, 200 in number, disguised in visors, led them back, and promised that all from Bayham to Bramborough should come to their protection whenever they should ring the summons on their bell. ¶ [G. K. B.] *Ant. Cab.* vii.; *Ant. Itin.* ii.; *Suss. Arch. Journ.* ix. 145; *Gent. Mag.* 1821, p. 505; *Build. News*, xxiv. 517; *Bodleian Charters.*

BEKEFORD, BECCANFORD. A.C. (Glouc.). A cell of SS. Martin and Barbara en Auge and Cormeilles. *F.* Rabel Chamberlain, t. Hen. I.

BELLUM. *See* WELHOE.

BELTON. *See* GRACEDIEU.

BELVOIR, BEAUVOIR, PULCHRUM VISU, BELLO VERO, BELVER. St. Mary. B. (Leic.). 198*l.* *F.* R. de Totney, 1076. A cell of St. Alban's. ¶ [B.] Nichols' *Leic.* ii. 79. The chapter-house was polygonal and in the centre of the cloister.

BENET, ST. *See* HOLME.

BENINGTON LONGA. C. (Linc.). 50*l.* A cell of Savigny. *F.* R. de Foulgers. Before 1175 a cell of Mountgrace.

BENTLEY, BENETHLY, ALKINGTON. A.C. (Middlx.). Existing 1243. *Matt. Par.* s. a.

BERDON, BIERDON. St. John Ev. A.C. (Essex). 29*l.* Colonised from La Charité de Dieu sur Loire. ¶ *Land Rev. B.* 440.

BERKELEY. B. (Glouc.). *F.* Lord Berkeley, t. Hen. II. On the site of a monastery of the eighth century.

BERKINHEAD, BIRKETT WOOD, BEYKHED, BREKEHEVED. SS. Mary and James. B. (Chesh.). 90*l.* *F.* J. Massey, 1150. A cell to Chester. ¶ [B.]. *

BERLESTON (Devon). *See* CANONLEIGH.

BERMONDSEY. St. Saviour. Cl. Abbey, 1399. (Surrey). 464*l.* *F.* Alwyn Childe, citizen, 1082. ¶ G. W. Phillips, 1841; Brayley's *Surrey*, iii. 172; *Gent. Mag.* lx. 775, lxxx. 513; *Add. MS.* xxiv. 432.

BERNARD CASTLE. SS. Mary, Margaret, and Ninian. Coll. (Durh.). *F.* Richard, Duke of Gloucester, 17 Edw. IV. The church remains.

BERNINGHAM LONGA. C. (Linc.). A cell of Savigny.

BERNOLDSWELL. *See* FOUNTAINS.

BERWICK, SOUTH. B.N. (Northumb.). K. David, bef. 1153.

BEVERLEY, DEIRWALDE. (Monasterium in Silva Derorum). St. John of Beverley. Coll. (York). 279*l.* *F.* collegiate and then monastic, St. John of Beverley, 700; collegiate, K. Athelstan, 928. Provost and dignitaries, eight canons, and seven berefellarii (rectors of choir with bearskin almuces). A magnificent structure, full of rich beauty which nothing can exceed. St. John of Beverley, Archbishop of York, died in the monastery which he had founded, May 7, 721. In 866 the Danes burned it; but, after his victory at Brunanburgh in 934, it was rebuilt by K. Athelstan, who had vowed on the saint's tomb that it should be his thankoffering. He also gave the right of sanctuary within the leuga, which was marked out by four crosses, and tamed from its sanctity the fiercest of northern bulls when they entered it. The saint was believed to have risen from his shrine to save his church from the attack of Thurstan, one of the captains of William I., who fell dead beneath the stroke of a sword which was wielded by an arm covered with bracelets of gold; and again when Stephen would have built a castle within the consecrated ground. On Sept. 21, 1088, the minster was burned; on Aug. 22, 1138, Archbishop Thurstan led out to the Battle of the Standard the sacred car with a cross hung about with the banners of St. Peter and St. Wilfrid and St. John of Beverley. In Aug. 1421 Henry VI. offered at the shrine. The church has western towers with porch, a nave of twelve bays, and eastern arm of five bays with aisles, a main and choir transepts. On Sept. 21, 1188, it was burned. The eastern portion is now

Early English of the latter part of the thirteenth century; the nave, Decorated, 1350; the porch and west front late fourteenth century. It is built of Tadcaster stone. The forty-two canopied stalls and misericords date 1520. The sedilia are earlier in date. In the choir aisle is the Frithstol, the grey marble seat of sanctuary. The Early English font is of Purbeck marble. At the top of a fine Early Decorated reredos was the watching-loft of the shrine of St. John of Beverley, who died 721, and was canonised in 1037. There is an Early English staircase of great beauty, which probably led to a chapter-house erected over an undercroft. The east window is 48·8 × 21·10 ft., the west window 41 × 21 ft. The monunuments include the gabled canopy and tomb of Eleanor Lady Percy, c. 1340; it is a peerless gem of flowing Decorated and of exquisite design; the Percy Chantry canopied high tomb of the fourth Earl Percy, murdered by a mob at Maiden Bower 1489—his obsequies cost 1,510*l.*, and fourteen thousand poor received doles; the effigy of a priest, a Percy or Scrope, of the fourteenth century. The Late Decorated canopied tomb of two maidens, sisters. A legend suggested that they were the daughters of Earl Pugh and nuns. On Christmas Eve, after the midnight mass, they passed out of the choir, the youngest and last of the convent, in order to watch the star of the Nativity. The vigil of St. John came round, but their stalls remained vacant, until, by chance, the abbess in her search entered the tower; there they lay asleep in each other's arms—they had seen, so they said, dreams of paradise in that short hour. After compline they knelt to receive her benediction. 'Go in peace, my daughters,' she said. In the midst of the sisterhood they sank upon the floor, and the bells, rung by unseen hands, poured forth a peal of joy for two more lilies planted in paradise. The dimensions of the church are—internally, 334·4 ft., nave 171 × 64·3 + 67 ft., choir 67·8½ ft., presbytery 35·3 ft., main transept 167·6 × 69 ft., choir transept 106·4 ft., west front 89·9 ft. broad, west towers 200 ft. high. Eight archbishops of York and six other prelates have been provosts. Alured of Beverley was a well-known chronicler. ¶ Br. Willis,

xlvi. 25; G. Poulson, 1829 [K.]; G. Oliver, 1829; Br. Willis, xlvi. 26; *Proc. Arch. Inst. York*, vol. 1846; Poulson, 1829; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* v.; *Gent. Mag.* c. 209; T. Meadley, 1804.

BEVERLEY. Holy Trinity. Prec. (York). 164*l.* *F.* Sybil de Valoniis, 1201.

BIGGLESWADE. Holy Trinity. College. (Beds).

BILEIGH BY MALDON. St. Nicholas. P. (Essex). 157*l.* *F.* R. de Mantel, 1180. Removed from Parndon. ¶ Parkyns, i. 99; *Land Rev. Bund.* 440. The undercroft of the refectory, a portion of the common-house, and an Early English chapter-house, 36 × 18 ft., in two alleys and vaulted, with three Purbeck pillars, remain. There were eleven canons at the Dissolution.

BILSINGTON, near Romney. SS. Mary and Nicholas. A.C. (Kent). 81*l.* *F.* Provost Mansel of Beverley, the richest priest in Christendom, 1253. Seven canons. There are some remains.

BINACRE, BYKNACRE, WOODHAM FERRERS, DANBURY. A.C. St. John B. (Essex). A cell of Elsing 'Spital. *F.* M. Fitz Geoffrey. ¶ Newcourt, ii. 206; *Ant. Cab.* iv.; *Archæol.* 1793; Parkins, ii. 5. The crossing, Transitional Norman, remains.

BINDON. SS. Saviour and Mary. C. (Dorset). 147*l.* *F.* R. de Newburgh, Nov. 11, 1172. Nine monks. A few walls of the west end and the foundations remain. The rood-screen had lateral altars and a central door. The transept had a chapel aisle of two bays. The whole of the claustral arrangement can be easily traced. The dimensions of the church were 170 × 58 ft., the transept 94 × 40 ft. ¶ [K. B.] Hutchins' *Dorset*, ii. 211; *Walk round Dorchester*, 1842; *Add. MS.* 27, 763.

BINHAM. St. Mary. B. (Norf.). 3½ m. from Walsingham. 140*l.* *F.* Peter de Valoignes, 1104. A cell of St. Alban's before 1093. The central alley of the parochial nave has three eastern bays Early Norman, and three western Early English, with square piers. The west front is of the thirteenth century. The triforium forms an important feature. Three bays forming the ritual choir have been destroyed. There are remains of the Norman presbytery and transept, 1093–1106 (which, as

at Wymondham, Crowland, and Dunster, were conventual), and of the Decorated chapter-house. There are some painted screens, Decorated benches, and Perpendicular stalls and font. The gaol gate, Early English, stands at the west end of the precinct. Robert Fitzwalter besieged the monks on account of a dispute about his rights of patronage, and reduced them to fare on bread and water until King John sent troops to their relief. Edward I. was a guest here in 1285. The house paid one mark of silver yearly to St. Alban's, and was bound to entertain the abbot on his progress, with his attendants and thirteen horses. There were fourteen monks in 1320, but only seven at the Dissolution. R. Taylor, 3. ¶ [G. K. B.] Harrod, 1857; Britton, *Arch. Antiq.* iii.; Parkyns, i. 75; *Add. MS. British Museum*, 6735.

BISHAM, BOLSTAN, BUSTLEHAM, MONTAGUE. Our Lord, St. Mary, and the Holy Trinity. Abbey. A.C. (Berks). 285*l.* *F.* Earl of Salisbury, 1338; refounded B. 1537. At first it was a preceptory. Fifteen canons. The refectory and octagonal tower remain. ¶ *.

BISSEMEDE, BUSHMEAD. St. Mary. A.C. (Beds). 71*l.* *F.* Hugh Beauchamp, temp. Hen. II. Fourteen canons. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* ix. The refectory remains.

BITTLESDEN. SS. Mary and Nicholas. C. (Bucks). 135*l.* *F.* Ernald de Bosco, 1147. Colonised from Gerondon. ¶ *Records of Bucks*, 1858. Twelve monks; fifty-one servants.

BLACKBOROUGH, SHIPLADE IN MIDDLETON. SS. Mary and Catherine. B.N. (Norf.). 42*l.* *F.* Roger Scales, t. Hen. I. *Gough MS.* ccclxxxv.; R. Taylor, 10.

BLACKMORE. St. Lawrence. A.C. (Essex). 85*l.* *F.* Jordan de Sampford, t. 12 John. The nave remains. ¶ Parkyns, ii. 79; *Bodl. Chart.*; Weale's *Quart. Papers*, iii. 24; *Suckling Papers*, 24.

BLACKWASE, BLACKHOUSE. SS. Michael and Nicholas. P. (Kent). A cell of Lavendon, afterwards of Bradsole.

BLAKENHAM MAGNA SUPER AQUAS. B. (Suff.). A cell of Bec, t. Will. I. *F.* Earl of Buckingham.

BLANCHLAND. *See* WHITELAND ALBALANDA.

BLEATARN. C. (Westmorel.). A cell to Byland.

BLIBURGH, BLYTHBURROW. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.) 45*l.* *F.* Abbot of Chich, t. Hen. II. Four canons. A cell of St. Osyth. ¶ *.

BLITHE, BLIDA, BLIJA. St. Mary. B. (Notts). 113*l.* *F.* Rog. de Bouilli, 1088. A cell of St. Trinité, Rouen. ¶ T. Raine, 1860. The nave 90 × 52 ft. with a north aisle, Norman, remains. The south aisle, like the tower, Perpendicular, was enlarged as parochial, like Leominster.

BLITHBURY, BLITHBURG. St. Giles. B.N. (Staff.) *F.* Hugh Malvoisin, t. Hen. I. [G].

BLOCKLEY, BLOCCANLEGH (Worc.), ab. 855.

BOBYNGTON, BULLRINGTON, BALINGTON. St. Mary. G. (Linc.). 158*l.* *F.* Sim. Fitzwilliam, t. Stephen or Hen. II. It had a prior custos monialium (Lyndw. 211).

BODMIN, BOSMANNA (monks' house). SS. Mary and Petroc. A.C. (Cornw.). 170*l.* *F.* 1120. Algar. Ten canons. The largest Cornish church of Perpendicular date. It contains an effigy of the last prior vested as a suffragan. It had various vicissitudes: was Benedictine 926–981; burned by the Danes; possibly a see, a nunnery, then secular, and monastic again. It was designated with Launceston as a see for Cornwall by Henry VIII. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; J. Maclean's *Trigg*; *Gent. Mag.* xiii. N.S. 451.

BOLTON. Coll. (York). *F.* R. le Scrope, 20 Rich. II.

BOLTON IN CRAVEN. SS. Mary and Cuthbert. A.C. (York). 212*l.* Six miles from Skipton or Ilkley. *F.* first at Embsay in 1121. The site is pre-eminent in beauty,—a peninsula round which the Wharfe rushes in a majestic curve; the green level meadows of the priory contrast finely with the violet background of Simon Burn and Barden Fell; the wooded rocks on the opposite bank of the river, their base bright purple, their slopes a rosy red, a waterfall leaping down with noisy mirth in their midst, and in the foreground a little grove of forest trees fringing a mimic shore and bay. It was built in 1153 by William Fitz-Duncan in memory of his son, the Boy of Egremond, who was drowned in the Strid, being drawn back by his leash of greyhounds when in the act of making the perilous leap from rock to

rock. 'What is good for a bootless bene?' asked the falconer who brought the dead child to his mother. 'Endless weeping,' she made reply, for her maternal instinct led her to the truth. The dimensions internally are 234 feet. The church has a long aisleless presbytery forty feet wide, rebuilt in the fourteenth century, retaining an Early English drain, four sedilia, and a Transitional Norman arcade. A Decorated north transept with chapels, and part of the south wing remain, with the sacristy and a chantry chapel of the Cliffords eastward of it. The transept measures 121 ft. The nave, 88·6 × 41·6 ft., is Early English, and decorated with a painted ceiling. It has no south aisle, but retains sedilia and a drain. The north aisle was added in the thirteenth century, and retains the Perpendicular screen of the chantry chapel of the Mauleverers. The beautiful Early English west front, 88·6 ft. broad, is partly concealed by a tower, built in 1520 by Prior Moon, but left unfinished by him above the ground story. It has figures of beasts on the buttresses. The long line of tall windows in the south wall have a wall passage in order to avoid passing the parish altar of the nave. Lady Margaret Neville's tomb remains in the north wall of the presbytery. The 'White Doe of Rylstone' was believed by the country folk to make her pilgrimage over the fells every Sunday to the churchyard. The Perpendicular gatehouse and priory barn remain, with the basement of the refectory, and traces of the decagonal chapter-house of the thirteenth century, 30 ft. in diameter, and the long vestibule, and part of the common-house, over which was the dormitory. The canons were students of alchemy. ¶ [K. B.] R. Walbran, 1847; Whitaker's *Craven*, 1878.

BONDBY. A.C. (Linc.). A cell of S. Fromond t. Joan.

BONURY. St. Petrock. A.C. (Cornw.).

BORDESLEY. C. (Worc.). 388*l.* *F.* Empress Maud, 1138. Colonised from Gerondon. Twenty monks.

BOSCO (DE) BY MERGATE, MERKYATE, in Cuddington. (Beds). Holy Trinity. 114*l.* *F.* Dean Ralph of St. Paul's, 1144. A cell of St. Alban's. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xxvi. 467.

BOSHAM, BOSENHAM. Holy Trinity. Coll. A dean (Bishop

of Exeter) and five canons. (Suss.). *F.* Bishop Warelwast, 1120. First convent founded by St. Wilfred, 681, who saved the South Saxons from despair and death by teaching them the art of fishing. The church, depicted in the Bayeux tapestry, has a nave, Transitional Norman and Early English; pre-Norman tower; Early English choir, and crypt under the king's chantry in south aisle, like one at Dorchester. The tomb of King Canute's daughter is still shown. The Danes are said to have carried away the peal of bells, and their galley sank in the little harbour within the space of a mile, near a grove of trees; and still the folk say on festivals one may hear the sound of the sympathetic metal ringing responsals beneath the waves to the new bells. ¶ Hussey, 202. * *Suss. Arch. Soc.* viii. 189; xviii. 1. ¶ Rouse's *Sussex.*

Bourne, Brunne. SS. Peter and Paul. Abbey. A.C. (Linc.). 167*l.* *F.* Baldwin Wake, bef. 1138. Eleven canons.

Boxgrave, Brygiona. SS. Mary and Blaise. B. (Suss.). 145*l.* *F.* Robert de Hay, 1117–35. A cell of L'Essay. The church consisted of a nave, Transitional Norman, 1165, of thirteen bays, with a south aisle, and one of five bays on the north-west; the two eastern bays of the nave, 1120, where the rood-screen of the choir was placed, remain. The Norman transept, 1120, is aisleless and short. The eastern, Early English, 1215, is of eight bays, and has aisles. On the north is a Perpendicular sacristy. The crossing dates 1165, the central tower 1186. There are large screened galleries of timber for guests in the transept. The south porch or chapel is of the first half of the fourteenth century. There is a fine sepulchral chapel of the De la Warrs, Perpendicular, 1532, occupying one double bay on the south side of the choir. The nave was 98 ft.; the choir is 83 × 46 ft.; the transept 65 ft. There are some Decorated windows. The cloister garth is on the north side of the church; on the east side are—the chapter-house with a fine portal and lateral windows, 1120; traces of the undercroft of the dormitory, with a large building, 1296, beyond it, which may have been the infirmary hall. On the west is a detached Perpendicular building, possibly the guest-house.

¶ *Gough MS.* dlxiii.; J. L. Petit, 1861. * L. W. Ridge, 1864; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xv. 83. Nine monks.

Boxwell. N. (Glouc.). Destroyed by the Danes.

Boxley. St. Mary and the Rood of Grace. (Kent). 204*l.* *F.* Earl of Kent, 1146. Colonised from Clairvaux. ¶ *Tanner MS.* cccxliii. Eight monks.

Brackley. Coll. (Northants). *F.* Lord Zouch, or Earl of Leicester, 1150.

Bradenstoke. St. Mary. A.C. (Wilts). 212*l.* *F.* Walter d'Evreux, April 13, 1142. Fifteen canons. The remains include the prior's lodge, conventual barn, and the Decorated refectory, 1320, with a carved oak ceiling standing above an undercroft. ¶ [B.] *Gent. Mag.* iii. i. 401, 1833; Aubrey's *Wilts*, 187.

Bradfield, Bradanfield, near Reading, founded by King Ina, bef. 699.

Bradford. St. Lawrence. B. (Wilts). Founded by St. Aldhelm, as a cell of Malmesbury. The church remains with a nave 25 × 13 ft., chancel 13 × 10 ft., and large south porch, 10 × 10 ft. ¶ W. H. Jones, 1878.

Bradley. A.C. (Leic.). 20*l.* *F.* R. Burnely, t. John. Two canons. See Maiden Bradley.

Bradsole [Apobl.], Polton. SS. Mary and Rhadegund. Abbey. P. (Kent). 98*l.* *F.* Boswell, c. 1193. The gate-house, west end of the church, and abbot's lodge over an undercroft, remain. ¶ *Tanner MS.* cxxvii.; *Gough MS.* ccxcvi.; Ireland's *Kent*, ii. 133. * *Gough MS.* ccxcvi.; *Bibl. Top. Brit.* 1787.

Bradwell, Wolverton. St. Mary. B. (Bucks). 53*l.* A cell of Suffield. *F.* Mainfelin, 1155. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*

Brecon. St. John Ev. and Holyrood. B. 112*l.* *F.* Bernard de Newmarch, 1095. A cell of Battle. Seven monks. The church is long, lofty, and unusually broad. Early in the thirteenth century, 1220–30, aided by the family of De Braose, the monks remodelled the nave, built the lower storey of the central tower, massive, plain, with a fortress-like air, and completed the transept and presbytery in all the beauty and simplicity of Early English. In the Decorated period the nave was rebuilt

or transformed, being also lengthened westward; and the eastern chapels of the transept were re-shaped and completed, and the upper stage of the tower was added. Four guilds made chapels in the nave aisles: the tailors and courvisors (shoemakers) on the north, where the site of the altar is marked by a dormer window; the weavers and tuckers worshipped on the south. The glovers contented themselves with holding their 'halls' under a thorn-tree in the cemetery. The courvisors moreover furnished twelve tall tapers, carried by as many apprentices, for the procession on Ascension Day. The vicar of the parish church sang the daily Lady mass, and took part in choir on Sundays and holy days at the matin mass, and at evensong in the Lady Chapel. He was bound to find an assistant priest, and in return received daily commons of meat and wine at the 'prior's torne messe.' The south aisle is not continued to the west end. There is a north porch. The octagonal pillars are very large, and support broad arches, and a plain clerestory. The font is Norman. At the east end of the nave are traces of the rood loft with flights of stairs within the walls. The crossing made a choir entry. Under its eastern arches was a Perpendicular screen, and the stalls reached as far as the lateral presbytery doors. On the north side of the presbytery is a large chapel (Havard's), of the fourteenth century, made out of the earlier chapels, with a central pillar opening into the presbytery by a doorway cut through a fine Decorated tomb, and entered by an Early English arch from the transept. On the south side is the sacristy with remains of a double drain, and traces of St. Laurence's chapel southward of it. The stairs of a wall passage, used by the sacristan, remain in the south wall of the presbytery. The north wing of the transept is called the Battle chapel, the south wing the chapel of the Normans or red-haired men. The presbytery has arcaded walls, with triplets, the central light being very lofty; between the windows are the incomplete vaulting shafts. It contains a triple drain, and three sedilia and aumbries on either side of the altar. There are effigies of a civilian, and a layman and his wife, 1359; a lady, made of wood, 1555; and

of a judge, 1613, and his wife. There is also a fine carved slab. The range of buildings remains on the west side of the cloister garth, and in the south wall of the transept is a recessed arch for the cloister aumbry, and there are two important gateways in the precinct wall. The dimensions of the church are—internally, 205 ft.; nave 107 × 34·6 ft.; crossing 34 ft. 6 in. square; transept 36 × 28 ft.; presbytery 63 × 29 ft. ¶ [B.] *Short Account*, 1873; Jones's *Brecon*, ii. 27; *Arch. Camb.* v. N.S. 1854, 164.

BREDGARE. Holy Trinity. Coll. (Kent). *F.* R. de Bredgare.

BREDON. St. Peter. B. (Worc.). *F.* K. Ethelbald, bef. 716; dissolved before 1066.

BREDON. SS. Mary and Hardulph. A.C. (Leic.). 24*l.* *F.* Earl of Nottingham, 1144. A cell of Nostell. There are remains of the church. Two canons.

BRENT, EAST. B. (Som.). A cell of Glastonbury.

BRETFORD. B.N. (Warw.). *F.* Geoff. Clifford, t. Hen. II. Three nuns.

BREWOOD, BRIURNE, BLACK LADIES. St. Mary. B.N. (Staff.). 11*l.* *F.* bef. Rich. I. Five nuns. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 172.

BREWOOD, BRYWOOD, BRIWERNE, WHITE LADIES. St. Leonard. C.N. (Salop). 17*l.* *F.* t. Richard I. Part of the Norman church remains. Six nuns. ¶ J. C. Anderson, 1864.

BRICKLESWORTH, BRIXWORTH, BREDON, WOCKINGAS, WICKENS, WERMUNDSEY, REPINGAS. (North.). Bef. 690; destroyed by Danes 870.

BRIDGNORTH, BRUGES. St. Mary. Coll. Dean and six canons. (Salop). *F.* Robert de Belesme, 101. Originally at Quatford. *F.* Earl of Salop, t. Will. II. ¶ J. C. Anderson, 24; G. Bellett, 1856.

BRIDLINGTON, BURLINGTON. SS. Mary and Nicholas. A.C. (York). 547*l.* *F.* Walter de Gant, t. Hen. I. The nave (of ten bays) and aisles, 185 × 68 + 69 ft., remain; the north side is Decorated; the south is Perpendicular. It has a gallery in front of the clerestory instead of a triforium, as in the earlier structure. The north-west tower is Early English, with a Decorated upper storey. The Perpendicular south-west tower has been left un-

finished, with a fine doorway. The west window, 55 × 27 ft., is, like the entire front, Perpendicular. There are no windows at the west end of the south aisle, as the conventual buildings abutted upon it. The north aisle wall and porch are fine Early English. On a pillar at the east end of the south aisle there is an alms-box of stone on a pillar. The font is Early Decorated. There is a very curious coffin-lid of the twelfth century. The Early English choir of five bays had an east end resembling those of Whitby and Rievaulx. There was a magnificent reredos, and the shrine of St. John of Bridlington stood between it and a chapel-aisle with five altars. The whole of this arm had a deflection like that of Whitby, and had a Perpendicular ceiling. The procession doors remain, but the cloisters have been swept away. On the east were the sacristy and treasury, over it the decagonal Early English chapter-house, and a staircase to the dormitory; and on the west the prior's lodging over an undercroft. The infirmary was detached to the eastward. The western gate-house, 1388, has part of the guest-house near it; it forms, with its archway, a deep, dark frame to a view of the church. Robert the Scribe, and William of Newburgh, historians; Piers Langtofte, the rhyming chronicler, and Sir George Ripley, the alchemist, were canons here. The last prior, William Woode, was hanged at Tyburn, 1537, for his share in the pilgrimage of Grace. Prior John, of Bridlington, was canonised in 1329. In the time of King John, the canons complained to the Pope that the Archdeacon of Richmond consumed more in an hour at his visitation than would have sufficed for their maintenance for a long while; and no wonder, for he rode with ninety-seven horses, twenty-one hounds, and three hawks; henceforth he was limited to seven horses at a time. ¶ J. Thompson, 1821; M. Prickett, 1831; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* iii. 140; E. Sharpe, *Illustr.* 1876; *Augm. Off.* 310.

BRIDGEND. *See* HOLLAND BRIDGE.

BRIGHTLEY, in Samford Courtney. C. (Devon). *F.* R. de Brioniis, 1136; transl. to Ford, 1141. ¶ G. Oliver, 338.

BRIMPTON. Prec. (Berks). Bef. 1254.

BRINKBURNE, BRAKENBURNE, BRINCABURGH. SS. Peter and Paul. A.C. (Northumb.). 60*l.* *F.* W. Bertram and Osbert Solindon, t. Hen. I. The church, Norman and Transitional, stern in aspect, as it is secluded from the world in situation, consists of a nave of five bays, 66 × 39 ft., with a north aisle, a transept with two chapels in each wing, an aisleless presbytery, and a square vaulted sacristy on the south-east angle. The east end has three tiers of three lancets in each range. The aisles only are vaulted. The bells are said to be lying deep down in a pool of the river Coquet which girds the walls. They were never rung when the Scots were abroad, for fear lest they should attract marauders to this deep, wooded river valley, among wild and lonely moorlands and steep crags. The church has been restored to God's service from the roofless ruin pourtrayed by Turner's pencil. [K.B.] *Ant. Cab.* ii. * *Proc. Arch. Inst. Northumb.* vol. Ten canons.

BRISETT. SS. Mary and Leonard. A.C. (Suff.). 16*l.* *F.* Ralph FitzBrian, 1110. A cell of Nobiliac.

BRISTOL. St. James. B. *F.* Earl of Gloucester, t. Hen. I. A cell of Tewkesbury. The Norman west front and part of the nave, 1130, remains. ¶ O'Neill's *Sketches*; J. S. Prout. *See* CATHEDRALS. Twenty canons.

BRISTOL. St. Mary Magd. B.N. 11*l.* *F.* Eva Fitzhardinge, 1170.

BRISTOL. St. Sepulchre. Nuns.

BRIVERN. B. (Staff.). *See* BREWOOD.

BROCKLEY, BRCCLE. St. Mary. West Greenwich. Pr. (Kent). *F.* Countess Juliana of Norfolk. Removed to Bayham.

BRODHAM. St. Mary. P.N. (Notts). 16*l.* *F.* Agnes Golsa, wife of the founder of Newhouse, t. Stephen.

BROMBURGH, BRUNANBURGH, BRUNESBURGH. (Chesh.). *F.* Countess Elfleda, 912.

BROMERE. Holy Trinity, SS. Mary and Michael. A.C. (Hants). 154*l.* *F.* Earl of Devon, 1132.

BROMFIELD, BROMSFEUD, BRIMSFIELD. A. (Glouc.). A cell of Fontenay.

BROMFIELD. St. Mary. B. (Salop). 77*l.* Cell of Gloucester, 1155. The Early English nave, some domestic buildings, and gate-house remain. ¶ Hoare's *Giraldus Camb.* ii. 193; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxvi. 209; *Arch. Camb.* 2nd Ser., iii. 311.

BROMHALL, SUNNINGHILL. St. Margaret. B.N. (Berks.) *F.* before 1199.

BROMHILL, BROMWELL (in Weting). SS. Mary and Thomas. M. A.C. (Norf.). *F.* Sir H. de Plaiz, t. John.

BROMHOLM, BAKETUN. Holy Sepulchre and SS. Mary and Andrew. Cl. (Norf.). 144*l.* *F.* W. Glanville, 1113. A cell of Castleacre, made independent in 1298. It had a famous relic called the 'Rood of Bromholm.' The remains consist of parts of the north wing of the transept, Transitional Norman; the chapter-house (once 90 × 22 ft.) with a lamp niche, dormitory, and common-house with a fireplace, 1460; below it, Early English, the east end of the refectory. The gate-house is Mixed Transitional Norman and Perpendicular. The church measured 194 ft.; the nave, 115 × 50 ft.; the transept, 90 ft.; and the Early English choir, 76 ft. At the funeral of Sir John Paston the monks were compelled to remove the glass in the windows, in order to allow escape for the reek of torches at the dirge and the tall candles which burned around the grave. Money was scattered at the same time by handfuls. ¶ [B.] R. Taylor, 15; H. Harrod, 1857.

BROMYARD. Coll. Three canons. (Heref.). T. Henry III.

BROOK. St. Mary. A.C. (Rutl.). 40*l.* *F.* Hugh Ferrers, t. Richard I. A cell of Kenilworth.

BRUERNE, BRUERIA. C. (Oxon). 124*l.* *F.* N. Basset, 1147. Colonised from Gerondon.

BRUNNE. *See* BOURN; and NUN BURNHAM.

BRUTON, BREWETON. St. Mary. Abbey. 1525. A.C. (Som.). 439*l.* *F.* W. Mohun, 1142. [B. *F.* Earl Algar, 1005]. ¶ *Som. Arch. Soc.* vii.; Sir R. C. Hoare, 1824. Eighteen canons. There was a detached parish church still remaining, a relic of the Benedictine period.

BUCKENHAM, OLD. SS. Mary and James. A.C (Norf.).

108*l.* *F.* Earl of Chichester, 1146. Eleven canons. The yearly alms to the poor were 12*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

BUCKFASTRE, BUFASTRE, BUCKFASTLEIGH. C. (Devon). 466*l.* *F.* Ethelward de Pomeri, 1136. Ten monks. ¶ [G. B.] Oliver; E. B. Rowe, 1879. The church measured 250 ft. The Perpendicular tower and barn, 100 ft., remain.

BUCKLAND (MONKS). SS. Mary and Benedict. C. (Devon), 341*l.* *F.* Countess of Devon, 1278. Twelve monks. Colonised from Quarr. The belfry crossing and barn, 180 ft., remain. ¶ B. Rowe, 1876.

BUCKLAND-MYNCHEN. St. John B. Nuns of St. John of Jerusalem. (Som.). 223*l.* *F.* Hen. II. 1180. (Formerly A.C., afterwards Austin Canonesses; the only house of nuns of the order). ¶ T. Hugo, 1867; *Som. Arch. Soc.* x. 1. The belfry and church remain.

BUILDWAS, BILDEWAS (was in marshy low land near a river). SS. Mary and Chad. C. (Salop). 110*l.* *F.* R. Clinton the Crusader and Bp. of Lichfield, Aug. 8, 1135. Colonised from Savigny. Thirteen monks. In 1406 the Welsh burned the church. It is 163 feet long. The nave is of seven bays; the transept, 84 ft., has two chapels in each wing, divided, as at Kirkstall, by solid walls. The presbytery is aisleless, 34 × 26 ft. 9 in. The two eastern bays of the nave formed the ritual choir. At the west end was an inner porch and gallery. There was no west door. In the south wing are the visitors' door, and the sacristan's staircase to the tower. The north wing, which is raised on a crypt, communicated by stairs with the dormitory, and also with the sacristy. In the fifteenth century the east windows of the presbytery were reconstructed. The sedilia are of the thirteenth century; the drain is Norman. The chapter-house, 41 × 31·6 ft., is of three alleys. Northward of it is the slype to the cemetery. To this succeeds the open undercroft of the dormitory. Eastward are remains of the hall of the infirmary, 76 × 30 ft., and its Transitional chapel on either side of a court, which is bounded on the north by the abbot's lodge, which has a ceiling of the fifteenth century. The west side of the cloister garth had a gate-porch, as at Tintern and

Netley. The abbey had a cell at Basingwerk and Dunbrody. [K. B.] Parkyns, i. 85. **Add. MS.* 27, 765; *Four Minsters round the Wrekin*, 1877; *Coll. Archæol.* i.; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iv.; *Journ. Arch. Inst.* xv.; Buckler in *Add. MS. Brit. Mus.*; J. Potter, 1844.

BUNBURY. St. Boniface. Coll. (Chesh.). 48*l.* *F.* Sir H. Calveley, 1386. The church remains.

BUNGAY, LE BON EYE, BONNA GAIE. St. Mary and Holy Cross. B.N. (Suff.). 62*l.* *F.* R. de Glanville, 1160. ¶ [K.] P. Kirby, 1749. A. Suckling, i. 139. Eleven nuns.

BURCESTER, BERNECESTRE, BUCET, BICESTER. SS. Mary and Edburga. A.C. (Oxon). 147*l.* *F.* G. Bassett, 1182. Nine canons. ¶ W. Kennett, 1695.

BURFORD. Coll. Three prebendaries. (Salop).

BURGH CASTLE, CNOBHERES BURGH. (Suff.). *F.* Fursæus, an Irish missionary, 630.

BURIANA's, ST. (an Irish saint). Coll. (Cornw.). *F.* K. Athelstan. 104*l.* Dedicated Aug. 26, 1238. It was founded for a dean and seven canons; four of their stalls remain. The tower is 90 ft. high; the nave, of five bays with aisles, measures 90 × 47 ft. The nave arcades, tower, and font are of the fourteenth century; the choir (which had a north aisle) is Decorated, with some Norman remains in the south wall. The beam and screen of the rood-loft remain, carved, coloured, and gilt.

BURLESCOMBE, BERDLESCOMB, BERLESTON, the ancient name of Canon-Leigh.

BURNHAM. St. Mary. A.C. (Bucks). *F.* The King of the Romans, 1266. Nine nuns, thirty-seven servants. ¶ * Boswell.

BURNHAM, ST. MARY DE PRE, PETRESTON. St. Bartholomew. A.C. (Norf.). 51*l.* *F.* Alice de Narford, 1221.

BURSCOUGH. St. Nicholas. A.C. (Lanc.). 80*l.* *F.* Rob. FitzHenry, t. Hen. II. or Rich. I. ¶ [B.]. Five canons, forty servants.

BURSHYARD, BURESIART. The Annunciation. N. St. Clare. (Suff.). 56*l.* [Coll. 1354]. *F.* Maud de Lancaster, 1366.

BURSYARD. The Annunciation. Coll. (Suff.). *F.* Countess

of Ulster, 1354. Translated from Ashe by Campess, f. 1347, and merged in the former house.

BURSTAL GARTH or GRANGE IN SHEFFLING. St. Helen. (York). A cell of St. Martin d'Aley Albemarle, 1115. *F.* Earl of Albemarle. ¶ B. G. Poulson, 1841.

BURTLEHOUSE IN MERLYNCH, BURKLEY, SPRAWLSMEDE. St. Stephen. A.C. (Som.). 6*l.* *F.* W. FitzGeoffrey bef. 1211.

BURTON. A.C. (Isle of Wight). *See* BARTON.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, MODWENSTOW. SS. Mary and Modwenna (an Irish saint). B. Abbey. (Staff.). 267*l.* *F.* Wulphric Spot, 1004. Thirty monks; a college of dean and canons, 1541–1545. ¶ G. Br. Willis, xliv. 145; *Archæol.* xliii.; *Aug. Off. Books*, 400. Part of the gateway remains.

BURTON BARDEN. St. Mary. A.C. (Herts). *F.* a bp. of London.

BURTON. St. Mary. B. (York). *F.* Sir A. Swaynsonne.

BURWELL. B. (Linc.). A cell of La Seauve majeure.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, BEDERIC-WORTH, EDMUND'S STOWE. Mitred abbey. B. (Suff.). 1,659*l.* *F.* K. Canute, 1020. Colonised from Hulme. Sixty-two monks. In 673 the first church of St. Mary at Bædericworth was built here. In 903 there was a house of nineteen secular canons, who brought hither the body of St. Edmund, king and martyr, from Hoxne. In 1003 King Sweyn burned the church. In 1020 King Canute introduced Benedictines from Ely and St. Benet Hulme. Abbot Baldwin, 1070–95, rebuilt the minister, which had been consecrated in 1032, and William I. ordered stone to be furnished from the quarries of Barnack. Two arches of the west front, which had octagonal turrets and screen resembling Ely, with a great central western tower, are built up with houses, and this is all which has been spared of a minster once 505 ft. in length. It was consecrated in 1112, and had a crypt 50 × 40 ft.; three apsidal chapels at the east end—one, that of St. Saba, being used by the novices; and a central and a western tower. A bridge of the thirteenth century, with a curious arrangement for a wooden passage way along its side, remains near the meeting of the musical fall of waters, the Lark and the Linnet. Along it the

sick and infirm crossed to enjoy the shadow of the vines by the opposite bank on the river side. The beautiful Decorated abbey or court gate, 50 × 41 + 62 ft., was erected in 1327–1340; and the great church or cemetery gate is rich Norman, 1121–1130; near it was the almonry. The dove-house and ruinous parts of the precinct wall of the thirteenth century, the substructure of the abbot's hall, 1225, the refectory (157 × 48 ft.), cellarer's hall, All Souls' or porter's gate on the north-east, and of the abbey court-house or hall of pleas, next the guest-house, remain. The cloisters, 157 ft. square, were on the north side of the church. The chapter-house, 1112, measured 97 × 32 ft. The infirmary had a chapel, a misericord called Spane or Bradfield Hall, and the lesser guest-house called the Black Hostry. Leland said, when he saw this church in all its magnificence, with two noble parish churches at its side, and six of lesser size standing in the precinct, 'The sun hath not shone on a goodlier abbey, whether a man indifferently consider either the endowment with revenues or the largeness or the incomparable magnificence thereof. He that saw it would say, verily it was a city, so many gates there are in it, and some of brass, and so many towers, and a most stately church, upon which attend three others also, standing gloriously in one and the same church-yard, all of passing fine and curious workmanship.' In the choir were eighty stalls for monks only; on the vigils of festivals four-and-twenty tapers were lighted in the nave, and forty-three illuminated the choir, so that at night there was a glorious stream of radiance kindling the stained glass, and reaching down the adjoining street in a bright path. There was a famous procession of a white bull covered with bright ribbons and garlands of fresh flowers, which was led by two monks, and stroked by the hands of childless wives, with the whole convent chanting as they went; at the church door the bull was dismissed to his pasture, and the woman knelt at the high altar like another Hannah, and made her supplication for another Samuel. The standard of St. Edmund was taken out to battle on the great day when Sir Richard de Lacy routed Bigot and Beaumont with their Flemish mercenaries at Forn-

ham St. Genevieve. When danger threatened this abbey men said a royal form rose out from the shrine, in glittering armour, and returned with a sword drawn and stained deep red, as though he had come back from routing the enemy. The chroniclers relate how King Sweyn, on his march from Gainsborough, saw his tent curtains gently drawn aside at midnight, on Feb. 2, 1014, and an awful apparition with the semblance of a king level his lance and pierce his side; how he cried aloud in his pain, 'Help, knights and men, St. Edmund has slain me,' and died beneath that weird touch. No shrine ever drew so many noble pilgrims and crowned visitors: Canute in 1032; the Confessor in 1045, who walked the last mile afoot; Henry I. in 1132 to return thanks for his preservation in a great storm at sea; Cœur de Lion in 1189 praying for a blessing on his way to war with Saracens, who in 1194 offered here the rich standard of Isaac king of Cyprus; craven John Lackland in 1203, a mean suitor for the loan of the jewels with which his mother Eleanor had decked the shrine; Henry III. in 1251 and 1272; Edward I. and Eleanor in August, 1289; Henry VI. in 1433, 1436, 1446, and 1448; Edward IV. in 1469; in 1486 Henry VII., and in 1532 Mary Tudor, dowager queen of France. In 1153 Prince Eustace, son of King Stephen, plundered it, and soon afterwards was seized with a sudden frenzy and died. In 1216 Louis the Dauphin plundered it. Moving incidents were connected with the convent. In it, on Nov. 29, 1214, Stephen Langton and several of the barons met here to arrange their demands for a redress of grievances. In 1272 and 1296 a parliament was held within its walls, and here in 1326 Edward II. kept Christmas. In 1327 three thousand rioters burst the gates and held the house during ten months, burning and spoiling, so that when the sheriffs came tardily to its release, the monks' parlour afforded the only stable for their horses. No fine was ever paid, but nineteen of the offenders were hanged for their crime. In 1383 Richard III. spent here ten days, at a cost to the abbey of 500 marks. Herbert of Norwich and Henry VIII. had marked out the abbey as a see, and had it not been for the Great Rebellion Charles I. would have carried

out the design. It enjoyed a revenue of 2,336*l.* Five thousand marks were taken away at the Dissolution, and the spoil amounted to an equal sum. There were then fifty-nine monks in the abbey, and three more students at Oxford. Among the abbots the most notable were: Baldwyn of St. Denys, physician to Edward the Confessor; Anselm, who, in 1162, removed the parish church out of the nave and built St. Saba's chapel for the novices behind the shrine; Sampson, who planted the vineyard for the solace of the sick and their friends; Hugh, bishop of Ely, in 1229; and John Reeve of Melford, 'a lover of his vow and his religion,' who died of a broken heart for the loss of this noble house. From the first English pulpit on record Abbot Symeon here preached in the Norfolk dialect in the twelfth century, when an offering chest was set up in order to collect subscriptions for building the tower. ¶ G. K. B. B. Willis, xliv. 144; *Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journ.* xiv. xxi. 104; *Ant. Rep.* iii. 327; W. Yates, 1805; *Gent. Mag.* xcix. 393; l. 421; lxxxix. 105; W. Wyrcestre. 'The altar at St. Edmund's Bury' is mentioned in Shakespeare's *K. John*, act. v. sc. iv. Lydgate, Jocelyn de Brokelande, and R. de Bury were monks.

Bury. Jesus. Coll. t. Edw. IV.

Butleigh, Buteleia. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 318*l.* *F.* R. de Glanville, 1171. ¶ B. G.* The Decorated gateway, covered with arms, remains. Eight canons.

Byland, Bella Landa, Becheland, one mile from Coxwold. C. (York). 228*l.* *F.* Rog. de Mowbray, Dec. 23, 1138, at Old Byland, near Rievaulx, where the rival bells jarred; translated to Stocking, near Coxwold, 1147, and hither Oct. 31, 1177. Colonised from Savigny and Furness. Twenty-six monks. A small company of monks were on their way from their wasted home at Calder, carrying their clothes and books to York, in a wain drawn by oxen, when they attracted the sympathy of Gundred, mother of Roger de Mowbray. His soldiers built their grange, the lady maintained them for four years at Hode, Archbishop Thurstan of York gave them lands, and the general chapter of the order at Savigny released them

from obedience to Furness. At length they settled at Old Bella-landa super Moram, Old Byland, 1143, where their bells clashed with those of Rievaulx. Once more they moved, to Old Stead, where they cleared woodlands and drained marshes, until their final removal to this site under Cambe Hill and Hambleton, on the All Hallows eve, 1177, among the russet moors and crags. The style of the abbey is Late Norman and Transitional; the side windows are round-headed; the fine west front has an arcade with three lancet windows and an Early English doorway, and the lower portion of a very large round window in the gable. The walls of the north aisle, the north wing, and the east end of the presbytery, are standing. There was a transeptal east aisle for altars, after the model of Archbishop Roger's church at York. There is a triforium as at Rievaulx. The church measured 270 ft., the transept 135 × 73 ft., nave 200 × 68 ft., choir 50 × 70 ft. The conventual buildings may be traced: the chapter-house was 73 × 40 ft. and the refectory 103 × 39 ft. The great gate-house remains on the north-west, and a portion of the almonry and guest-house of the poor on the south-east. In 1322 a battle was fought, between Byland and Newburgh, by Robert Bruce and Edward II.; the latter retreated to Byland; but the Scots on October 14, under the Douglas, coming over the moors, followed in hot pursuit. Some of his devoted followers made an heroic stand, whilst the king rose from dinner and, setting spurs to his horse, rode for his life to York, having two monks for his guides. Wymund, the freebooter bishop of Man, was blinded, and spent his last years as a prisoner here, about 1150. ¶ T. Gill, *Vall. Ebor.* 201; J. B. Jefferson, 1821. [K.B.] *Ant. Itin.* iii.; Parkyns' *History*, 1821; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* vii. 220; Sharpe's *Illustr.*; *Gent. Mag.* xix. 260; *Build. News*, xviii. 15; Hearne, i. 50.

CADBURY, NORTH. Coll. (Som.). The church remains.

CAERLEON. C. (Monm.). *F.* July 20, 1180.

CAERMARTHEN, KERMERDEYN. St. John Ev. A.C. 164*l.* *F.* before 1148. ¶ Gough's *Tours*, xii. 48; *Arch. Camb.* 3 Ser. vi. 137. Nine canons.

CAERWORGAN. *F.* S. Iltyd.

CALDEY. St. Dogmael's. (Pemb.). 5*l*. *F.* FitzMartin. ¶ Fenton's *Tour*, 459; *Arch. Journ.* xxvi. 210.

CAISTOR, DORMAN EASTER, KUNEBER CASTRE, DORMUNDES CAISTRE. St. Kyneburga. *F.* before 664; destroyed by Danes, 1010.

CALDER, near Egremond. C. (Cumb.). 50*l*. *F.* Earl of Chester, January 10, 1134. Colonised from Furness. Abbot Gerald had barely passed two years here when King David and his marauders despoiled the new abbey, and the unhappy monks returned to the parent house of Furness. But as they would not absolve themselves of obedience to their own abbey, they were forbidden to enter the gates. Thurstan of York befriended them, and they founded a new house at Byland. In 1142 Furness sent out another colony to Calder, which had been refounded by William, the nephew of its original spoiler. The church retains the Norman western doorway, Late Norman base storey of the north side of the nave of five bays festooned with ivy and honeysuckle, the transept of two bays with a chapel aisle having tall square-headed clerestory windows, the arches of the crossing, and the south side of the Early English presbytery, 25 ft. broad, with sedilia and a doorway to the sacristy now destroyed. There are three effigies of knights (Flemings). The cloisters were Early English, and retain a few windows of the dormitory, a newel staircase to the tower, and the double portal of the chapter-house. ¶ B. G. K. *Topographer*, xvi. 1790; Jefferson's *Allerdale*, 309, 321; *Stubbs*, II. i. 27.

CALDWELL, near Bedford. SS. Mary and John B. A.C. (Beds). 109*l*. *F.* Bores Kote, 1152, for the order of the Holy Cross; Beauchamps and Beaumonts. ¶ *Bodl. Charters*. Nine canons.

CALKE. SS. Mary and Giles. A.C. (Derb.). A cell of Repton. *F.* Countess of Chester, before 1161.

CALWICH. A.C. (Staff.). A cell of Kenilworth. *F.* Nich. FitzNigel, before 1148.

CAMBRIDGE. B. Burden Hostel, Coll. for Ely. *F.* t. Edw. III., Prior Crauden. The site of Trinity Hall.

CAMBRIDGE. St. Edmund. Gilbertine. *F.* B. Fitzwalter, 1291.

CAMBRIDGE. Buckingham. B. for Ely, Ramsey and Walden. *F.* Duke of Buckingham, 1519. Now Magd. Coll. Croyland had a hostel 5 Hen. VI.

CAMBRIDGE. St. Rhadegund's. B. N. *F.* about 1130. Malcolm, King of Scots, 1160. Now Jesus College, 1496. ¶ *Gough MS.* cxci.

Peter House, founded 1257 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, for a master and fourteen fellows.

Clare Hall, 84*l.*, founded 1326 on the site of University Hall, by Lady Elizabeth Clare or de Burgh.

Pembroke, or *St. Mary de Valence College*, 153*l.*, founded 1347 by Mary, Countess of Pembroke. The ancient arrangement may be traced.

Gonville College, founded 1348 by Edmund Gonville for a master and three fellows. Enlarged as the Hall of the Annunciation of B. M. V., by Bishop Bateman, of Norwich, in 1353.

Holy Trinity of Norwich Hall, 72*l.*, founded 1350 on the site of Ely Hostel for monks, by William Bateman, of Norwich.

Corpus Christi and *St. Mary College*, or *Benet*, 83*l.*, founded 1352 by the aldermen of two guilds which were consolidated in 1350. The old buildings in the rear court remain. ¶ Masters, 1831.

King's College, SS. Mary and Nicholas, for a provost and seventy fellows, 753*l.*, founded in 1441 by Henry VI. The stone groined chapel, the chief beauty of the University, the provost's lodge, and a gateway in ruins, remain. The Pope sent to it in 1456 a peal of bells. The chapel is 290 ft. by 45·6 ft., and 78 ft. high. ¶ T. J. P. Carter, 1867.

Queen's College, SS. Margaret and Bernard, founded 1448 by Q. Margaret of Anjou, at the instance of A. Dockett, a priest, and refounded in 1465 by Q. Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV., for a president and fourteen fellows. The tower, gateway, and a cloister in the second court remain.

St. Catharine's Hall, 39*l.*, founded 1473 by R. Wodelarke, Provost of King's, for a master and three fellows.

Jesus College, a convent adapted to collegiate use, founded

1496 by J. Alcock, Bishop of Ely. The Perpendicular cloisters, the cruciform chapel, which has lost its nave, mainly Early English, the tower, and other portions of St. Rhadegund's nunnery, including the gateway tower of brick, remain.

Christ's College, 190*l.*, founded 1505 by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., on an earlier college, the Godshouse, founded by Henry VI. for a master and three fellows. The gateway remains.

St. John's College, founded 1511 by Lady Margaret, on a hospital of St. John, founded 1210; and called a college by Bishop Bateman, who removed his scholars from it to Peterhouse in 1284, the date of its charter. The gateway and one court of brick remain.

Trinity College has absorbed Michael House, 124*l.*, founded in 1324 by Hervey, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Edward II.; King's Hall, 211*l.*, founded in 1337 by Edward III., Phiswick's Hostel, and Oving's Inn. Two gateways in the court, the hall and chapel, are of the time of the later foundation of Henry VIII.

In the older colleges (*domus*, *collegium* strictly was the society) the buildings were of two storeys of chambers, with a chapel; a hall having a transverse passage called the screens, and near the kitchen a lower chamber, forming a parlour or common room, and above it the master's room. At Oxford the latter, at Balliol, Magdalen, and New, was over the gateway. The earlier students attended service in the parish church.

CAMERINGHAM. P. (Linc.). A cell of Blaunchelande and Hulton, 19 Rich. II. *F.* Rich. de Haya, 1155. Denizen, 1361.

CAMPSEY, CAMPESIA. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 182*l.* *F.* Theob. de Valoignes, before 1195. Nineteen nuns.

CAMPSEY ASHE. Coll. Warden and four fellows. (Suff.). *F.* Lady Maud de Lancaster, 1347.

CAMPSTERNE, CAMESTRUM. St. Mary Magdalene. C.N. (Dorset). *F.* t. Rich. I.

CANNINGTON. St. Mary. B.N. (Som.). 39*l.* *F.* Rob. de Courcy, 1138. ¶ *Somerset Arch. Soc.*, xi. 1. Seven nuns. The choir of the nuns was in the chancel,

CANON or MYNCHEN LEIGH, in Berleston. SS. Mary, John Ev., and Etheldreda. B.N. (Devon). 197*l.* *F.* Maud, Countess of Devon, t. Hen. III., in place of A.C. founded by W. Clavel t. Hen. II. Eighteen nuns.

CANON. *See* ASHBY.

CANTERBURY, S. AUGUSTINE'S (so called in 978); before that, SS. Peter and Paul. Mitred abbey. 1274*l.* *F.* K. Ethelbert, 604; Archbishop Lanfranc, 1084, on the burial of the kings and primates outside the city walls; in 833 the monks of the cathedral were removed into it. ¶ G. K.; Stukeley's *Itin.*; Somner, 1640; and Battely, 1703; A. Hussey, 43. * *Building News*, xxix., 209; T. Hastings, 1813; *Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1879; *Cotton MSS.*, Vit. D, xvi. Thirty-three monks. Parts of the north side of the Norman nave and north-west or St. Ethelbert's tower remain, with a portion of a lateral chapel. The nave was of nine bays and the choir of three bays, ending in three apsidal chapels. A few fragments of the west wall of the cloisters (here on the north side of the nave) and the gable of the infirmary or cemetery chapel of St. Pancras, 1387, 31 × 21 ft., also remain. The superb church gate of the close of the thirteenth century, 35 + 65 ft., and the cemetery gate of the close of the fourteenth century; the almonry gate, with portions of the guest-house chapel, 60 × 18 ft., and guest-house cellarage, show the former splendour of the earliest Benedictine monastery in England. In 1389, Richard II. and his queen lodged here; Anne of Cleves was also a guest. The arms were 'the silver cross for his banner,' carried before St. Augustine when he entered Canterbury saying his Litany and Alleluia.

CANTERBURY, ST. GREGORY. A.C. 121*l.* *F.* Archbishop Lanfranc, for Regulars, c. 1074; Archbishop William, for A.C., t. Hen. I. Seven canons.

CANTERBURY, ST. MILDRED.

CANTERBURY, ST. SEPULCHRE. B.N. 29*l.* *F.* Archbishop Anselm, 1100. The Holy Maid of Kent was a nun here. Seven nuns.

CANWELL, CANOLL, CRANEWELL, CANEVELLA. SS. Mary,

Giles, and All Saints. B. (Staff.). 25*l.* *F.* G. Ridel, t. Hen. I.; or Lady Geva, 1142. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.* One monk.

CARBROKE, CHEREBROKE. SS. Peter and Paul. Nuns. (Norf.). 65*l.* *F.* Maud, Countess of Clare, 1182.

CARBROKE. A preceptory. *F.* Roger, Earl of Clare, 1173; and renewed after the nuns were removed to Buckland. Sixteen knights. The church, Perpendicular, remains.

CARDIGAN. B. 13*l.* A cell of Chertsey. Two monks.

CARDIFF. St. Mary. B. *F.* Earl of Gloucester, before 1147. Cell of Tewkesbury. ¶ W. J. Jenkins, 1854.

CARESWELL, KERWYLL. Cl. (Devon.) A cell of Montacute. *F.* Matilda Peverell, t. Rich. I. ¶ G. Oliver, 312.

CARHAM ON TWEED. A.C. (Northumb.). A cell of Kirkham t. Edward I.

CARISBROOK. St. Mary. B. (Isle of Wight). A cell of St. Benoit sur Leyr and Shene. *F.* W. Fitz-Osbert.

CARLISLE. *See* CATHEDRALS.

CAROWE, CARDIOU, CARHOWE, KAIRO. SS. Mary and John. B.N. (Norf.). 64*l.* *F.* Leyna and Leftelina or K. Stephen, 1146. ¶ R. Taylor, 11. A famous school for young ladies of quality

CARTHINS or GUITHERINE. St. Winifred. Nuns. (Wales). 174*l.*

CARTMEL. St. Mary. A.C. (Lanc.). 91*l.* *F.* Earl of Pembroke, 1188, with the condition that it never should become an abbey. ¶ [B.] F. A. Paley, 1872; W. Ffolliott, 1854. *T. D. Whitaker, 1818; J. Stockdale, 1872. Ten canons, thirty-eight servants. The church is cruciform: the nave and choir have aisles, the transept has none. The low and massive central tower, late twelfth century, 93ft. high, is surmounted by a square lantern (Perpendicular) set upon it diagonally. The north aisle was called the Pyper choir, probably from its organ; the south aisle of the choir, 86ft. high, Decorated, retains some stained glass, and was called the town-choir, being the parish church; the north choir, or Lady Chapel, is vaulted. The choir arcade is rich Transitional Norman; the triforium Early English; the clerestory square-headed. The presbytery, 86ft.

high, is of one bay, with twenty-six stalls and oak screens, c. 1640; the transept Norman. The large east window of nine lights, 48 ft. × 24 ft., contains some old glass. The nave is Late Perpendicular; the transept windows were inserted at the same date; it retains Early English doors. The church measures 160 ft. and 107 ft. across the transept. There are two effigies: one of a prior late thirteenth century, the other of a knight of the time of Edward III. The Edwardian gate-house remains on the west. The canons found guides for travellers across the adjoining sands.

CASTLE ACRE, ESTACRE. SS. Mary, Peter, and Paul. Cl. (Norf.). 296*l.* *F.* Earl of Surrey, 1085. A cell of Lewes, made independent 47 Edw. III. Ten canons. There is a Tudor gateway. The west front, Late Norman, has a recessed doorway, and arcaded walls on either side of the frame of a Perpendicular window. One of the towers on the south-west is Transitional Norman. There are remains of the Norman chapter-house, and of the dormitory staircase, and on the west side of the garth a Perpendicular chapel and rooms over cellarage. ¶ H. Harrod, 1857; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iii.; *Hearne, i. 3; *Add. MS.* 15, 563 D; J. H. Bloom, 1843.

CASTOR. Holy Trinity and St. John B. Coll. (Norf.). *F.* Rob. de Castre. St. Margaret. Coll. *F.* Sir J. Fastolph, 1459.

CATESBY NEW PLACE. SS. Mary, Edmund, and Thomas M. B.N. (North.). 132*l.* *F.* Phil. d'Esseby, t. Rich. I. ¶ G. *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* vii. 256; Baker, *North.* i. 277; *Cleop. E.* iv. 209. Nine nuns, 'religious, devout, and obedient,' for whom the commissioners interceded in vain.

CATTELEY, near Walcote. St. Mary. G. (Linc.). 33*l.* *F.* Pet. de Belingley, t. Stephen.

CATTERICK. Whitaker's *Richmond*, ii. 40.

CATUNE. B.N. (Staff.).

CAVERSHAM. St. Mary. A.C. (Oxon). A cell of Notele

CERNE. SS. Mary, Peter, Benedict, and Aldhelm. B. Abbey. (Dorset). 515*l.* The gate-house, dormitory, and barn, of the fifteenth century, remain. Eighteen monks. *F.* Aylmer,

Earl of Cornwall, 987. ¶ [G.] *Ant. Cab.* v.; *Ant. Itin.* i.; *Gent. Mag.* xc. 401; Parkyns, i. 65.

CHACUMBE, SAUCOMB. SS. Mary, John, Peter, and Paul. A.C. (North.). 83*l.* *F.* Hugh Chacombe, justiciary of Normandy, t. Hen. II. Eight canons. The church remains. Nine canons. ¶ A. Beesley's Banbury, 85; *Augm. Off.* 404.

CHARLTON, near Uphaven. P. (Wilts). A cell of L'Isle Dieu. *F.* Reg. de Paveley, ab. 1190.

CHATTERIS. St. Mary. B.N. Abbey. (Camb.). 97*l.* *F.* Q. Alfurna, 980; Abbot Ethnoth of Ramsey, 1010.

CHELTENHAM, c. 805. ¶ Griffiths, *Hist.* 1826; Dibdin, 1808.

CHEPSTOW, STRIGUIL. B. St. Mary. (Monm.). 32*l.* *F.* by a Clare, t. Stephen. A cell of Cormeilles. Three monks. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; *Arch. Camb.* 2 Ser. ii. The nave was of six bays. The west front is Norman, with a triplet over a deeply recessed portal.

CHERTSEY, CIROTESIGE, CEORTESEY. St. Peter. Abbey. B. (Surrey). 65*9l.* *F.* Earl Frithwald, 666. Rebuilt 1010 by Bishop Ethelwald; the abbot and ninety monks were slain by the Danes. ¶ Brayley, ii. 174; Hussey, 322; *Surrey Arch. Coll.* i. Sixteen monks. The church had three apses, and measured 257 × 63 ft. The remains are those of the east aisle of the transept and four chapels on the south side of the nave, mere walls and basement foundations.

CHESHUNT, CESTREHUNT. St. Mary. B.N. (Herts). 13*l.* ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 439; *Aug. Off.* 361.

CHESTER. (*See* CATHEDRALS.) St. John B. Coll. A dean and seven prebendaries. *F.* K. Ethelred, 689; Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, 906. 27*l.* A cathedral for the see of Coventry and Lichfield, 1075–1102. It was to this church that K. Edgar was rowed up the Dee by eight petty kings in 973. K. Ethelred in 689 built a church on a site indicated by a white hind, a myth which is solved by the fact that an image of St. John with the lamb of God, misread as the hind of St. Giles, was once placed upon the tower. The church was refounded by Earl Leofric for a dean, and seven canons collated by the Bishop of Lichfield; ten vicars,

two clerks, and four choristers. Bishop Peter made it his see in 1095, but Bishop Limesey removed to Coventry. The church is now 120 × 73 ft., and consists of a north-west tower Early English, north porch, and four bays of a nave which was designed to have two more, the arches of the crossing, one bay of the choir with its aisles. The eastern arm was of four bays with a small apsidal chapel, 1470. The aisleless transept had on the east side of the south wing a treasury over a sacristy or chapter-house with a central pillar, and an eastern chapel to the north wing. The massive round pillars of the nave and crossing date 1075–95. The beautiful arcades of the triforium and clerestory with clustered and banded shafts, and the aisle windows are Transitional Norman. The choir has a Norman blind storey of the twelfth century. The basement of the tower is of that date; the upper stage, 1470, with its two fine belfry windows in each stage, forms a conspicuous landmark from the walls. There is an effigy of a knight. The parish church of St. James, 51 × 30 ft., was detached on the south-west. ¶ F. Grosvenor, 1863.

CHESTER. St. Mary. B.N. 66*l.* *F.* Ralph, Earl of Chester, 1140. Thirteen nuns.

CHESTER. St. Michael. B.N.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, CUNCACESTRE. St. Cuthbert. Coll. (Durh.). *F.* Bp. Beck, 20 Edw. I. A see here 883–995. ¶ R. W. Billings, 1846. The tower and spire, Early English with Perpendicular additions, are 158 ft. high.

CHETWODE. A.C. (Bucks). *F.* Bishop Grostete 1240, or Sir R. de Norwich 1244. A cell of Nutley, dissolved 1480. The church remains.

CHEWSTOKE or KEWSTOKE. St. Cross. Nuns. (Som.). *F.* Eliz. de St. Croix.

CHIBBURN. Prec. (Northumb.). ¶ *Arch. Journ.* xvii.; Turner, *Dom. Arch.* ii. 97.

CHICHE [a slice]. SS. Peter, Paul, and Osyth [Scytha]. A.C. (Essex). 677*l.* *F.* Bishop Beaumes, 1120. ¶ [B.] J. Watney, 1871; *Lansd. MS.*, 447; *Journ. Essex Arch. Soc.* v. The gate-house (of flint work, Transitional Norman), Decorated gateway and cellarage, remain. Twenty canons.

CHICHESTER. College of Vicars. 5 Edw. IV. The hall, parlour, and rooms remain.

CHICKSAND. St. Mary. G. (Beds). 212*l.* *F.* Payn and Roise Beauchamp, 1150. ¶ [B.K.]. *Journ. Ass. Soc.* viii. 329. Six monks and eighteen nuns. The south and east sides of the cloisters remain, and on the west the cellarage of the guest-house.

CHILLE. B.N. (Herts).

CHILTRE. B.N. (Herts).

CHIPLEY. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 3*l.* Annexed to Clare 1468.

CHIPPENHAM. Prec. (Camb.). 33*l.* *F.* 1184, W. de Mandeville.

CHIRBURY, translated from SNEDE. St. Michael. A.C. (Salop). 66*l.* *F.* Rob. de Bolers, twelfth century. Six canons.

CHOLSEY, CEOLSIGE, near Wallingford. (Berks). *F.* K. Ethelred, 986, as a penance for the murder of his brother Edward, K and M. The Early Norman tower remains.

CHRISTCHURCH-TWYNEHAM. Holy Trinity. These dedications are always synonymous and interchangeable. A.C. (Hants). 312*l.* *F.* Bishop Flambard and Earl of Devon, 1150, in place of a college of secular canons. Eighteen canons. The church has absorbed the old name of the town, Twyneham, but the two arms of the Avon and the Stour still flow by its walls, and maintain the truth of the etymological pedigree. The view from the old bridge, with the ruins on the castle keep, and the ivied Norman castellan's hall on the water-side in the foreground, is one of the most picturesque in England; the long line of the building, with its Perpendicular western tower, its great defect, being broken by these intermediate accessories. The nave, 1093–9, was the work of Flambard, the architect of Durham, and the intersecting arcade along the south wall is a characteristic feature in his design. The ground storey and triforium are plain, but noble Norman; the clerestory is Transitional, of the time of Henry I.; the transept is also Norman, and has a beautiful circular turret on the north-

east, covered with net-work ornament. The large north porch, beautiful Early English, had a parvise over it. A superb screen, with a rood-loft, of the reign of Edward III., forms the entrance to the choir. The parish altar stood one bay westward of the crossing, thus leaving a choir entry for the canons. There are crypts under the transept, and a third crypt below the sanctuary, which formed the chantry chapel of the first founders, de Redvers. Over the beautiful aisle chapels of the north wing, Early Decorated, was the designing room; and on its plastered wall is delineated the perfect tracery of a window. The eastern chapel of the south wing is apsidal. The thirty-six canopied stalls, Late Perpendicular, retain their misericords, and line the solid walls which close in the choir; the superb vaulting was added 1502–20. A flight of stairs leads up to the sanctuary. On the north is the exquisite chantry chapel of the unfortunate Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, one of the many victims of Henry VIII. (beheaded 1541); it is rich in bands of arabesques. Eastward is the reredos, richer now than its rivals of Winchester, St. Alban's, and Southwark, with its representation of the tree of Jesse, David with his harp, Solomon in his glory, and the Epiphany. The death, coronation, and assumption of the Virgin have been removed to the aisle. Two doorways open eastward on a small gallery. The Harys' chantry, 1525, is in the south aisle. Prior Draper's chapel at the east end has a stone screen, 1552. In the north aisle are effigies of two Chidiockes, 1449. The Lady chapel, Perpendicular, late in the fourteenth century, has a rich traceried vault like that of the choir, a mutilated reredos, the old altar slab of Purbeck marble, 11 × 3·10 ft.; and above it is the chapel of St. Michael, reached by two covered flights of stairs from without. The sacristy opens into the south choir aisle, and retains sedilia and a spying hole, through which the acolytes watched for the part of the service when they would be required. The church measures 311 ft.; nave 118·9 × 58·5 + 58 ft.; choir 70 × 60 + 63 ft.; transept 101 × 24·4 ft.; west tower 120 ft. high; processional path 21 ft.; Lady chapel 36·4 × 21 ft.; St. Michael's

loft 58 × 19·7 ft. There is a legend, resembling that of St. Aldhelm of Malmesbury, that a strange workman, who took no wage and disappeared when the buildings were completed, lengthened out a rafter simply by drawing out its end, and the miraculous beam was long shown to visitors. According to another legend, a party of French monks, terrified by a sea-monster, put into the haven for shelter, and remained long enough to build the cloister processional door. A large aumbry for the bier is a unique feature in the south wall of the nave aisle. The refectory measured 36 × 20 ft. The infirmary lay south of it. The dormitory stairs remain in the west end of the south aisle. The prior's lodge was in the south-east. The mill and porter's lodge of the sixteenth century remain. The name of Paradise still points out the canons' water walk. There were thirty-three canons in 1404; there were eighteen at the Dissolution, when the prior vainly implored the king to spare the house, because there 'was neither church, town, nor parish of any substance where any honourable or honest man might have any succour or repose on horseback or on foot nigh thereunto, by the space of eight or nine miles, and someways by the space of sixteen or eighteen miles; and the poor folk, inhabitants of the town, and also of the country thereabout, are daily relieved and sustained with bread and ale.' In one year it amounted to 1,354 loaves, 467 lagenæ of ale, and 934 dishes of meat. This hospitality was often sore taxed, for William of Wykeham, in 1367, found that Sir William Montacute had filled nearly all the buildings for a whole year with his household, men and women, and that his mother, Katherine, had erected a bridge for her walks which greatly incommoded the canons. The first foundation, until 1150, was a college of a dean and secular canons, who had nine small chapels and manses, an arrangement of an oriental complexion which had an early parallel at Abingdon. ¶ * B. Ferrey, 1834; my *Memorials*, 1879.

CHUMLEIGH. St. Mary Magd. Coll. of seven prebendaries. (Devon). 25*l.* The church remains, 303 × 60 ft.; transept, 101 ft.; vault, 58 ft.; west tower 140 ft. *F.* by a mother in gratitude

for the preservation of her seven children from death by the hands of an unnatural father. ¶ G. Oliver, 291.

CHURCHILL, in East Down. (Devon).

CIRENCESTER, CYSCETUR. SS. Mary and James. Mitred abbey. A.C. (Glouc.). 1051*l.* *F.* in place of a secular college by Henry I., 1177. ¶ *Hist.* 1780; *Augm. Off.* 494; S. Rudder, 1800; *Hist.* 1842; W. Wyrcestre; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 1878; *Add. MS.* 29, 928. A Norman gate remains. The church was 280 ft. long, and had a lateral Lady Chapel on the side of the presbytery. Twenty-two canons.

CLARE IN THE CASTLE. Coll. St. John B. (Suff.). *F.* Alfric, t. Canute; became a cell of Bec, 1090–1124. *F.* by Gilbert de Clare. Removed to Stoke.

CLARE. St. Mary Magd. Cl. (Caerm.). A cell of St. Martin des Champs. *F.* before 1291. Three monks.

CLATFORD. B. (Wilts). A cell of St. Victor Caux. *F.* Mortimer, t. Hen. II.

CLATTERCOTE. St. Leonard. G. (Oxon). 34*l.* *F.* t. Joan, ¶ K.B.; A. Beesley's *Banbury*, 87. There are some few remains.

CLEEVE IN THE VALE OF FLOWERS, CLIVA DE VALLE FLORIDA. Half a mile from Washford Station. C. (Som.). 155*l.* *F.* W. de Romara, June 24, 1198. Colonised from Revesby. Seventeen monks. The south wall of the nave and part of the south wing of the transept remain. There are the basements of the screens of the ritual choir and some very fine heraldic pavements. The sacristan's door by which he went to the tower, over the eastern chapels of the transept, and the dormitory door with the wooden bolt in the jamb, remain. The conventual buildings retain their roofs. On the east side of the garth, 78 ft. square, are the sacristy, 22 × 12 ft., with aumbries, a portion of the chapter-house 23 × 21 ft. (once 46 ft. 10 in.) which was not divided into alleys, the day-stairs to the dormitory, the parlour with aumbries 16 × 11 ft., the slype to the infirmary and common-house 60 × 22 ft., remain. The dormitory, 137 × 24 ft., extends over them, as far as the common-house, where the vaulting has fallen in. On the south side are the slype to the garden, and, over an undercroft retaining fifteenth century fire-

places, a noble refectory, 51 × 22 ft., parallel with the church, and retaining a wall picture of the Rood; the Screens, a painted chamber over the kitchen, 18 × 15 ft.; and in an upper range the abbot's solar with traces of a staircase to the garth. On the south wall are remains of the lavatory and a bell-cot; on the south side is the larder, 33 × 13 ft., with chambers over it, a porch, and a fifteenth century cloister-alley. On the west is the basement of the market cross, and to the south-west a fine gate-house, with the almonry and its hutch of the time of Richard II., 41 × 14 ft. It has this inscription: 'Porta patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto.' The barbican adjoins the road. The church was 161 ft. long, with a nave of five bays with aisles 100 × 58·6 ft., a transept 95 × 40 ft., with eastern chapels and an aisleless presbytery 17 × 29 ft. ¶ B. Willis, xliv. 218. * *Proc. R.I.B.A.* 1876; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxi.; *Somerset Arch. Soc.* vi. 17, 54, vii. 72; Boswell.

CLEMENTHORPE. St. Clement. B.N. (York). 57*l.* *F.* Archbishop Thurstan, 1130. ¶ *Tanner MS.* 311.

CLERKENWELL, DE FONTE CLERICORUM. The Assumption. B.N. (Middx.). 256*l.* *F.* Jordan Brisett, 1100. ¶ T. W. Cromwell, 1828; Storer, 1827; Foster, 1851; Pink's *Hist.*

CLIFFORD. St. Mary. Cl. (Heref.). 57*l.* *F.* Sim. Fitz-Ponce, t. Hen. I. A cell of Lewes.

CLIFTON. Holy Trinity. Coll. (Notts). 20*l.* *F.* Sir R. Clifton, t. Edw. II.

CLIVE, WENDLESCLIFF. St. Michael. B. (Worc.). A cell of Worcester ab. 790. Dissolved before 888.

CLOVELLY. Coll. Warden and six priests. (Devon). *F.* W. Cary, t. Rich. II.

CLWYD VALLEY. (Denb.). *F.* S. Elerius, seventh century.

CLYNOG VAWR, CLUNOCK-FAWR, near Penygroes and Pant-glas Station. St. Beuno. Coll. of five canons, having been for a time C. (Caern.). *F.* (on the site of a monastery built 616) before 1291. The church is Late Perpendicular, cruciform but aisleless, 136 × 82 ft., with stalls and four sedilia; and a south-west chapel to the nave; calves and lambs were offered in it within memory of man, at St. Beuno's tomb. ¶ B. Willis, MS. xli. 326.*

COBHAM. St. Mary Magd. Coll. Warden and eleven priests. (Kent). 128*l.* *F.* Ld. Cobham, 1362 and 1389. The church and college remain. ¶ S. Glynne, 1877; Hussey, 51.

COCKERHAM. A.C. (Lanc.). Before 1270. A cell of St. Mary de Pré, Leicester.

COCKERSAND, to which was united an abbey in Haya de Pyling. St. Mary. Abbey. Pr. (Lanc.). 157*l.* *F.* (on the site of Mary's Hospital, subject to Leicester) Theobald Walter, after 1193. Colonised from Croxton. ¶ [B.] Whitaker's *Richmond* ii. 328; *Ant. Cab.* iv.; *Add. Ch. Brit. Mus.* 19, 818. Twenty two canons, fifty-seven servants. There is an octagonal chapter-house with a central pillar.

COCKET, COQUEDA. *F.* before 680. A cell of Tynemouth.

CODENHAM. SS. Mary and John Ev. B.N. (Suff.). 26*l.* *F.* Eustace de Merch, t. Steph. A cell of Keyston.

COGGES. B. (Oxon). *F.* De Arsic. A cell of Fecamp 1103.

COGGESHALL. C. (Essex). 251*l.* *F.* K. Stephen, 1142. Colonised from Savigny. ¶ *Essex Soc. Trans.* i. 166. *Ant. Itin.* iii.

COKEHILL, near Alcester. C.N. (Worc.). 34*l.* *F.* Countess of Warwick, 1198. Six nuns.

COKESFORD, KOKEFORTH. St. Mary. A.C. (Norf.). 121*l.* *F.* W. Cheney, t. Hen. III. Transf. from St. Mary's, Rudham. ¶ R. Taylor, 22. Nine canons.

COLCHESTER. SS. Botolph and Julian. A. C. (Essex). 113*l.* The chief English house of the order. *F.* Abbot Eynulph of Peterborough, before 1107. The west front with intersecting arcades of Roman bricks and six bays on the north and three on the south of the nave, 108 × 56 ft., Norman, remain. The rich doorway is a much later insertion. There were two western towers. Canterbury was the earliest house of the order in England; Nostell, usually accredited with this distinction, not having been founded until 1114. It was destroyed by the cannon of Fairfax. ¶ *Add. MS.* 6744, 19. [K.] * P. Morant, 1748; G. Cromwell, 1825; Weale's *Quart. Pap.* iii. 119; Hearne, ii. 2.

COLCHESTER. St. John Ev. Mitred abbey. B. 526*l.*

F. Eudo, 1096–1104. Eighteen monks. ¶ P. Morant, 1748. ¶ [B.]. Founded for monks from Rochester and York, and the church of nine bays was consecrated January 10, 1104. The gate-house with four octagonal turrets of the fifteenth century remains; the last prior, John Beche, having refused to surrender, was hanged upon it.

COLNE, EARL'S. SS. Mary, John Ev., and Andrew. B. (Essex). 156*l.* *F.* Alberic de Vere, soon after 1100. A cell of Abingdon. Eleven monks. ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 440.

COMBE SMITE, near Brincklow. C. (Warw.). 311*l.* *F.* R. de Camville, 1150. Three sides of the cloisters, Perpendicular, with the entrance of the chapter-house, Norman, remain. Colonised from Waverley. ¶ [B.] Thirteen monks.

COMBHIR (the Long Valley), five miles from Penybont Station. C. (Radnor). 24*l.* *F.* Cadwathel ap Madoc, 1143–76. Three monks. ¶ *Arch. Camb.* 1st Ser. iv. 233. Colonised from Blanchland. The nave measured 244 × 69 ft., the choir being never completed. Owen Glendower burned the church in 1407.

COMBWELL. St. Mary Magdalene. A.C. (Kent). 80*l.* *F.* Rob. de Turnham, t. Hen. II. Six canons.

CONGRESBURY. Holy Trinity. Coll. (Som.). *F.* S. Congar, 711.

CONISHEVED. SS. Mary and Leonard. A.C. (Lanc.). 97*l.* *F.* Gabr. de Penington, or W. Lancaster, t. Hen. II. Seven canons; forty-eight servants.

CORNWORTHY. St. Mary. A.C. (Devon). 63*l.* *F.* A. Zouch, in the fourteenth century. G. Oliver, 236. Seven nuns.

CORSHAM. St. Bartholomew. B. (Wilts). T. Hen II. B. A cell of Caen and Marmoutier

CORSHAM. A nunnery.

COSSEY, COSTESEY, COTESEIA. (Norf.). 10*l.* A cell of Bon Repos 1184, and Sawtry 1234. ¶ R. Taylor, 3.

COSSLE, CHOSELL, near Ringstead. Lazarites. (Norf.). *F.* before 1256.

COTHERSTOKE. St. Andrew. Coll. Provost and twelve chaplains or confraters. (North.). *F.* John Giffard, canon of York, 1337. The church remains.

COTTINGHAM. A.C. (York). *F.* Thomas, Lord Wake, 1320; translated four years later to Haltemprise.

COVENHAM. B. (Linc.). A cell of St. Calais, 1082; afterwards C. 31 Edw. I.; a cell of Kirksted.

COVENTRY. St. John B. Coll. Warden and twelve chaplains. 45*l.* *F.* Guilds, 1350. The church and school buildings remain.

COVENTRY. St. Anne. Carth. 131*l.* *F.* Lord Zouch, 1381. K. Richard II. laid the foundation stone, 1385. Seven monks.

COVERHAM, CORHAM, two miles from Middleham. St. Mary. Abbey. P. (York). 140*l.* A cell of Dureford and Newhouse 1306. *F.* at first at Swainby, t. Hen. II., by Halewisa de Glanville; removed hither by Neville of Middleham and R. de Glanville, 14 John. Twenty canons. The church was built in 1212, and destroyed by the Scots in 1321. The canons were famous for their fine singing and an excellent stud. Three bays of the nave, Decorated, with two effigies, and the gatehouse, remain. ¶ * Whitaker's *Richmond* i. 351; Boswell.

COWICK, CUICK, near Exeter. St. Andrew. B. (Devon). A cell of Bec. *F.* W. FitzBaldwyn, t. Hen. II.

COWLEY SANDFORD. Prec. (Oxon). *F.* Queen Maud.

CRABHOUSE, in WIGGENHALL. SS. Mary Magdalen, John Ev., Thomas, and Peter. Nuns of Fontevrault. (Norf.). 24*l.* *F.* Convent of Rainham, 1181. Seven nuns. ¶ R. Taylor, 19.

CRAKE, CREIC. B. Ten miles from York. *F.* St. Cuthbert, 685.

CRANBOURNE. St. Bartholomew. B. (Dorset). *F.* Aylward Snew or Mere, 930. A cell of Tewkesbury 1102. The church remains.

CRANTOCK, CARANTOKE, near Padstow. St. Carantoc, a disciple of St. Patrick. Coll. A dean and ten prebendaries. (Cornw.). *F.* Bishop Bruere, t. Hen. III. ¶ G. Oliver, 54.

CRAWLEY, CRAVELAI. St. Firmin. (Bucks). Before Edw. Conf.

CREDITON, KIRTON, CREDIANTUN, HOLY CROSS. Parochial. St. Mary. Coll. (Devon). ¶ G. Oliver, 75; ¶ Spreat's *Devon*,

1842; W. Wyrcestre. In 909 a see was founded here which was translated to Exeter in 1050 [with canons leading a common life and supplied by an economist]. The church, 228 × 58 ft., with a transept 85 ft., afterwards became collegiate, the nave being parochial. It had a præcentor as president, as at St. David's, a treasurer, a dean or perpetual vicar, eighteen secular canons, as many vicars (who had a common hall and houses), four singing men, and four choristers. It was mainly rebuilt before the middle of the fifteenth century. The nave, with large lofty windows, is of six, the presbytery of four, bays; both are of unusual and equal length. There are large west and east windows and remains of three sedilia and Norman font. The basement of the central tower is Transitional Norman and Early English; the Lady Chapel, early twelfth century and Decorated. There was building in progress in 1409 and after 1511. There is an effigy of Judge Periam, d. 1579. The parishioners in 1547 bought the church for 200*l.* Bishop Bronescombe says of the old Norman choir and nave, 'Once so famous, this church had exchanged her song of triumph for the plaint of a dove.'

CRENDON PARK. *See* NUTLEY.

CRESSING TEMPLE. (Essex). *F.* K. Stephen, 1150.

CRESSWELL, CARESWELL, among the Ewias mountains. St. Mary. (Heref.). *F.* Walt. de Lacy, t. K. John. A cell of Grandmont. Ten religious.

CRETING. St. Olave. B. (Suff.). 12*l.* A cell of Grestein 1090.

CRETING. St. Mary. B. A cell of Bernay.

CREYK (NORTH), LINGERSCROFT, ST. MARY DE PRÉ. A.C. Abbey. (Norf.). *F.* Alice Nereford, 1226, in place of a hospital of St. Bartholomew. ¶ [B.] *Tanner MS.* cxxxvi.; R. Taylor, 22; *Norf. Arch. Journ.* vii. Part of the choir remains.

CROSS, ST. Alien Priory. (Isle of Wight). A cell of Tiron.

CROXDEN, DE VALLE S. MARIÆ IN CROKESDENE. Cl. (Staff.). 91*l.* *F.* Bertram de Verdon, 1188. Translated from Chotes or Chotene, 1176; colonised from L'Aulnay. Fifteen monks. ¶ Cotton, *Faust,* B. vi. [B.] *Ant. Cab.* ix.; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxi. 294; *Coll. Topogr.* ii. 297. The church measured

200 × 57 ft. The remains, of the thirteenth century, include the west front with a triplet 35 ft. high, the south walls of the nave and transept. On the east side of the garth are the cloister aumbry, the sacristy, portions of the chapter-house, slype to the infirmary, the common house and gong; and on the north-east a portion of the abbot's lodge, the refectory on the south, and 'Billesden,' the guest-house, of the fourteenth century, on the west side of the garth. The infirmary, 1268–74, was detached on the south-east. There were twelve monks at the Dissolution.

CROXTON, DE VALLE ST. JOANNIS IN CROXTON. St. John Ev. Abbey. P. (Leic.). 385*l.* *F.* W. Porcher de Linus, 1162. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 399. Twenty canons.

CROYLAND, CROWLAND. SS. Mary, Bartholomew, and Guthlac. Mitred abbey. B. (Linc.). 1083*l.* *F.* King Ethelbald, 716. Destroyed by the Danes in 870. *F.* King Edred, 948. Thirty-seven monks. The nave, of nine bays, 1392–1430, now in ruins, with aisles and outer chapels on the north side, measured 145 × 87 ft. The eastern arm of five bays, 200 ft. long, was apsidal, with a procession path. A bell-tower stood eastward of it. ¶ Nichols, 1815; *Bibl. Top. Brit.* no. xi. xxii. vol. iii. 1784; *Hist.* 1816; *Cole MSS.*; R. Gough, 1783; B. Holdich, 1816. [K. B. G.] *Journ. Associated Soc.* iii. 273, iv., vi. 20; Stukeley, *Itin.* i. 33; *Add. MSS.* 6776, 6402; *Gent. Mag.* xcix. 1, 209; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iv.; H. S. English, 1871. In 833 K. Witlaf gave the right of sanctuary within the five waters of Croyland, his coronation robe for a vestment, his cup and horn to be used in hall by the older monks, who were to drink out of it on high festivals, and remember him in their prayers. In 870 Oskytell and his Danes tortured and slew the thirty monks who remained to guard their church, the rest of the brethren carrying off their church goods to Ancarig wood. One little boy alone made his escape. Two of the Danish cars laden with spoil sank down in the mud of the Nene. In 948, a community of secular canons existed alongside the minster. Abbot Godric paid Ethelred 400 marks to maintain ships off the English coast; but Sweyn, in 1013,

passed through them and pillaged Croyland. In 1048 Abbot Brithmar gave twelve white bear skins to lie as pede-cloths before the altars. Abbot Joffrid sent four of his monks to give lectures at Cambridge, which were largely attended by the students. In 1114 the first stone of a new church was laid at the north-east angle, and various persons of rank laid other stones, setting upon them money, or titles of churches, or right of digging stone in their quarries. The neighbouring folk offered one day's work of many labourers monthly, others furnished quarriers, or wheat and malt as payments in kind. Five thousand people attended the consecration feast, including two abbots, two earls, two barons, and 500 guests in the great halls, whilst those of lesser degree were entertained in the court and cloister garth. The foundations were laid on massive piles of oak. Henry VI. in 1460 visited the shrine; and, some time after, the minster was crowded with household goods from all the country round, for fear of the northern army, which happily continued its march, within six miles of the abbey. Edward IV., in 1467, and 200 horsemen, were entertained here. Croyland had a hostel at Buckingham College, Cambridge; Clarembald, one of its monks, lived over a hundred years within its cloisters, and the mythical chronicler of the eleventh century, Ingulphus, the traveller to Holy Land, has been claimed as one of its abbots. Its sacristan was archdeacon of the precinct and dependent churches. At one time there were 100 comprofessi, honorary members of the house, monks having a right to a seat in hall, a stall in choir, and a bed in the refectory. Numbers of persons of distinction were united to it in confraternity. In 1358 there were forty-one monks, fifteen corrodiers receiving pension and food, and thirty-six officers and servants. There is a Perpendicular north-west tower, 1460–70. Part of the west front (which was built of Lincoln stone by the architect of the east front of the minster), having been blown down in a storm, was repaired with beautiful Early English sculpture of the legend of St. Guthlac and saints, by Abbot Ralph de la Marche, 1255–81. Abbot Litlington, just before his death, in January 1470, gave five bells to the tower, begun in 1427. The north

aisle, Transitional Norman, 1180, formed the lower or parish church, 90 × 24 ft ; it was vaulted in 1464. The nave clerestory was fine and lofty, 1405, and is now only a ruin. There was no triforium. The rood-screen had a central altar between lateral doorways. The western piers and arch of the central tower are Norman. The west front is partly Transitional Norman, 1180; the portion between the buttresses dates 1230–70; the upper part, which had seven tiers of canopied images, and the great west window, were rebuilt in 1380. There were sixty-two monks in 1076. On the west side of the abbey court were the garners, on the south the lesser guest-house, on the east the tailors' shop and hall of lay brothers, and on the north the gate-house and poor men's hostel. The infirmary stood south-eastward of the church; and the great guest-house on the west of the cloister garth had an undercroft of three alleys.

CUMBERMERE, CRUMBEMARE. SS. Mary and Michael. (Chesh.). 225*l.* *F.* Hugh de Malbanc, 1133. Colonised from Savigny.

CUMBWELL IN GOUDHURST. St. Mary Magd. Abbey. A.C. (Kent). 80*l.* *F.* R. de Turnham, t. Hen. II., and Archbishop Langton.

CUSTHORPE. St. Thomas M. A.C. (Norf.). A cell of Westacre.

CYMMER [Vanner], one mile from Dolgelly. (Merion.). 51*l.* *F.* Prince Llewellyn and FitzGervase, 1199. Seated in a low meadow, with the glorious triple peaks of Cader Idris on the south, and the unrivalled vale of the Mawddach stretching for sixteen miles between heath-covered mountains to the sea. It was founded in 1199, and endowed by Prince Llewellyn in 1209. The church, 118 × 41 ft., with the aisle, Transitional Norman, formed two collateral naves, connected only at the west end by three arches, and in the middle by a doorway; on the south wall there are many putlog holes, partly for some scaffolding, and partly, it is probable, apertures for ventilation. The single south cloister door remains. There is the basement of a western tower, which has a staircase to the western build-

ings of the cloister garth. The east wall contains three lancets, and there are a drain and sedilia, and a sepulchral recess of the time of Henry VII. on the south side. The date of the buildings is mainly about the close of the thirteenth century. On the west side is a detached building with fifteenth century ceiling; and on the south-east are remains of the infirmary. The monks bribed Henry III. with a gift of 300 marks to march past the abbey without doing it harm. The first community came from Cumbhir. ¶ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxix.; Parkyns, 73; Boswell; *Arch. Cambr.* i.

CYRIAC, ST. SS. Cyrus and Julietta. Cl. (Devon). *F.* before 1236. A cell of Montacute. ¶ G. Oliver, 69. Two monks.

DACRE. (Cumb.). Destroyed before the Normans came.

DALBY. Prec. (Leicester). 91*l.* *F.* Earl of Leicester, t. Hen. II. Associated with Hodley and Hether. *F.* Geoffrey de Gresley, t. Ric. I.

DALE, DEEP DALE, STANLEY PARK. St. Mary. Abbey. P. (Derby). 144*l.* *F.* W. de Grendon, 1195; W. FitzRalph and G. Saltmarsh, 1204. On the site of a hermitage built by a baker of Derby, among fields which had visions of a cross whose glory enlightened all the world. Sixteen canons. The canons were permitted by the king to enclose as much land as two does could plough in a day. The first community of Austin canons, brought from Calke in 1160 by Serlo de Grendon, were ejected by the king because of their devotion to the chase. Præmonstratensians from Tupholme then occupied it for seven years; a second convent returned to Welbeck after a tenure of five years; and at last nine canons from Newhouse remained, after their endowment by W. de Grendon. The ground plan shows buildings c. 1200, including an eastern with two south chapels 102 × 60 ft., an aisleless transept with a large north-east chapel, and a sacristy on the south, and a chapter-house in two alleys containing an effigy. ¶ J. C. Cox. [B. K.] *Archæol.* xliii.; *Harl. MS.* 5804; Parkyns, ii. 57; *Reliquary*, viii. 193; Glover's *Derby*, 370; *Augm. Off.* 172; *Derby Arch. Soc.* 1.

DARLEY. St. Mary. Abbey. A.C. (Derby). 258*l.* *F.* Hugh, dean of Derby, before 1121. ¶ J. C. Cox; *Gough MS.* ccxi.; Glover's *Derby*, 382. ¶ *Archæol.* xliii.; *Augm. Off.* 172. Thirteen canons. *See* ST. HELEN'S, DERBY.

DARLINGTON. St. Cuthbert. Coll. (Durh.). 31*l.* *F.* Bishop Pusar, t. Hen. II. Founded for a dean and three canons by Bishop Carileph, and remodelled by Bishop Pusar of Durham, 1153–95, who built it as high as the string-course of the windows. The transept of two bays and rest of the church date before 1225, the nave arches 1400. The west front is Early English; the nave of five bays has round, octagonal, and clustered pillars, one is latticed. There is a fine clerestory. The central tower is arcaded in the belfry storey, and carries a spire 185 ft. high of the latter part of the fourteenth century. The stone rood-loft, Decorated, is 13 ft. high; the sedilia are of the same period; the stalls date 1430. There is an Easter sepulchre. ¶ R. W. Billings, 1846; *Durh. Soc. Trans.* P. 1; W. H. Longstaffe, 1851; *Gent. Mag.* 1824, 207.

DARTMOUTH. St. Patrick's, in the castle.

DAVENTRY. St. Augustine. Cl. (North.). 236*l.* *F.* (translated from Preston Capes), Hugh de Leicester, 1090. A cell of La Charité. ¶ [G. B.] *Bodl. Charters*; Baker, i. 310; *Gent. Mag.* 1826, p. 201.

DAVID'S, ST. St. Mary. Coll. Master and seven fellows. (Pemb.). 106*l.* *F.* Duke of Lancaster, 1365. The chapel and tower remain.

DAVINGTON, DAUNTON. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Kent). *F.* Fulke de Newenham, 1153. The nave, Norman, forming the nuns' choir, as at Marrick, 64 × 33 ft., with a north aisle 50 × 7 ft., a chapel on the south, a south-west tower, and the west side of the cloisters, remain. The parish church was on the east side. Fourteen nuns. ¶ * J. Lewis, 1728; Monk, 1832; T. Willement, 1862; S. Glynne, 193; *Ant. Cab.* vii.

DEANE. B. (North.). A cell of Westminster, dissolved t. Will. I.

DEEPING. St. James. B. (Linc.). *F.* Baldwyn Wake, 1139. A cell of Thorney.

DEERHURST. Holy Trinity and St. Mary. B. (Glouc.). *F.*, in the ninth century, Dodo; and Odda, the earl, in memory of his brother Ælfric, buried here, about 1056. A cell of St. Denys, t. Will. I.; of Tewkesbury, t. Edw. IV. The dedication stone is preserved at Oxford. It first appears in 980 as a basilica or regia aula. The south wall of the narrow nave, the chancel arch, eastern bay, and three storeys of the lofty western tower, are of this date. The choir was destroyed during the wars of the Roses. There are remains of the rood stairs and a rood altar drain. It is the earliest dated building in England, and there is a very interesting double window with triangular heads in the east wall of the tower. It was originally cruciform, with a transept 146 ft., and apsidal. It was consecrated April 12, 1056. The tower is 76 ft. high. The nave of four bays, 117 × 21 ft., has aisles; the pillars and arcade are Early English; the north aisle has Decorated, and the south aisle Perpendicular tracery, 1450. The upper belfry stage of the tower is of the fourteenth century, the lower portions contain chambers over a porch. The south aisle had a chapel and upper chamber at the east end. There is a brass of a chief baron of Exchequer, 1400. The church was a cell of St. Denis, who sold it in 1250 to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and he made it a priory, being a cell of Tewkesbury in 1469. St. Alphege was a monk here. After a fire in 1143 William of Malmesbury called it 'an empty image of antiquity.' ¶ *Add. MS.* 27, 765 D; *Eccles.* xxiii.; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* i.

DEILESFORD, DAEGLESFORD. (Glouc.). C. 718.

DE LA PRÉ, DE PRATIS, by St. Alban's. St. Mary. B. N. (Herts). In a lazar-house founded by Abbot Warin 1190. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 399.

DENARDESTON, DENSTON. Coll. Warden and fellows. (Suff.). *F.* Sir J. Howard and J. Broughton, 1474.

DENNY, DANEIA. Nuns of St. Clare. SS. James and Leonard. (Camb.). 172*l.* *F.* Countess of Pembroke, 1342. The refectory, Norman and Decorated, remains. Originally a cell of Ely, 1160. *F.* Robert, chamberlain of the Duke of Bretagne; afterwards a preceptory. ¶ [B.] *Add. MS.*

6772, 5846, fo. 179; *Gent. Mag.* xcviii. 305. Twenty-five nuns.

DENYS, ST., SOUTHAMPTON. A.C. (Hants). 80*l.* ¶ [B.].

DERBY. All Saints' Coll. Seven prebendaries; the Dean of Lincoln, rector. 38*l.*

DERBY. St. Helen's. A.C. Little Darley, Derlega. *F.* R. de Ferrers, t. Stephen; translated to Darley.

DERBY. St. James de Aldenna. Cl. *F.* Waltheof Fitz-Sweyn, before 1140. A cell of Bermondsey, 1140.

DERBY. St. Mary de Pré. King's Mead (Pratum), de Pratis Dom. Regis. B.N. 18*l.* *F.* 1160, Abbot of Darley. ¶ W. Hutton, 1817; R. Sutton; R. Simpson, 1826.

DEREHAM, EAST. SS. Nicholas and Withburga. N. (Norf.). *F.* King Anna, 650; or St. Withburga, 660; who was nourished here by the sisters with the milk of two does. The monastery was destroyed by the Danes, 974. The nave of eight bays has Early English pillars (round and octagonal on the north, and clustered south) and Perpendicular arches; the south aisle is Early English and Perpendicular; the west door of the north aisle is Decorated. The south or Boton's porch, of the time of Henry VII. The font, 1468, has sculptures of the Seven Sacraments. The choir, Early English and Perpendicular, has an entrance arch with twisted Norman shafts, three sedilia, a double drain, a brass eagle, and Flemish chest, 1501. The bell-tower dates 1501, and is detached on the south. ¶ *Tanner MS.* cccxi.; R. Taylor, 12.

DEREHAM, WEST. St. Mary. Abbey. P. 218*l.* *F.* Archbishop Hubert, 1158. ¶ [G. K.] Colonised from Welbeck.

DERENT. B. (Kent). A cell of Rochester, c. 1200.

DERNHALL. C. (Chesh.). *F.* Edw. I. 1266. Trans. to Vale Royal, 1277.

DERTEFORD, DARTFORD. SS. Mary and Margaret. A. Can., afterwards Dominican nuns. (Kent). 380*l.* *F.* Edw. III., 1355. Twenty-three nuns. ¶ *.

DE SARTIS. *See* RAUNTON and WARDEN.

DEULACRES, DIEU L'ENCRESSE (in Leek). SS. Mary and Benedict. C. (Staff.). 227*l.* *F.* Earl of Chester, 1214;

translated from Pulton, Cheshire, founded by Rob. Butler, 1158. One tradition says that the founder beheld his grandsire in a vision bidding him set up an angel's ladder to heaven. A wilder legend relates that Earl Ralph vowed to build an abbey in a storm at sea, and when he died the mastiffs of Deulacres bayed so loud that the fiends were tormented with the din, and ejected his soul from their territories by order of their prince. ¶ *Archæol.* xliii. There are only some scanty remains of the eastern arm. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 172.

DINGLEY. Prec. (North.). *F.* t. Steph. 108*l.*

DOCKING. St. Mary. B. (Norf.). A cell of Ivry. ¶ R. Taylor, 4.

DODFORD. Two miles from Bromsgrove. P. (Worc.). A cell of Hales, t. Joan.

DODNASH, TODENES. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 42*l.* *F.* Wymar, t. Edward I. Three canons. ¶ *Bodl. Charters.*

DOGMAEL'S, ST. St. Mary. B. of Tiron, one mile from Cardigan. (Pemb.). 88*l.* A cell of St. Martin of Tours. *F.* Rob. FitzMartin, 1126. Eight monks. The ruins of the transept, Early English, remain. ¶ *Ant. Itin.* ii.; Parkyns, i. 29.

DORCHESTER, DORCIC. SS. Peter, Paul, Birinus, and Dubricius. A.C. Abbey. (Oxon). 190*l.* *F.* St. Birinus, 635. Bp. Alexander, 1140. A see 630–1086. Sidnachester merged in it 958; Leicester in 869; Worcester was severed from it in 674; and it was in turn translated to Lincoln. Singular and irregular in all its features, this remarkable church has two collateral naves and choirs: a north choir aisle; and a very short presbytery. It also has no clerestory. Though its exterior is long and low, with a short massive tower at the west end, the interior is striking from its peculiar ground plan, and has beautiful arcades in the choir, two grand east windows, and the proportions are fine. The south choir is vaulted at the east end, as if to receive an upper chamber for a priest. The north aisle is Transitional Early English, with a Decorated east end. It contains a niche for a lamp. The arches of the choir are Decorated, and the presbytery is later, in the same style as the south nave, which has a raised altar platform, with a sedile

and drain, over a crypt 11 ft. 5 in. square + 8·6 ft. (the only other instance is at Bosham). The chancel arch is of Transitional Norman date, 1180; also the north nave wall and its western and eastern bays. The porch and tower are Perpendicular. The south window of the presbytery has Early Perpendicular tracery. The east window, which is adorned with statues, is Transitional Decorated. The north or Jesse window, Decorated, 30 ft. high, is very superb, with imagery on the mullions, and the tracery wrought like branches. The canopied sedilia, Decorated, have four little windows at the back filled with twelfth century glass. The woodwork is Decorated and Perpendicular. The church measures 209·1 × 70 ft., nave 87·3 ft., the choir and presbytery 100 × 23 ft., south choir 82 × 26 ft., south nave 81·2 × 24·10 ft., the north choir aisle 83·4 × 11 ft. The leaden font with eleven figures round it is Norman. The cloisters were on the north side. The monuments include: effigies of a knight, 1270; one of Perpendicular date; a judge of the fourteenth century; a suffragan bishop of Lydda, sixteenth century; a prior of the fourteenth century, and the brass of Abbot Beauforest (1510). ¶ Harris; *Arch. Journ.* ix.; H. Addington, ed. Macfarlane, 1860; *Gough MS.* 53 Oxon, 474; Skelton; *Proc. Arch. Inst. Oxf.* vol. i.; *Arch. Journ.* ix.; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* v.; *Gent. Mag.* xciii. 297; *Add. MS.* 29, 931. The church was bought for 140*l.* at the Dissolution.

Dore. C. (Heref.). 101*l.* *F.* R. de Ewias, 1147. Eight monks. The Abbey [*dwr*, water] in the Golden Valley was founded in the reign of Henry I. by Robert, lord of Ewias Harold. The church was 260 ft. in length. It was restored to God's service by Lord Scudamore in 1634. The choir, presbytery, transept, and eastern chapel-aisle remain. Transitional Norman and Early English, 91 × 56 + 46 ft. The transept measures 90 ft. There is no triforium. The effect of the three lofty arches of the sanctuary is peculiarly fine; in front of them is the original altar slab of marble, 12 × 4 ft., still in use; behind them is a processional path with four slender pillars opening upon an aisle of five altars or chapels. Two round pillars of the nave remain; it was of ten bays, 167 × 57 ft., and

the ritual choir was extended into it two bays westward of the crossing. The south choir-aisle contains two lockers and a stone coffin. There are also sculptures of the coronation of the Virgin, and of an abbot adoring the Holy Child, two effigies of knights, and a diminutive one of Bishop Breton of Hereford. The transept chapel contains a double drain and three lockers, one of which has ledges. The cloister on the north side inclosed a square of 90 ft., and on the west side, as at Beaulieu and Buildwas, had an inner wall dividing a small court from the guest-house. The slype, 12 ft. broad, adjoins the north wing of the transept. Among the abbots may be named: Adam, the opponent of Girald du Barri; Caducan, bishop of Bangor, 1215; two employed as envoys to foreign courts, and Stradel, author of homilies. The monks comforted Prince Edward, son of Henry III., when a prisoner at Hereford, and in recognition of their kindness he colonised Vale Royal from Dore. ¶ M. Gibson, 1727; N. Stephenson, 1866; J. Clayton, 1852; J. F. Russell, 1876; *Account, n. d.*; *Arch. Journ.* 1877; Buckler, *Add. MS. Brit. Mus.*; *Gent. Mag.* lxii. 395, xcix. ii. 497.

Douglas. N. (Isle of Man).

Dover, Newark. St. Martin. B. (Kent). 170*l.* *F.* Archbishop Corboyl 1139, and Theobald 1149. The remains include an Early Decorated gate-house, 1320; an Early English barn, 1231; the refectory, 100 × 27 ft.; and the infirmary of six bays, 85 × 34 ft., with a turret. It contains a fireplace and Early English windows, and has a north aisle. The older church of secular canons, founded by K. Wightred, 696, in the town, retains portions of three apses, the north wall of the choir, and a pier of the tower arch. ¶ J. T. M. Perry, 1871; *Augm. Off.* 310. [B.] * *Arch. Cant.* iv. vii. A cell of Canterbury. Thirteen monks.

Dover, Templars. In it K. John is said to have abjured his crown. ¶ *Arch. Journ.* xi. 413, xix. 86.

Drax, Houm, Insula de Heitham. St. Nicholas. A.C. (York). 104*l.* *F.* W. Paynel, t. Hen. II. Ten canons.

Dudelebyri, Didlesbury. Grandmontines. (Salop). United to the Vicars' College, Hereford.

DUDLEY. St. James. Cl. (Staff.). A cell of Wenlock, 33*l.* *F.* Gervase Paynell, 1161. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* viii.; Boswell. C. Twamley, 1867. [G. B.] * J. Paynter, 1794; J. Wayton, 1796. Portions remain.

DUNKESWELL. C. (Devon). 294*l.* *F.* W. Bruere, 1201. Colonised from Ford. ¶ G. Oliver, 393; *Gent. Mag.* lxi. 1791, pp. 1070–1170; E. B. Rowe, 1878. Eight monks.

DUNMOW PARVA. St. Mary. A.C. (Essex). 150*l.* *F.* Juga Baynard, 1104. Eleven canons. ¶ [G.] *Gough MS.* cclx.; *Land Rev. B.* 440. The south nave aisle, with Decorated features, remains.

DUNSCROFT (in Hatfield). C. (York). A cell of Rievaulx.

DUNSTAPLE. SS. Peter and Paul. A.C. (Beds). 344*l.* *F.* Hen. I., 1131. The church was designated in the first scheme of cathedrals with Elstow and Newenham. Thirteen canons. Consecrated in 1213. The Norman nave, 126 ft. long and of eight bays, remains with its aisles, a lofty base storey, oak ceiling, and a Perpendicular clerestory. The west front is a medley, with a noble Norman portal, having the signs of the zodiac, and very fine Early English (1273) and Perpendicular additions, including a belfry turret on the north side. There is a good Perpendicular screen. At the west end there is an Early English stone gallery; and the effigy of a priest remains under a canopy, and a brass, 1516. The gate-house is Perpendicular, and there are some few remains of the prior's lodge. In the Lady Chapel in 1533 Cranmer pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. There were thirteen canons in 1374. The first attempt at theatrical representation in England was made here, when the miracle play of St. Katharine, written by Abbot Geoffrey, of St. Alban's, was performed in copes borrowed from the abbey sacristy. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* iii. [K.] * *Bib. Top. Brit.* iv. 1783; Hearne's *Coll.* 1783; *Gent. Mag.* xxiv. N.S. 473.

DUNSTER. St. George. B. (Som.). 37*l.* *F.* Sir R. de Mohun, t. Will. I. A cell of Bath. Four monks. Mainly Perpendicular. Is cruciform, 156 ft. long, with a nave of six bays 84 × 53 ft.; but at the north-west end, where the prior's

lodge abutted on it, only 41 ft.; a transept 64 × 19 ft.; a choir with aisles and aisleless Early English presbytery 50 × 55 ft., which has a small sacristy chapel of St. Lawrence on the north-east; the central tower, 1443, is 92 ft. high, and rises from Norman pillars. The nave, westward of the fine rood-screen, was parochial. There is a curious Decorated shouldered arch, with an incurved corbel, rising from Perpendicular pillars, opening from the transept into the choir-aisle. There are effigies, Late Decorated, of a lady and two Mohuns, 1330. The font is Perpendicular. The circular dovecot, the barn, the wooden almonry of the fifteenth century with overhanging storeys, and the vicar's house, remain. ¶ W. Savage, *Carhampton*, 1830; *Som. Arch. Soc.* vi.; *Memorials of Cleve*, 1876; *Gent. Mag.* lxxviii. 873.

DUNWICH. B. (Suff.). Long since beneath the waves. A cell of Eye t. Will. I. There was a see here 630–673. ¶ T. Gardner, 1754.

DUNWICH. SS. Mary and John. Prec. *F.* before 1252.

DUREFORD. SS. Mary and John B. P. (Sussex). 98*l.* *F.* H. Hoese, t. John. Colonised from Welbeck. Seven canons. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Journ.* viii. 41.

DYNMORE. Prec. (Heref.).

EAGLE, EYKEL, ACLE, AQUILÆ BAJULUS. Comm. (Linc.). 124*l.* *F.* K. Stephen. It was the infirmary of the order.

EARL'S COLNE. *See* COLNE.

EASEBOURNE, ESSEBURN, OSEBURN BY MIDHURST. SS. Margaret and Bartholomew. (Suss.). 29*l.* *F.* Sir J. de Bohun, t. Henry III. ¶ * *Build. News*, xix. 65; *Sussex Arch. Coll.* ix. Six nuns. Has a parish nave and chancel. The nuns' choir was in the south-west aisle, separated by an open court from the chapter-house on the east. There are remains of the dormitory and the inner wall of the cloister on the east. The refectory stands above an undercroft. The dove-house remains, with several hundred holes.

EASTBY, EASBY RICHMOND. St. Agatha. Abbey. On the banks of the Swale. P. (York). 111*l.* *F.* Roald the Constable of Richmond, 1152. The church, c. 1220, and consecrated May

17, 1424, was long and unshapely. The nave, of six bays, had only a north aisle, and outside of it a Late Decorated chapel of the Scropes, 1320; the choir of five bays is aisleless. The transept had an east aisle. On the east side of the cloister garth are the groined parlour, sacristy, and stairs to the sacristan's chamber over the transept; the vaulted Early English chapter-house later than the church, 1220, with a fireplace and east window of the fifteenth century, and a vaulted slype with stairs to an upper library. On the south side was the refectory, 103 × 27 ft., rebuilt 1300, with a reader's seat screened like a window; which stands above an undercroft, vaulted, and of eight bays, 1200. Southward of it was an oblong kitchen. On the west are the undercrofts, of twelve bays, of an Early English common hall and a guest-house, with an intermediate entry which retains its Norman door. West of the common hall were, the subprior's chequer, the dormitory, and gong. On the north side of the transept is the abbot's lodge, with his solar and fireplace of the fifteenth century, over cellarage; and a chapel, 1220. The gate-house, Transitional and Early English, on the north-east, has a groined porch and Decorated windows. ¶ Gough's *Tour*, x. 98; *Ant. Cab.* x. [B.] Parkyns, i. 63. **Journ. Assoc. Soc.* ii. 316, x.; Clarkson's *Richmond*, 348; Whitaker's *Richmond*, i. 113; *Build. News*, xix. 417. Seventeen canons.

Ecclesfield. St. Mary. B. (York). A cell of St. Vaudrille. ¶ *Add. MS.* 27, 581.

Edith Weston. B. (Rutl.). A cell of St. George de Bocherville t. Hen. II.

Edmund's Bury, St. *See* Bury.

Edmund's le Whyte Canons, St. G. (Camb.). 14*l.*

Edwardstow. St. Mary. B. (Suff.). 20*l.* A cell of Abingdon 1115, and Colne 1160.

Eggleston. SS. Mary and John B. Abbey. P. (York). 36*l.* *F.* Earl of Richmond before 1171; G. Multon, t. Richard I. Matilda de la Leya, 1200. ¶ [G. B.] *Whitaker's *Richmond*, ii. 151; Hearne, i. 35. The remains include an aisleless nave, a transept with an east aisle, and an Early English choir, 1230.

ELFLETE, SOUTHMINSTER. N. (Kent).

ELLERTON, ALRETON. SS. Mary and Lawrence. Upon the Derwent in Swaldingmoor. G. (York). 62*l.* *F.* W. Fitz-Pierre, before 1212, and Jo. Barden. Part of the church is in use. Thirteen poor were maintained with daily alms. Nine canons.

ELLERTON, near Maryck, on the Swale. C.M. (York). 15*l.* *F.* t. Hen. II. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xcviii. 593.

ELLESHAM, AILESHAM, near Thornton. SS. Mary and Edmund. A.C. (Linc.). 70*l.* *F.* Beatrix and W. d'Amundeville, before 1166. Attached to a hospital. Seven canons.

ELLINGHAM. St. Mary. (Hants). A cell of St. Sauveur le Vicomte. *F.* W. de Solariis, 1163.

ELMELEY. St. Mary in the Castle. *F.* Earl of Warwick, t. Edward II.

ELMHAM (NORTH). St. Mary. (Norf.). A see, 673–1075. A cell of Norwich t. Will. II. ¶ R. Taylor, 4.

ELSTOW, ST. HELEN'S-STOW. B.N. (Beds). 284*l.* *F.* Countess of Huntingdon, 1078. The clerestory of the nave is Early English, that of the choir Norman; in the two western bays of the nave are Early English arches on Transitional pillars; the eastern bay and aisles are Norman. The font and ceiling are Perpendicular. There are brasses of a widow and abbess, 1500, and some good tiles. The north-west tower stands detached. ¶ *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* 1861; *Gent. Mag.* 1826, p. 105. Twenty-one nuns.

ELTESLEY. N. (Camb.). Removed to Hinchingbrook.

EMMESEY. SS. Mary and Cuthbert. A.C. (York). *F.* W. de Meschines, 1120. Transl. to Bolton, 1151.

ENDELLION. St. Endelienta. Coll. Three prebendaries. (Cornw.).

ENDESTON, EYNSTANE. B. (Som.). A cell of St. Sever.

EPWORTH IN AXHOLME; LOW MELWOOD or METHELWOLD (the Priory in the Wood, House of the Visitation of our Lady). SS. Mary, John Ev., and Edw. C. Carth. N. (Linc.). 237*l.* *F.* Earl of Nottingham, E.M., 1395. ¶ Stonehouse, *Axholm*, 347.

ERDBURY, ORTHBURY, ORREBY. St. Mary. A.C. (Warw.). 94*l.* *F.* Ralph de Sudley, t. Henry II.

ERDON. N. (York).

ESKDALE, GROSMONT. (York). A cell of Grandmont.

ESSEHOLT, ESCHWOLD, ESSOTT IN GUISELEY, or AIREDAILE. C.N. SS. Mary, Leonard, and James. (York). 13*l.* ¶ *History*, 1866. Six nuns.

ESTON BURBACH. Holy Trinity. P. (Wilts). 42*l.*, t. Hen. III.

ETON. St. Mary. Coll. (Bucks). *F.* Hen. VI., 19 Hen. VI. 886*l.* The chapel, hall, cloister, and gate-tower remain.

EVERDEN. B. (North.). A cell to Bernay before 1217.

EVESHAM. SS. Mary and Ecgwyn. Mitred abbey. B. (Worc.). 1183*l.* *F.* St. Egwyn, 700. Sixty-seven monks: twelve in their cell at Othenes, Denmark. The church, consecrated in 1054, was 268 ft. long and had an eastern aisle for chapels. The stately gate-house or lich-gate tower, of the fifteenth century, 110 ft. high; the Norman gate of the precinct, part of Abbot Reginald's wall, and a portion of the almonry, with a stone lantern, remain. The arch of the chapter-house, 1317, 17 ft. high, has two tiers of eight images within the mouldings. It was polygonal but without a central pillar, and was probably erected in rivalry to that of Worcester. In the middle of the twelfth century the abbot wore his mitre, and before its close the church was made exempt. In 1418 there were thirty-eight monks. Abbot Bromsgrove allowed at Pentecost a goose or capon, and a pint of wine to every monk. ¶ *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. xx. [K.] G. May, 1845. * *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxii.; W. Tindal, 1794; E. Rudge, 1820; *Misc. Q. R.* 832, 23; *Coll.* 941, B 941–960; *Coll.* 977, B 1114.

EWENNY, one and half mile from Bridgend. St. Michael. B. (Glam.). 59*l.* *F.* Maurice de Londres, twelfth century. A cell of Gloucester. ¶ *Ant. Itin.* ii.; Parkyns, i. 87. * Hoare's *Giraldus*, i. 147; *Arch. Camb.* iii. 114; *Gent. Mag.* 1804; p. 329, 1831, p. 17; *Add. MS.* 29, 940; Wyndham's *Tour*, 32. A purely Norman cruciform church with a central tower, once a cell of Gloucester, measuring 185 × 33 ft.; the transept, 81 ft.,

has lost its eastern chapels and north wing. The nave of four bays had a north aisle. The gateway and precinct wall remain.

EWIAS. SS. Michael and Nicholas. B. (Heref.). *F.* Harold of Ewias, 1100. A cell of Gloucester, 1358.

EXETER (called Monkton, from its many religious communities). St. James de Marisco. Cl. *F.* Earl of Exeter, 1143. Colonised from St. Martin des Champs. ¶ G. Oliver, 191.

EXETER. College of Vicars, incorporated 7 Hen. IV. 240*l.* Mansion built 7 Rich. II.

EXETER. St. Katharine. B.N. *F.* Bishop Bruere, t. Hen. 3.

EXETER. St. Nicholas. B. 147*l.* *F.* Will. II. A cell of Battle.

EXETER. St. Mary de Hayes in the Castle. Coll. Four prebendaries.

EYE. St. Peter. B. (Suff.). 161*l.* A cell of Bernay. *F.* R. Malet, t. Will. I.

EYNSHAM, MARYSTOW, ST. MARIÆ LOCUS. SS. Mary, Benedict, and All Saints. Abbey. B. (Oxon). 441*l.* *F.* at Stow, Bishop Ednoth, 1040; here Earl Athelmar before 1005. Sixteen monks. The church had two western towers. The townsfolk on Whitsun Monday were permitted to hale as much wood as they could bring into the abbey court, after the churchwardens had first marked the timber to be felled with an axe, and to retain what they could drag out again despite the resistance of the lay brothers. ¶ [G. B.] Br. Willis, xlvi. 96; *Rawlinson MS.* B 400, f. 236; *Lives of Leland*, etc. 1772.

FAIRWELL, REGERWELL, FAGROVELLA DE FONTE LIMPIDO. St. Mary. B.N. (Staff.). *F.* Bp. of Lichfield, 1140. Ten monks.

FAITH, ST. *See* HORSHAM.

FARINGDON. C. (Berks). *F.* K. John, 1203. A cell of Beaulieu.

FARLEY MONKTON, FERNLEGH, FARLEGA. St. Mary Magd. Cl. (Som.). 153*l.* *F.* Humph. de Bohun, 1125. Colonised from Lewes. Twelve monks. ¶ *Wilts Arch. Journ.* iv. 281; Br. Willis, MS. xlvi. 78; Nichols' *Lit. Hist.* iii. 586; *Gent. Mag.* 1744.

FARNE ISLAND. B. (Northumb.). 12*l.* A cell of Durham.

FELIXSTOW, WALTON ST. FELIX. B. (Suff.). 6*l.* *F.* Earl Norfolk, t. Will. I.

FELLEY. St. Mary. A.C. (Notts). 40*l.* *F.* R. Brito. A cell of Worksop 1156. Six canons.

FERRIBY, NORTH, by the Humber. Prec., afterwards A.C. (York). 60*l.* *F.* Eustace de Vesci, 1128.

FEVERSHAM. St. Saviour. Abbey. Cl. (Kent). 286*l.* *F.* K. Stephen, 1140–48. ¶ T. Southouse, 1671; E. Jacob, 1774; J. Lewis, 1728. [G. K. B.] * King Stephen and Queen Matilda were buried here. Colonised from Bermondsey. Eleven monks.

FIELD DALLING, MOUNT GRACE. C. (Norf.). 24*l.* *F.* Maud de Harscolye. A cell of Savigny t. Hen. II. ¶ R. Taylor, 13.

FINCHALE. B. SS. John B. and Godric. (Durh.). 120*l.* *F.* Bishop Pusar, before 1128. Eight monks. The Priory (Fink-haugh, a plain bordering a river under high lands) is seated in a beautiful dell. The church is mainly plain Early English, 1240–65, and was founded in 1196 by Hugh Pusar on the site of Godric's hermitage. The south aisle of the nave was thrown into the north alley of the cloister and the north aisle destroyed in 1436. The choir dates 1376–1488. The narrow nave rose in successive stages like Haughmond eastward to the rood-screen. The south wing of the transept, 1266, contained St. Godric's shrine. Four pillars of the crossing remain. The cloister was built 1260. The refectory measured 36 × 28 ft. The western gate-house is defended by the Douglas tower, and has a chapel with a Perpendicular window. There were nine monks at the surrender. Priors Stichull and de Lisle became bishops of Durham, and Bell of Carlisle. The prior's lodge was on the south side. ¶ W. S. Gibson, 1848; R. W. Billings, 1846. * [G. K. B.] *Surtees Soc.* vi.; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxiii., xx. 60; *Gent. Mag.* lxxvii. 1201.

FINISHEVED, CASTLE HYMEL, FINESHADE. St. Mary. A.C. (North.). 56*l.* *F.* R. d'Enghaynd, 1208. Translated from Castle Hymel, Laxton. Seven canons. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 404.

FISCARTON. A.C. (Notts). A cell of Thurgarton.

FLADBURY, FLEDANBYRIG, FLANDENBURCH. B. (Worc.). *F.* K. Ethelred, 691; Bishop Egwyn, 702.

FLAMSTEDE DE BOSCO, WOODCHURCH. St. Giles. B.N. (Herts). 30*l.* *F.* Roger Toney, 1114. ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 439; Clutterbuck, i. 361; *Augm. Off.* 361.

FLANESFORD, near Goodrich. St. John B. A.C. (Heref.). 14*l.* *F.* Rich. Talbot, 1347. Insignificant remains.

FLEXLEY IN DENE FOREST. C. (Glouc.). 112*l.* *F.* Earl of Hereford, t. Stephen, on the site where his brother was killed. Colonised from Bordesley. The refectory remains. Nine monks.

FLIXTON, SOUTH ELMHAM. SS. Mary and Catharine. A.C. (Suff.). 23*l.* *F.* Margery de Creyke, 1258. ¶ Suckling, i. 190. Seven nuns.

FLYTCHAM, FELIXHAM AD FONTES. St. Mary at the Well. A.C. (Norf.). 55*l.* *F.* Sir R. Aiguillon, 1250, and Damietta de Flitcham. A cell of Walsingham. ¶ R. Taylor, 23. Six canons.

FODERINGHAY, FOTHERINGHAY. St. Mary and All Saints. Coll. of twelve fellows and master. (Northants). 419*l.* *F.* Duke of York, 1415. ¶ *Bibl. Top. Brit.* iv.; H. Bonney, 1821; *Remarks*, 1841; *Gent. Mag.* 1827, 401; xci. 177; J. Nichols, 1787. The nave, Perpendicular, time of Hen. VI., and tower, remain.

FOLKESTONE. SS. Mary and Eanswitha. B.N. (Kent). 41*l.* *F.* Nigel de Munville. A cell of Lonley 1095. The church remains. The earliest English nunnery was founded here in 630 by K. Edbald.

FORD, HARTESCATH IN THORNCOMBE. C. (Devon). 373*l.* *F.* Adelicia de Brioniis, May 3, 1135. Fifteen monks. The Courtenays used to call the abbey the 'finest feather in their tail.' The monks were so dissatisfied with their first home at Brightley, that they were actually on their way back to Waverley, when, as they were passing through Thornecombe, carrying their cross before them, the kind-hearted foundress gave them new lands for their house at Hartescath, or Ford as

it was called from its situation on the Axe. One of the Courtenays cheered his despairing shipmen during a violent storm in the Channel, saying that with dawn the good monks of Ford would be rising for matins, and their prayers would be offered for those at sea. The church was dedicated in 1239, and measured 295 × 60 ft. The chapter-house, 1165–90, with an east window of the fifteenth century, the vaulted common house of twelve bays, 1190–1200, below the dormitory, and portions of the refectory kitchen of the fifteenth century, and new guest-hall, 55 × 28 ft., remain. The north alley of the cloisters is rich Perpendicular. The refectory was shortened on the north, and raised by another storey, with an oak roof; and the tower serving as a porch, and the new hall for guests, were built by Abbot Chard, Bishop of Solubria, in 1525, 'with incredible splendour and magnificence.' The cloister is on the north side of the church. Archbishop Baldwin, and John of Devon, the traveller and confessor to King John, were monks here. The gateway, of the fourteenth century, and conventual barn remain. ¶ G. Oliver, 338; M. A. 1847. [K. B.] * *Gent. Mag.* 1822, p. 463; *Coll. Arch.* ii.; *Som. Arch. Soc.* xiii. 49.

FORDHAM, BIGYNG. SS. Peter and Mary Magd. G. (Camb.). 40*l.* *F.* King Hen. III. A cell of Sempringham.

FORS DE CARITATE WENSLEYDALE. C. (York). *F.* Acharius FitzBardolph, 1147; translated to Jorvaulx; a cell of Byland 1156.

FOSSE, near Torkesay. St. Mary. (Linc.). 7*l.* *F.* t. John. Eight nuns.

FOUNTAINS, DE FONTIBUS IN SKELDALE. Two miles from Ripon. C. (York). 998*l.* *F.* Archbishop Thurstan, 1132, at first for monks from York. Church built 1204–45. Colonised from Clairvaux. So called from the springs which abound in the valley of the Skell; beautifully situated, and one of the most complete ruins in England, wanting little more than its roof to make it perfect. It is a large cruciform church, partly Norman and partly Early English; the later portions were added after a fire caused by the partisans of the deposed primate St. William, into whose vacant place Abbot Thurstan

had been elected. There is a transept-like aisle at the east end for nine altars, 1247. The Late Perpendicular tower stands at the north end of the transept. There are traces of an arcaded Galilee, nave and transept (1143–1190). The nave is of eleven bays, and the bases of the pillars form seats. West window (1479–94); tower (1494–1526) 168 ft. high; choir and presbytery (1203–47); chapter-house (1153–70) 84 × 42 ft., in three alleys, where the abbots were buried until 1345. The common room, 104 × 29 ft., Transitional Norman. On the south-east side is the kitchen, 40 × 20 ft., below the muniment-room. The refectory, Early English (1220–47), 109 × 46·6 ft., was divided into two alleys by a row of pillars, and retains its pulpit. On the west side are the butteries. On the east are remains of the infirmary, in three alleys, 171 × 70 ft., with eastern chapel adjoining the abbot's house. On the west is an undercroft with six doorways, 300 ft. long, below the chamber of lay brothers, which communicated by stairs with the church. The northern part is Transitional Norman as far as the porter's lodge, was divided into storehouses, and contains the octagonal lavatory of the cloister; the remainder is Early English, and formed the guest-house, with stairs from the outer court and a porter's lodge. At the north end was an outer parlour, which communicated with the church, and had doors opening east and west. Three buildings, including the almonry and the guest-house, with the infirmary, adjoin the bridge over the Skell on the south. The gate-house is on the west. All the arrangements and daily life of the Cistercians may be here traced minutely. It was colonised by some monks who fled from St. Mary's, York, in search of stricter discipline, and lodged beneath some of the great yews which bear the name of the Seven Sisters. Beyond the church are the rocks which formed their dormitory; the great elm which sheltered their first wooden chapel and cells survived till the Dissolution. ¶ Storer 1822; *Add. MS.* 29,942; Whitaker's *Craven*, 1878; *Proc. R. I. B. A.* 1853; *Surtees Soc.* xlii.; T. Sopwith, 1832. [G. K. B.] Storer's *Delineations.* * J. R. Walbran, 1859; Sharpe's *Illust.* 1876; *Build. News*, xviii. 15; Hearne, i. 39. It was designated as

the see of the archdeaconry of Richmond in the first scheme of cathedrals.

FRAMPTON. B. (Dorset). A cell of Caen, t. Will. I.

FRISTON, FRISETUN. Three miles from Boston. St. James. B. (Linc.). *F.* Alan de Creon, after 1114. A cell of Croyland 1130. ¶ P. Thompson's *Boston*; *Journ. Ass. Soc.* x. 210, xi. (xvi.). Once cruciform, with a central tower. The nave, Norman in six bays, and Early English in the three western, with round pillars; and a later rood-loft stair. The clerestory windows, font, and ceiling are of Perpendicular date. There is a western tower. The ends of the aisles formed chapels of the Holy Trinity and St. Thomas.

FRITHELSTOKE, FRISTOKE. SS. Mary, Edmund, and Gregory. A.C. (Devon). 127*l.* *F.* R. Beauchamp, 1220. ¶ G. Oliver, 219. [B.] Colonised from Hartland. The church, Early English, remains. Six canons.

FROME. St. John B. (Som.). *F.* S. Aldhelm, bef. 705.

FURNESS IN THE VALE OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, BEKANGESGILL. C. (Lanc.). 805*l.* *F.* Earl of Mortein, 1124, at Tulket; translated June 5, 1127; colonised from Savigny. Thirty-one monks. The church measures 275 ft., and has a western tower like Cymmer. It sent forth colonies to Calder, 1134; Rushen, 1134; and Swineshead, 1184. Among the abbots were: Hugh Skiller, Guardian of Man; Nicholas, Bishop of Man, 1203. Wigmund, another prelate of that island, and formerly monk here, was bribed by King David with the abbey domains to cease from his freebooting expeditions. His rule became intolerable to monk and peasant; rough hands blinded and mutilated him, and he went forth to die at Byland Abbey. The abbey was famous for its ironworks and furnaces. A beacon tower behind it was for the purpose of alarming the country side in times of a Scottish raid. Four hundred horsemen and 800 foot were the monastic contingent which marched to Flodden Field. At the Dissolution there were thirty-three monks, and 100 servitors. The usual entrance for strangers was in the transept; here, it is in the north wing, and formerly was provided with a porch. The eastern arch of

the crossing, 60 ft. high, remains. The Late Perpendicular western tower is even now equal in height to it, and is 17 ft. square, being built within the Late Norman nave, which has aisles, and measures 160 × 65·6 ft. The north aisle had an eastern chantry, and retains effigies of Reginald, King of Man, of the thirteenth, and a lady of the following century. The south aisle has a procession door. The transept, 129 × 28 ft., has Early Decorated eastern chapels. The dormitory stairs remain in the south wing. The ritual choir extended two bays into the nave. The eastern arm, 60 × 28 + 60 ft., retains the platform of the altar, five canopied sedilia, drain, and aumbries of Perpendicular date, the door into the large sacristy on the south, and three effigies of the time of Edward I. The claustral buildings date early in the thirteenth century. On the west side was a vaulted undercroft of the guest-house, with a detached gate-house. On the east side is the chapter-house of three alleys, 60 × 45 ft., with lateral porches, the parlour and cloister aumbry. On either side of the entrance, then entered by two Norman doorways, is the common house, with a fireplace, and communicating with chequers on the east side: it is 50 ft. long, and of fourteen bays; above it is the dormitory with part of the gong. The day stairs remain on the south-west side. On the south is, detached, the Early Decorated infirmary, 139 × 50 + 40 ft., with a vaulted chapel, 43 × 25 + 22 ft., and infirmarer's lodge, 17 × 25 + 22 ft. On the east were the mill, granaries, brewhouses, and bakehouses of the base court. On the north-east is a porter's lodge of Perpendicular date. The great gate-house is on the north-west, and has a guest-house and almonry chapel, 48 × 20 ft. ¶ [K. G.] Hearne, i. 6, 16; J. Payn, 1865; F. Evans, 1842; T. A Beck, 1844; T. West, 1774; Act 32 Hen. VIII., c. 6; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vi. 309, 316; Whitaker, *Richmond*, ii. 377.

GARE, HANSLAP. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Bucks).

GARENDON, GEREWORDEN, GEROLDON, WEREWORDEN. C. (Leic.). 159*l.* *F.* Robert Bossu, the good Earl of Leicester, 1133. Colonised from Waverley. ¶ Nichols' *Leic.* ii. 759; *Augm. Off.* 403, 404. Fourteen monks.

GARWAY. P. (Heref.). *Archæol.* xxxi. 182. The fortified tower and dove-house, 1302, remain.

GATESHEAD AD CAPUT CAPRÆ, bef. 653. (Durh.). ¶ T. Oliver, 1851.

GERMAN'S, ST. A.C. (Cornw.). 227*l.* *F.* Bishop Leofric, 1050. It bears the name of the famous Bishop of Gaul, who came to oppose the Pelagian heresy. In 833–70 Kemstec was Bishop of Dinwirrin (Dingerein), either St. German's or Bodmin. In 931 Conan was Bishop of St. German's. It is said that in 981 the see of Petrocstowe, or Bodmin, owing to the destruction of the church, was removed hither. In 1026–43 this see was merged in Crediton. The western front, Norman, has a deeply-recessed portal, 120 × 16 ft., with three small windows above it, and two towers. The north-west tower is Norman in its lower storeys, with an Early English octagon above. The south-west bell-tower is Norman, with a Perpendicular superstructure. The nave is of six bays, 102 ft., retaining two round Norman pillars on the south side; the eastern part is Perpendicular. The narrow north aisle has been destroyed. The south aisle has two Early Decorated bays, rebuilt 1261, with a niche 7 ft. high between the two east windows, with a canopied monument, and five Late Perpendicular bays with canopied sedilia, a Decorated drain, a granite stoup, and a porch. In fact, there are two collateral naves. The square font is plain Norman. The church measures 145 × 55 ft. The Decorated aisleless presbytery consecrated August 28, 1261, was 25 ft. long; and the choir was made in the two eastern bays of the nave. A single stall with a misericord remains. ¶ *Trans. Exet. Dioc. Soc.* iii.; J. Whitaker, 1804; G. Oliver, 1846; *Ant. Cab.* ii.; *Add. MS.* 19, 815. * Eight canons.

GILBERT'S, ST. (York). 64*l.* See ELLERTON.

GILLING, near Richmond. N. (York). *F.* Queen Elfleda, bef. 659. Destroyed by the Danes.

GINGE-ATTE-STONE, INGATESTONE, THOBY. SS. Mary and Leonard in Ginges Wood. A.C. (Essex). 75*l.* *F.* Sir Michael de Capra, 1151. Part of the church and refectory remain. *See* THOBY.

GISBURNE, GUISBOROUGH, GYSBURGH. St. Mary. A.C. (York). 628*l.* *F.* Robert de Brus, 1129. The eastern part of the church and the gateway remain. ¶ [G.] Ord's *Cleveland*, ch. v. * Graves' *Clevel.* 420; E. Sharpe, *Illustr.* 1876.

GISLINGHAM. Prec. (Suff.).

GLASNEY, BOTHEDLAN. (*See* PENRHYN.) ¶ G. Oliver, 48; W. Wyrcestre. It was 200 ft. long.

GLASTONBURY, AVALLONIA. St. Mary. Mitred abbey. B. (Somers.). 2,361*l.* *F.* St. Patrick, 425; St. Dunstan, 954; K. Ina. On this site were four chapels, as in an Eastern convent, and at Bury; one of wattle work was said to have been built by the Apostles SS. Philip and James. In the earlier church were buried SS. Patrick, Benignus, Gildas, and Dunstan, K. Edgar, Edmund I., and Edmund Ironsides. The church, mainly pure Early English, was 550 × 64 ft., the nave 220 ft., the transept 135 ft., which had an eastern aisle and outer chapels; the east arm 150 ft., with five chapels behind the procession path, and it was dedicated in 1303. At the west end, rather earlier in date, is a large chapel of St. Mary (as at Durham), of four bays, 110 × 25 ft., 1185–1200, on a crypt of the fifteenth century; between it and the minster was an Early English antechurch of three bays, with flights of stairs on each side, leading down to the cemetery. Vaulting, of the date 1330, is traceable in the north aisle of the nave. The eastern pillars of the crossing, the arches to the transept, and the south walls of the church, remain. The conventual kitchen, 33·6 ft. square, has a stone roof and louvre of the beginning of the fourteenth century. The abbey barn, 93 ft. long, of the same date, the town guest-house, and tribunal or court-house, early fifteenth century, remain. There were twenty-four monks at the Dissolution. In 1455 there had been fifty-three. The last abbot, Whiting, with two of his monks, was hanged on Tor Hill, and quartered, in consequence of his refusal to surrender; his head was set over the abbey gate in 1539. The ecclesiastical associations of Glastonbury are unique. An early tradition links it with the name of 'Joseph of Arimathea;' so

the monks sued to Queen Mary only for the church again, with a few fields, to begin their great work anew, for the sake of him who 'tooke downe the dead bodye of our Saviour Jesus Christ from the crosse, and lyeth buried at Glastonbury.' For centuries, until the Puritans of the times of Elizabeth and Charles tore down from St. Michael's Tor the twin trunks of its famous white-thorn, the merchants of Bristol shipped its produce, 'which did spring, burgen, and bear blossoms every Christmas, at the hour when the Lord was born,' as curiosities beyond seas, and yearly the pretty flowers were sent as a gift to the kings of England. They sprung, it was said, from Joseph's staff when he set it up here in Avalon, the 'mead of the apple,' or the 'isle of glass;' Ynyswytryn, the land, in Celtic mythology, of the apple, the symbol of life, the stream glistening where the sun ever shines, the Home of Happy Souls. Here, too, Edward I. and Eleanor, in 1287, visited the grave of King Arthur, 'flower of kings and glory of the realm, king of yore, and king yet to be;' for the folk believed that, though asleep under the shadow of Glastonbury, one day he would shake off his slumber, and take again his sceptre and reign. Here ruled St. Patrick and St. Benignus; here St. Dunstan, in 942, obtained the right of sanctuary from King Edgar, and rebuilt on a French model the earlier structure built in 708 by Abbot Hemsigil, which rose on the site of that famous church, the first Christian oratory dedicated to God in England,—a modest structure of wattle work, rods, and hurdles, only 60×26 ft., which St. Paulinus afterwards boarded over, and roofed with lead. It was no wonder that the sturdy English monks, full of such memories, resisted the innovations in their ritual and song introduced by the Norman abbot Thurstan in 1083. This abbot, with the aid of armed laymen, drove out the monks from the chapter-house; they in vain took refuge in the church, and locked the doors. The Frenchman broke into the choir, and hurled arrows towards the altar where the monks were; and some of the younger men mounted to the upper floor, and kept shooting down with arrows towards the sanctuary, so that many shafts pierced the rood above the altar. They shot cruelly, and

the monks lay round the altar, and some crept under it, crying aloud to God; then came others, and on the altar steps slew three, and wounded eighteen of the brethren. Thus the honest Anglo-Saxon chronicler relates the foul tale. William I. sent the abbot back to his monastery at Caen, from which he returned to Glastonbury, having bribed the Red King to restore him with the sum of five pounds of silver. Abbot Siegfrid went to the see of Chichester, and was sent back convicted as simonist. Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and abbot here, proved a munificent benefactor; he died in 1171, but he saw, in 1154, the abbey, hitherto premier in England, yield its place to St. Alban's, which, in turn, had to cede the honour to Westminster. After a terrible fire the minster of St. Mary was rebuilt, and consecrated on June 11, 1188. In 1189, Abbot Henry de Swansea obtained the right to wear a mitre. Savaric, Bishop of Wells, was kinsman of the Emperor Henry VI., who made it one of the conditions of the release of Cœur de Lion from his Austrian prison, that Glastonbury should be linked to that see, and it was not until 1218 that the abbey again became free. In the fourteenth century the abbey was vaulted; Peter Lightfoot, the monk, made the astronomical clock now preserved at Wells; and two buttressing arches, forming a St. Andrew's cross, like those in that cathedral, were added under the tower. The last abbot was engaged in adding chapels of St. Mary of Loretto and the Holy Sepulchre, and other ornaments, to the great church. In his lodge was one of the greatest schools of England; at least three hundred sons of nobles and gentlemen, with numbers of less degree, were 'well disciplined in virtuous education and excellently accomplished,' or were 'fitted for the universities.' The library filled Leland with amazement. It was hardly equalled by any other in all Britain; he had scarcely passed the threshold when the very sight of so many sacred remains of antiquity struck him with an awe or astonishment, that for a moment he hesitated. He spent days in making a catalogue of the most valuable MSS. On every Wednesday and Friday all the poor of the neighbour-

hood were entertained. Among all the despicable letters of the minions to their master, there is no letter so base as that of the Commissioners for the dissolution of Glastonbury. They had no remorse in destroying a church so sacred in its associations. The broad court measured 491 × 220 ft., the cloister 220 ft. square, with a refectory 111 × 51 ft., having its eastern wall hung with arras; the dependent churches required a monastic archdeacon, and an armoury was necessary to equip the force always at the disposal of the Crown, for there were '1,274 able men being always in a readiness to serve the king when called upon, and 1,271 bondmen of blood, ready to serve the king, with 500 pair of harness.' The sack for the king's coffers included a superb superaltar called the Great Sapphire of Glastonbury, a bowl of fine gold with Queen Anne's sapphire, along with 'certain camewes or anticks,' a great piece of a unicorn horn, a piece of mother-of-pearl like a shell, eight branches of fair 'currall,' and a cup of serpentine. The nursery rhyme of Little Jack Horner, according to Somersetshire folklore, is connected with Glastonbury. The last abbot wished to propitiate the commissioners by the surrender, amongst others, of the deeds of the estates of Mells, which for safety were packed in a pasty, and confided to a poor boy named Horner, who lived near the grange built by Abbot Selwood. The way to London was long, the snow deep, and the lad hungry: the dainty looking pie contained only parchment, and only one—the plum—the deed of Mells, was wanting when the dish was delivered to the commissioners. According to another version, he was the Abbot's steward, and sent on a similar errand in a waggon to Henry himself, who was indignant because he had built a kitchen which it was said the king could not burn down. ¶ R. Willis, 1866; R. Rawlinson, 1722; W. Robinson, 1844; R. Warner, 1826; B. Willis, xlvi. 61; T. Hearne, 1722; W. Wyrcestre; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iv.; Phelps, *Somerset.* [G. K. B.] *Ant. Itin.* vi.; *Gough MS.* 525; *Som. Arch. Ass.* ix. 92; *Gent. Mag.* xliii. 480; Stukeley, *Itin.* i. 571.

GLEMISFORD. (Suff.). Coll. of a dean and fellow, t. Edw. C.

GLOUCESTER. St. Oswald. A.C. 90*l.* *F.* Earl Ethelred, 909, as a college; Archbishop Henry of York, 1153. Seven canons. ¶ Winkle's *Cathedrals, Glouc.* The remains are partly built into a modern church.

GNOUSHALL. Coll. Dean (the bishop of Lichfield) and four canons. (Staff.). 47*l.* t. Hen. I.

GODSFIELD. Prec. (Hants). Bp. de Blois.

GODSTOW, in Evenlode. SS. Mary and John B. Abbey. B.N. (Oxon). 274*l.* *F.* J. St. John; consecrated in presence of the king in 1138. Eighteen nuns. The church with a western tower was on the north side of the garth. On the west were the dormitories over a cloister. On the south was the refectory, and on the east the close-wall. On the south-west were the gate-house and almonry chapel. Some interesting remains exist. Here fair Rosamund Clifford passed her last years in penitence. Above her grave before the high altar a rich hearse was raised, covered with white silk, and adorned with burning tapers and waving banners, until St. Hugh of Lincoln, twenty years later, insisted upon its removal. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* lxi. ii. 985; 1783, p. 462; *Rawlinson MS.* B 408; *Gough MS.* 463; *Memoirs*, 1722. Hearne's *Glastonb.* App.

GOLDCLIFFE. SS. Mary and Mary Magd. B. (Monm.). 144*l.* A cell of Bec, and afterwards of Tewkesbury, 1442. *F.* Robert Chandos, 1113. The Welsh drove out the convent 1442–1446.

GORING, GARINGES. St. Mary. A.C. (Oxon). 60*l.* *F.* before Hen. II.

GOSFORD, in Kidlington. N. of St. John. (Oxon). Removed to Buckland 1180.

GOYKWELL, GOWKSWELL. C.N. (Linc.). 16*l.* *F.* W. Dautrey, before 1148. ¶ *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* iii. 102. Six nuns.

GRACEDIEU, DE GRATIA DEI, TRODY, STOW, NEWHAM. C. (Monm.). 19*l.* *F.* J. Monmouth, 1236. Two monks.

GRACEDIEU, BELTON. C.N. Holy Trinity and St. Mary. (Leic.). 92*l.* *F.* Roesia de Verdun, 1239. ¶ [G. B.] Nichols'

Leic. ii. 230; *Augm. Off.* 172; Boswell. Fourteen nuns. The ivied ruins and the forlorn garden, which the inmates made to resemble Gethsemane, remain.

GREENFIELD. St. Mary. C.N. (Linc.). 63*l.* *F.* Eudo de Grimsby, t. Hen. II. Ten nuns.

GRESLEY, by Burton Bridge. SS. Mary and George. (Derby). 31*l.* *F.* W. FitzNigel, 1140. The tower remains. ¶ *Reliquary*, ii. 29; J. C. Cox, iii. 373; J. M. Gresley.

GRESSENHALL ROUGHOLM. St. Nicholas. Coll. (Norf.). 5*l.* *F.* W. de Stuteville, t. Hen. III.

GREYSTOKE. Coll. (Cumb.). Provost and six canons. 40*l.* *F.* Ralph de Greystoke, 1359.

GRIMSBY. B.N. St. Leonard. (Linc.). 9*l.* *F.* before 1185. ¶ G. Oliver, 1829, p. 105. Eight nuns.

GRIMSBY, WELHOVE, WELLOW. St. Augustine. A.C. (Linc.). *F.* K. Hen. I.

GROSMONT, GRANDMONT, GROMONT, ESKDALE. (York). 12*l.* *F.* Joanna Rosard or de Turnham, t. John. A cell of Gromont. Four monks.

GROVEBURY, GRAVE, DE LA GRÈVE, LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT. B.N. (Beds). A cell of Fontevrault. *F.* Hen. II. before 1169.

HACCOMBE. Arch-presbytery with five priests. (Devon). *F.* Sir J. l'Archdeckne, 1340. ¶ Oliver, 286.

HACKNESS, HACANOS, WHITBYSTRAND, three miles from Scarborough. SS. Mary and Peter. N. (York). *F.* St. Hilda before 680; B., W. de Percy after 1060. A cell of Whitby.

HADISCOE. Prec. (Norf.). *F.* before 1218.

HADLEIGH. (Suff.). A pre-Norman monastery.

HAGH, HALGH, HOWGHE ON THE MOUNT. (Linc.). 20*l.* A cell of Cherbourg 1164, and of Mount Grace 9 Hen. V.

HAGHAM. B. (Linc.). A cell of St. Sever. 12 marks. *F.* Hugh, first Earl of Chester.

HAGNEBY. One mile from Markeby. St. Thomas M. P. Abbey. (Linc.). 287*l.* *F.* Herbert d'Orreby, 1175; colonised from Welbeck. Nine canons.

HAILING, HARINGEYE. B. (Hants). A cell of Jumièges. *F.* Hen. I. The church remains.

HAINES, HENES, HEINES. B. (Linc.). *F.* Earl Warrenne. A cell of York.

HAKENESS. B. (York). A cell of Whitby t. Will. II.

HALES OWEN. SS. Mary and John Ev. Abbey. P. (Salop). 280*l.* *F.* Bishop Roche, 1218. ¶ [B. G.] *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 1878; *Trans. Birm. and Midl. Inst.* 1874; *Ant. Cab.* i. x.; **Prattinton MS.*; *Lyttelton MS.* 138, *Soc. Ant. Lond.*; *Gent. Mag.* lxix. 113; lxxviii. 577. Alexander de Hales was probably of this house. Portions of the Early English church, which was cruciform, and 186 ft. long; of the Refectory, 100 × 32 ft., which stood over cellarage; the adjoining guest-house, 40 ft.; and, detached on the east, the infirmary, 68 × 18 ft., remain. Tradition says that King John turned away in a rage because he had promised to befriend the abbey if it could not be seen at a distance of two miles; and, unfortunately, his eye caught sight of it from the hill near St. Kenelm's chapel. There were fifteen canons.

HALIWELL, HOLYWELL, SHOREDITCH. St. John B. B.N. (Middx.). 293*l.* *F.* Canon FitzGehan before 1127; H. Ellis, Shoreditch.

HALLISTON, HOLISCOMBE. B.N. (Northumb.). 11*l.* Eight nuns. *F.* before 1235, Umphraville.

HALSTEAD. Coll. (Essex). 23*l.* *F.* Rob. Bourchier, Lord Chancellor, 14 Edw. III.

HALSTON. *See* HAWSTONE.

HALTEMPRISE, HAUTEMPRICE, HOWDENPRICE, ALTA PRISA, NEWTON. The Nativity, Annunciation, and Holy Cross. A.C. (York). 178*l.* *F.* Th. Lord Wake, 1324. ¶ G. Oliver, 1829. Colonised from Brunne, and translated from Cottingham. Fourteen canons.

HALYWELL ON WATLING STREET. A.C. (Warw.). A cell of Roucester, dissolved owing to the attacks of robbers, 19 Edward II.

HAMELE, HAMELRISE. St. Andrew. B. (Hants). A cell of Tiron.

HAMME. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Berks). *F.* t. John.

HAMME, HOLM LACY. SS. Mary and Thomas Cant. P. (Heref.). *F.* W. FitzWarin, t. Hen. III.

HAMPOLE, HAMPALL, HANEPOLE. St. Mary. C.N. (York). 63*l.* *F.* W. de Clarefai and Avice de Tanais, 1170. Fourteen nuns.

HAMPTON, near Kingston. Prec. (Middx.). *F.* Lady J. Grey, 1080.

HANDALE, GREENDALE. St. Mary. B.N. (York). 13*l.* *F.* W. de Percy, 1133. Eight nuns.

HANDBURY, HEAMBURGH. St. Werburgh. Five miles from Repton. (Staff.). *F.* King Ethelred, 680; destroyed by the Danes, 875.

HARMONDSWORTH. (Middx.). A cell of La Trinité, Rouen.

HARTLEPOOL. St. Hilda. N. (Durh.). The tower is 78 ft. high, the nave 85 × 44 ft. ¶ R. W. Billings, 1849; C. Sharp, 1851; *Journ. York Arch. Soc.* iii. 348.

HARWOOD, HARWOLD, HAROLD. St. Peter. A. Can. (Beds). 40*l.* *F.* Sampson de Ferte, 1150. The refectory remains. ¶ [B.].

HASELBURGH. A.C. (Som.). *F.* W. FitzWalter, 1150.

HASELDEN IN RODMARTON. C. (Glouc.). Removed to Kingswood. *F.* Reg. de St. Valery, t. Steph.

HASTINGS. St. Mary in the Castle. Coll. Dean and eight canons. (Suss.). 61*l.* *F.* Earl d'Eu, t. Hen. I. ¶ *Sussex Arch. Journ.* xiii. 133.

HASTINGS, NEW PRIORY. Holy Trinity. A.C. 51*l.* *F.* Sir W. Bricet, t. Rich. I. The site was altered to Novus Prioratus owing to encroachments of the sea. ¶ W. G. Moss, 1824; *Sussex Arch. Journ.* xiii. 133.

HATFIELD PEVEREL. St. Mary. B., in place of secular canons. (Essex). *F.* W. Peverell, t. Hen. I. A cell of St. Alban's. ¶ Weale, *Quart. Paper*, iii. 80; *Land Rev. B.* 440. Four monks.

HATFIELD REGIS, BROADOAK. St. Meilor. B. (Essex). A cell of Rennes. *F.* Alberic, Earl of Oxford, 1135. ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 440. Nine monks.

HAUGHMOND. St. John Ev. Abbey. A.C. (Salop). 259*l.* *F.* W. FitzAlan, 1138. Twelve canons. Audelay, whose poems were printed by the Percy Society, was a canon here. Founded under the slope of a wooded hill, the church rose in graduated bays and floors from west to east. The cloister door on the north-west of the garth, c. 1150, has statues of SS. Peter and Paul of the fourteenth century. The western wall contains a recessed doorway and a lofty lavatory. On the south are remains of the undercroft of the refectory. On the east is the fine portal of the chapter-house, with canopied saints of the fourteenth century; the timber ceiling is of the fourteenth century. On the south side of the base court is the infirmary hall, 81 × 36 ft., with its western gable and turrets, the most perfect portion now left; it retains a fireplace of the fifteenth century, traces of a screen at the west end, and Decorated windows. On the east side is another large chamber, which was in a line with the common-house. There were rooms, probably dormitories, over both these ranges. The conventual kitchen retains external chimneys of the fourteenth century. A small stone conduit of the same date, 10·6 × 7·6 ft., remains on the hill behind the chapter-house. ¶ *Collect. Topogr.* p. iv.; *Arch. Journ.* xiii. [G. K. B.]. *Trans. Salop Soc.* i. 173; J. C. Anderson, 128. * *Four Minsters round the Wrekin*, 1877; Duke, in *Gough MS.*

HAVERFORDWEST. SS. Mary and Thomas M. A.C. (Pemb.). 133*l.* *F.* Robert de Haverford, bef. 1200. Six canons. Part of the transept and choir, 1225, of an oblong aisleless church, 160 × 26 ft., transept 88 ft., remain. ¶ [K.] Parkyns, i. 25. * Fenton, *Pembrokeshire*, 207; Boswell.

HAVERHOLM. St. Mary. G.N. (Linc.). 70*l.* *F.* Bishop Alexander, 1139. The original site of Louth Park. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* 1826, p. 113; *Surt. Soc.* xlii. 69.

HAVERING. *See* HORNCHURCH.

HAWSTONE. St. Mary. Prec. (Salop). 160*l.* *F.* c. 1189. A cell of Yspytty Evan, six miles from Bettws y Coed. Owen Jones, *Cymru*, ii. 645.

HAYLES, TRAY. SS. Mary and All Saints. G. (Glouc.).

357*l.* *F.* (in thank-offering for preservation from shipwreck) Richard, King of the Romans, 1247, who was buried here. Colonised from Beaulieu. A tower, part of the cloister, and barn remain. Twenty-one monks. It cost 10,000 marks, and the royal founder said, 'Would that I had spent all the money which I bestowed on Wallingford Castle as wisely and well.' There was a sumptuous dedication feast given, November 9, 1250, to the royal family. Thirteen bishops who attended consecrated as many altars. ¶ *Hist.* 1768, 1786. [K. B.] *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxii. 355 and 1878; *Augm. Off. Books*, 494.

HEACHAM, HITCHAM. St. Mary. Cl. (Norf.). 75*l.* A cell of Lewes.

HEANBYRIG. B. (Worc.). *F.* K. Wiglaf, 833. A cell of Worcester.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE. Holy Cross, SS. Mary and James. B.N. (Essex). 29*l.* *F.* Alberic de Vere, bef. 1190. Five nuns.

HEDLEY IN BRAMHALL. St. Mary. B. (York). A cell of Holy Trinity, York. *F.* Ypolit de Bram, t. Hen. I.

HEININGS, HEVERINGESHOLME, two miles from Gainsborough. C.N. (Linc.). 49*l.* *F.* Regner d'Evermue, 1180. Twelve nuns.

HELAGH PARK, two miles from Tadcaster. St. John Evan. At first Benedictine, 1203. A.C. (York). 72*l.* *F.* Bertram Haget, 1213; Jordan de Maria, 1218. There were fourteen canons.

HELEN'S, ST. Cl. (Isle of Wight). A cell of Clugny, bef. 1155.

HELENSTOWE, ELNESTOWE, ABINGDON. N. (Berks). *F.* Cilla, 690. Removed to Witteham or Witham.

HELENSTOWE. *See* ELSTOW.

HELLESDEN, HAILESDUNA. St. Mary. Coll. (Norf.). 13*l.* *F.* J. Churchman, 1385.

HEMINGBURGH. St. Mary. Coll. (York). *F.* Durham Convent, 1426.

HEMPTON FALKENHAM, FALKENHAUCDAM, DAMMES-END. SS.

Mary and Stephen. (Norf.). 32*l.* *F.* Rog. de St. Martin, t. Hen. I. ¶ R. Taylor, 23. Four canons.

HENEWOOD, HYNEWOOD, EASTWELL. St. Margaret. (Warw.). 21*l.* *F.* Ketelbern de Langdon, t. Hen. I. Five nuns.

HENNLANN. St. David had 1,000 scholars here.

HEPTON. *See* SHAPP.

HEREFORD. Vicars' Coll. St. John B. Incorp. 19 Rich. II. The cloisters remain.

HEREFORD. SS. Peter, Paul, and Guthlac. B. A cell of Gloucester on the site of a college. *F.* Walter de Lacy, 1101. ¶ *Arch. Camb.* 2 Ser. i. 213.

HERINGBY. Coll. St. Ethelbert. (Norf.). 23*l.* *F.* 1475.

HERINGFLETE, HERLINGAFLET. SS. Mary and Olave. A.C. (Suff.). 49*l.* *F.* Rog. FitzOsbert, d. 1239. Six canons.

HERINGHAM, HARDHAM. Holy Cross and St. George. A.C. (Suss.). *F.* Sir W. Dawtre, t. Hen. II. The canons had the right and rent of a ferry over the Adur at Shoreham. The remains include the chapter-house, 1250, with traces of a screen below the passage from the dormitory to the church; the common-house and Early English undercroft of the refectory in six bays. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xi. 111; xviii.; *Gent. Mag.* lxv. 376; lxvi. 113. Four canons.

HERRINGHAM. Holy Cross and Mary. B.N. (Essex). *F.* Sir J. Hawkwood. ¶ *Land Rev. B.* 440.

HERTFORD. SS. Mary and James. B. 72*l.* *F.* Rob. de Limesey, t. Will. I. A cell of St. Alban's. ¶ Lewis Turnor, 1830.

HERTLAND. St. Nectan. Abbey. A.C. (Devon). 306*l.* *F.* Geoff. de Dynham, 1159–84; in place of secular canons, endowed by Gytha as a thank-offering for the preservation of Earl Godwin from shipwreck. Six canons.

HETHORP, AITHEROP, LOCUS DEI. Carth. (Glouc.). *F.* Earl of Sarum, 1222. Removed to Hinton.

HEVERINGLAND MOUNTJOY. SS. Mary, Michael, and Lawrence. A.C. (Norf.). A cell of Wymondham. W. de Gyney, 2 John.

HEXHAM, HAGUSTALDUM. St. Andrew. A see 674–821.

(Northumb.). 122*l.* *F.* St. Wilfrid, 674; destroyed by the Danes; Archbishop Thomas, 1113. The first church on this site won Eddi's admiration when he saw its foundations, 'laid deep in the earth, with chambers built with stone wrought to a wondrous polish.' The ancient crypt of St. Wilfrid's time remains, as Prior Richard spoke of crypts, underground oratories, and winding passages. It is built of Roman stones, is barrel-vaulted, and has niches and funnel-shaped apertures like that of Ripon. It measures 13·4 × 8 ft., with an antechamber 9·2 × 5·7 + 9 ft. The nave was burned by the Scots on April 26, 1296. The transverse chapel aisles of the fourteenth century, Late Decorated, 60 × 30 ft., at the east end, have been destroyed. The aisles and arcade of the choir, and presbytery of six bays, 95 × 51 ft., are Transitional Norman and Early English. Later in the style are their upper portions, the transept, 157 × 66 ft., 1200–1230; and the tower, c. 1245, 100 ft. high. In the south wing, which is shorter by one bay than the northern, there is a picturesque staircase with thirty-two steps, and five parapeted stages, which led to the platform before the dormitory door; and on the east side to the treasury, 10 × 10 ft., which was built over the sacristy when the slype was enclosed. Under the platform are four aumbries. The transept has an eastern aisle for chapels. There is a painted rood-screen. The church was 281 × 66 ft. The transeptal chapels of the earlier middle part of the fourteenth century have been destroyed at the east end. On the north side of the presbytery was Prior Richard's chantry chapel, 14·6 × 11 ft.; his effigy lies on the tomb of Prior Leschman, d. 1499, whose chantry remains, with a wooden screen upon a stone basement. The cloister garth has in the south wall a recess for the book aumbries. In the south-west angle is the lavatory, Transitional Early English. The west side is flanked by the guest-house over cellarage. The chapter-house was burned in 1296. Its entry is Early English. The gate-house on the north-west is Transitional Norman with additions of the time of Edward II. Over its archway the last prior, Edward Jay, was hanged in 1536, because he would not surrender his church. The priors after 1113 held the prebend

of Salton in York Minster. Peter Langtoft, the rhyming chronicler, was a canon of the house. ¶ W. S. Gibson. 1848; [G.] *Ecclesiol.* xxiii.; *Gent. Mag.* viii. 473; *Surtees Soc. Publ.* xliv.; A. B. Wright, 1823.

HEYHAM. B.N. (Kent). *See* LILLECHURCH. *F.* K. Stephen.

HEYTESBURY, HEGHTREDSBURY. St. Peter's Coll. Four canons and the dean of Sarum. (Wilts). 36*l.* *F.* 1165.

HICKELING. SS. Mary, Austin, and All Saints. (Norf.). 137*l.* *F.* Theob. de Valence, 1185. Ten canons.

HICKLINGBROKE, HITCHINBROKE, near Huntingdon. St. James. B.N. (Hunts). 17*l.* Removed from Eltesley t. Will. I. Four nuns. ¶ [K. B.].

HIGHAM FERRERS. SS. Mary, Thomas M., Edward Conf. Coll. Master and seven canons. (North.). 156*l.* *F.* Archbishop Chichele, 1415. The church is 119 × 69 ft., tower 170 ft. It has a double nave with aisles; it is mainly Early English and Decorated. Portions of the college court with the gateway remain. The church is double; the nave is of four aisles; the chancel, which is stalled, has a lateral Lady Chapel; with an eastern sacristy: the college and parish using distinct portions. The tower is Early English, like most of the church; the north aisle and other portions are Decorated like the spire. ¶ J. Cole, 1838; *Ant. Cab.* ii. [B.] *Churches of Northants*, J. H. Parker, 1849.

HINCKLEY. B. (Leic.). A cell of St. Benoît sur Leyr. *F.* Earl of Leicester, before 1173. Two monks.

HINTON, ATRIUM DEI, LOCUS DEI, HINTON CHARTERHOUSE. SS. Mary and John B. and All Saints. Carth. (Som.). 248*l.* *F.* Countess of Sarum, 1227. Removed from Heythorp, where it was first founded in 1222. [B.] *Ant. Itin.* vii.; *Gent. Mag.* lxi. 321; c. 577, 1823, p. 515. Twenty-one monks. The lofty vaulted chapel, Early English, having a nave of two bays, the north wing of a transept, and a low choir, with an eastern triplet, remain. There were twenty-three monks at the Dissolution. Nicholas Hopkins, who acted as prophet to the unfortunate last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was a member of this house.

HITCHIN NOVA, NEWBIGGING. Gilb. N. (Herts). 13*l.* ¶ Boswell.

HODE, HOOD, INSULA SUBTUS HODE, in Kilburn. St. Mary. A.C. (York). *F.* Adam Fossard. A cell of Newburgh at first till 1143, when the monks, who had been driven from Calder by the Scots, and were placed here by Roger Mowbray in 1138, removed to Byland.

HOGSHAW. Prec. (Bucks). C. 1180.

HOLGOT DE CASTRO, HOWGATE, or HOWGOOD. Coll. (Salop). Three prebendaries.

HOLLAND. St. Thomas. M.B. (Lanc.). 53*l.* *F.* Bishop of Lichfield, 1319; formerly collegiate. ¶ [B.]. The church remains. Five monks and twenty-six servants.

HOLLAND, BRUGES, or BRIGGE, BRIDGEND, DE PONTE ASLACI. St. Saviour. G. (Linc.). 5*l.* *F.* Godwin of Lincoln, before 1200.

HOLM-CULTRAM. C. (Cumb.). 477*l.* *F.* King David of Scotland, or the Earl of Huntingdon, 1150. ¶ [B. G. K.] *Trans. Cumb. Ant. Soc.* p. iii. 1874. There were twenty-six monks. Six bays of the nave, without aisles or clerestory, remain, of the twelfth century. It was 162 ft. long, 116 ft. high; the transept 135 ft., the eastern arm 96 ft.; in all, 279 ft. In 1216 the Scots pillaged it; and in 1322 Robert Bruce spoiled it, though it held his father's grave. In 1383 the monks bought off the Earl of Douglas with 200*l.* In 1600 the central tower fell and destroyed nearly the whole eastern arm.

HOLM EAST. Cl. (Dorset). Cell to Montacute before Edw. I. A few remains.

HOLM HAT (Flat). (Som.). *F.* Lord Berkeley, before 14 Edw. II.

HOLYHEAD, ST. CYBI IN THE CASTLE, CAER CYBI (a Cornish saint of the fourth century). Coll. (Isle of Anglesea). 24*l.* *F.* Hiova ab Cynddelw, 1137. The cruciform church, 113 ft., was rebuilt in the beginning of the sixteenth century, with a west tower. A pencleg or provost and three canons. ¶ H. L. Jones, 1864. [K.] B. Willis, xii. 355. * *Arch. Camb.* 3 Ser. ix. 1.

Hoo, near Pevensey. B. (Suss.). *F.* Earl d'Eu, 1096–1139. A cell of Bec.

Horewell. C. (Warw.). A cell of Stoneleigh t. Edw. I.

Horkesleigh, Little. SS. Peter and Paul. Cl. (Essex). 11*l.* *F.* R. FitzGodbold, 1150. A cell of Thetford. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*

Horneby. St. Wilfrid. P. (Lanc.). 26*l.* *F.* Stanleys. A cell of Croxton.

Horningsea. (Camb.). Destroyed 870.

Horseham. St. Faith or Vedast. B. (Norf.). 162*l.* *F.* Rob. FitzWalter, 6 Hen. I. A cell of Conches. Seven monks. ¶ R. Taylor, 4.

Horsley, Horkesleigh. (Glouc.). A.C. *F.* Earl of Salop, t. Will. I. A cell of Trouarn and Bruton t. Edw. I.

Horsley. B.N. (Surrey). T. Rich. I.

Horstede. B.N. (Norf.). A cell of La Trinité, Caen, t. Will. II. ¶ R. Taylor, 12.

Horton. B. (Dorset). *F.* Earl of Devon, 970. A cell of Sherborne, 1139.

Horton, Monks'. SS. Mary, John Ev., and Pancras. Four miles from Hythe. (Kent). 95*l.* *F.* Rob. de Vere, 1180. A cell of Lewes. ¶ *Arch. Cant.* x. 81. The east cloistral buildings, Perpendicular, and part of the Norman west front of the church, remain.

Hoton. C.N. (York). *F.* Ralph de Neville, 1162.

Howden, Hoveden. SS. Peter and Paul. Coll. of six prebendaries. (York). 13*l.* *F.* Bp. of Durham, 1266. Mainly a Decorated cruciform church; the Decorated choir has been in ruins since 1690. The tower and octagonal chapter-house (diameter 25 ft., 1390) on the south side of the presbytery are beautiful Perpendicular. The vestibule of the chapter-house had a library above it. The nave is of six bays, c. 1350, and has a south porch and rood-screen. The west end is very beautiful; a gable with hexagonal pinnacles, and lateral turrets to the aisles. The west window is Decorated; and a chamber west of the porch is of the same date. The transept is Early English, and has eastern chapels and a sacristy. The tower

has a Decorated lower storey, 1369; the upper is Perpendicular, 1388–1406; the aisles have Decorated windows. The church was made collegiate on March 2, 1267. The dimensions are, internally, 255 ft.; nave, 107·9 × 58·4 ft.; transept, 112·6 × 30 ft.; choir and presbytery, 109·5 × 58·10 ft.; the tower, 135 ft. high. There are effigies of a knight and Lady Metham of the time of Henry III., and Saltmarsh of the reign of Edward I. Roger de Hoveden was born here. ¶ * Sharpe, *Illustr.*; *Journ. Arch. Inst.* ii.

HOXON, HOXNE, HIGLESDUNE, ECCLESTON. B. St. Edmund K. (Suff.). 18*l.* A cell to Norwich. *F.* Bp. Herbert, 1101, on the site of a minster of the tenth century.

HULL, KINGSTON-ON-. SS. Mary, Michael, and Thomas M. Carth. (York). *F.* Earl of Suffolk, 1378.

HULL. Holy Trinity. Coll. *F.* Bp. Skirlaw, 1460. ¶ [K.] G. Hadley, 1788; Tickell, 1785; *Gent. Mag.* 1824, p. 26; Boswell. A large and broad cruciform church, commenced in 1312. The choir, of five bays, with broad aisles and outer chapels, has Flamboyant windows, and is faced with some of the earliest brickwork extant. The aisleless transept and tower are Early Decorated; the presbytery is later in the style, 1285–1312; the nave, of eight bays, with double windows in the clerestory, south porch, and lofty central tower, Perpendicular, of the reign of Henry VIII. There are some ancient stalls. The monuments include the effigy of a merchant of the time of Edward III., and a Decorated canopied tomb in a chantry chapel on the south side; effigies of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk (who appears in one of Shakespeare's scenes), d. 1388, and his wife Catherine, and a brass, 1401. The font is Late Decorated. There were three suffragans of Hull: Robert Sylvester, 1539–42; Robert Pursglove, prior of Gisborne, 1553–79; and Marmaduke Bradley, abbot of Fountains, 1536. The dimensions of the church are, internally, 279 ft.; nave, 144 × 72 + 60 ft.; choir and presbytery, 100 × 70 ft.; transept, 96 × 28 ft.; tower, 147·6 ft. high.

HULME. St. Benedict. Near Horning. B. Mitred abbey. (Norf.). 583*l.* *F.* (on the site of an earlier foundation de-

stroyed by the Danes 870) K. Canute, 1031. Twenty-five monks. The church was 270 ft. The gate-house, of brick and stone, with corner turrets, remains solitary among the marshes, a favourite subject for the painter. The abbey 27 Hen. VIII. was united to the see of Norwich, in exchange for some episcopal lands. ¶ [K. B.] R. Taylor, 2; W. Wyrcestre; *Bodl. Charters.* View in the *Monasticon.*

HULTON, HILTON. C. (Staff.). 76*l.* *F.* Hen. de Audley, 1223. There are some remains.

HUMBERSTEYN, HOMERSTONE, HUNSTONE. Three miles from Grimsby. SS. Mary and Peter. B. Abbey. (Linc.). 32*l.* *F.* Rob. FitzDrogo, t. Hen. II. Four monks. ¶ *

HUNTINGDON. St. James. B.N. *See* HITCHINBROOKE.

HUNTINGDON. St. Mary. A.C. 187*l.* *F.* Eustace de Levetot, 1140. Thirteen canons, thirty-four servants.

HURLEY, HERNLEYE. St. Mary. B. (Berks). 123*l.* *F.* Geoff. de Mandeville, t. Will. I. A cell of Westminster. The church remains. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* 1831, 9; xi. 257.

HYDE, NEWMINSTER. *See* WINCHESTER.

HYRST IN AXHOLME. St. Mary. A.C. (Linc.). 5*l.* *F.* Nigel d'Albini, t. Hen. I. A cell of Nostell. ¶ Stonehouse, *Axholme,* 352; *Gough MS. Linc.* 15.

ICANHOC. (Linc.). *F.* St. Botolph, 654. Destroyed 870.

ICKHAM. Alien Priory. (Linc.).

ICKLETON, IKELINGTON. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Camb.). 71*l.* *F.* Earl of Oxford, 1190; or Sir W. de Cantelupe. Eleven nuns.

IFFINGHAM. *See* ALVINGHAM.

ILBRE, HILBURGH. Island at the mouth of the Dee. St. Mary. B. (Chesh.). A cell to Chester.

INDIO. (Devon).

INGATESTONE. *See* GINGE-AT-STONE and THOBY.

IPELPEN. St. Andrew. B. (Devon). A cell of St. Pierre Fougères. ¶ Oliver, 360.

IPSWICH, GYPSEWIC. SS. Peter and Paul. A.C. (Suff.). 40*l.* *F.* Fitzenot, t. Hen. II., and Thos. Lacy. ¶ G. R. Clarke, 1830; J. Wodderspoone, 1843.

IPSWICH. Holy Trinity or Christchurch. A.C. 86*l.* *F.* Norman Gastrode, or FitzEdnoth, before 1177. Seven canons.

IPSWICH. St. Mary. Coll. One of Cardinal Wolsey's 'twins of learning' replaced the Austin canons' house, 20 Hen. VIII.

IRFORD. St. Mary. P.N. (Linc.). 13*l.* *F.* Ralph d'Albini, t. Hen. II. Eight nuns.

IRTELINGBOROUGH, ARTLEBOROUGH. St. Peter. Coll. Dean and five canons. (North.). 64*l.* *F.* J. Pyel, Lord Mayor of London, 1373. A cruciform church, 86 × 89 ft., Transitional Decorated, with a detached western tower, 96 ft., of the fourteenth century, used for domestic purposes, having vaulted substructures attached. The stalls are Perpendicular, 1485. ¶ *Northants Churches*, 1849.

ISELHAM. St. Margaret. B. (Camb.). A cell of St. Jacuit or Jagitto Dol, removed to Lynton.

IVES, ST., SLEPE. St. Ivo and All Saints. B. (Hunts). *F.* Abbot Ednoth of Ramsey, 1008. A cell of Ramsey.

IVINGHOE, METTRESLEY ST. MARGARETÆ DE BOSCO. St. Margaret. B.N. (Bucks). *F.* Bishop of Winchester, 1160. Five nuns, eleven servants. The Decorated refectory remains.

IVY CHURCH, MONASTERIUM EDEROSUM. St. Mary. A.C. (Wilts). 122*l.* *F.* Hen. II. Thirteen canons.

IXWORTH, IKESWORTH, ISEWURDA. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 168*l.* *F.* Gilb. Blount, 1100. Seventeen canons.

JARROW, GYRWI. St. Paul. B. (Durh.). 38*l.* *F.* K. Egfrid, 644. ¶ R. W. Billings, 1845. [B.] * Dr. Raine, 1854. Tower Norman, part of south wall 685; the church, 40 × 15 ft., with Decorated windows, contains 'Bede's chair.'

JORVAULX, GERVIS, UREVALLE (the Vale of the Ure, near Middleham). C. (York). 234*l.* *F.* by Fitzbardolph, at Fors or Wensleydale, 1150; translated 1156 by Conan, Duke of Bretagne, with power to keep mastiffs to chase out the wolves. Colonised from Byland. It was famous for its horses, 'the tried breed in the north,' as Sir Arthur Darcy said. The scanty remains include, Transitional Norman to Early English, portions of tile pavement, the sacristy, parlour, slype, chapter-house, Early English, 48 × 25 ft., with some slabs; kitchen,

refectory, and substructure of the dormitory, which had a small eastern chapel. The plan is easily made out. The last abbot, Adam Sedbergh, was hung for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace. John Brompton, the chronicler, was abbot 1436. The guest-house stood on an undercroft, and communicated with the church by stairs on the north side, and on the south-east are the undercrofts, in two alleys, of two buildings set at right angles to each other. ¶ **Gent. Mag.* 1812, p. 605; Whitaker's *Richmond*, i. 423; *Add. MS.* 29, 929; *Cleop. E.* iv. 240.

KALENDA. A cell to Sulby.

KAREDALE, translated from Kedington and Halington. N. (Linc.). Before 1150; afterwards translated to Lekebourn.

KELDHOLME, KELDON, DUNA, KIRKBY MOORSIDE. C.N. (York). 24*l.* R. de Stuteville, t. Hen. II. Eight nuns.

KEMSEY. B. (Worc.). A cell to Worcester before 850. *F.* 799.

KENILWORTH, CHENINGWURDA. St. Mary. A.C. Abbey, sixteenth century. (Warw.). 538*l.* *F.* Geoff. de Clinton, 1122. ¶ [K. B.] Westall, *Kenilworth Illustr.* 1821; *Hist. Acc.* 1834; Hearne, ii. 18; *Ant. Itin.* i. The gate-house remains. Nineteen canons.

KERSEY. SS. Mary and Anthony. B. (Suff.). 20*l.* *F.* Thos. de Burgo, before 1190.

KERSHALL, KIRKSHAWE. Cl. (Lanc.). *F.* Hen. II. A cell of Lenton.

KEVERNE. (Cornw.). St. Kevian. Coll. Ch. of St. Victor, given to Beaulieu. ¶ Oliver, 440.

KEYLAND, COTTESBROOK. St. John. P. (Northants). *F.* W. Bontevilan.

KEYNSHAM. SS. Mary, Peter, and Paul. A.C. Abbey. (Som.). 419*l.* *F.* Earl of Gloucester, 1167–72. Sixteen canons. The name is derived from St. Keyna, a Welsh princess, who is said in her legend to have turned all the venomous serpents which infested the wood wherein she lived into ammonites. The fabulous K. Bladud here also acted as swineherd, driving a leprous herd to the springs of Bath. The almonry and barn remain. *Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxi.

KILBURN, CUNEBURNE. SS. Mary and John B. B.N. (Middx.). 74*l.* *F.* Abbot Herbert of Westminster, 1139. ¶ [K.] Brayley, *Graph. Illust.* 337; *Land Rev. Bund.* 439.

KILPECK. St. David. B. (Heref.). A cell of Gloucester 1134. *F.* Hugh Fitzwilliam. ¶ G. R. Lewis, 1842. The fine old church remains.

KIME. St. Mary. A.C. (Linc.). 101*l.* *F.* Ph. de Kyme, t. Hen. II. Ten canons.

KINGSWOOD, MIREFORD. C. (Wilts). 239*l.* *F.* W. de Berkeley, 1138. Translated to Haseldone, in Rodmarton; then, for want of water, to Tetbury; and hither again in 1179. Colonised from Tintern. Twelve monks. The gatehouse, fifteenth century, remains.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, KEINTON, KYNTON. St. Mary. B.N. (Wilts). 25*l.* Eight nuns. ¶ *Wilts Arch. Journ.* iv. 51; Aubrey, 143, who gives a pretty picture of the cloistered ladies with their scholars doing all kinds of women's work whilst seated in their garden-pleasaunce. *See* LACOCK, p. 149.

KINLEY IN NIMPSFIELD. (Glouc.). Coll. St. Mary.

KIRBY. *See* MONKS' KIRKBY. *F.* Gosfrid de Warchia.

KIRK OSWALD. Coll. Twelve canons. (Cumb.). *F.* R. Thelkeld.

KIRKBY BELERS ON THE WRETHEK. St. Peter. A.C. (Leic.). 142*l.* *F.* W. Beler, 1359; formerly a college. *F.* 9 Edw. I. Ten canons. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 403, 404; Nichols' *Leic.* iii. 862.

KIRKBY OVERBLOWS, OREBLOWERS. Coll. Provost and four chaplains. (York). *F.* Archbp. Thoresby, 1364.

KIRKHAM. Holy Trinity. A.C. (York). 269*l.* *F.* W. l'Espec, 1122. Nineteen canons. In the reign of Henry I. Sir Walter l'Espec, who led the archers at the Battle of the Standard, lost his only son, who was killed, whilst in chase of a wild boar, by a fall from his horse at Firby or Stony Cross, near this place. In his sorrow he founded Rievaulx (1131) and Warden (1136) Abbeys for Cistercians; and Kirkham on Feb. 22, 1122. From it, 1139, Thornton was colonised. It stands on the banks of the Derwent, in a wooded valley. Close

to the base of a cross stands the magnificent gate-house, late twelfth century, and archway, Early Decorated, with a straight-sided canopy over it. It retains a cornice of shields, of the Plantagenets, Clare, Vaux, and de Ros, and several images of our Lord in doom, SS. Bartholomew and George. On either side are remains of the almonry, lesser guest-house, and porter's lodge. The south wall of the nave, 130 ft. long, and of the twelfth century, remains. The arcaded slype, with a bench table, and chapter-house 80 × 30 ft., may be traced; and the ruins of the east end show that the church measured 300 ft. in length. The Early English cellarage of the refectory, which had no windows to the garth, and a fine doorway, rich Transitional Norman; and on the south-west the beautiful lavatory of the close of the thirteenth century, remain. The guest-house on this side was erected over a vaulted undercroft. ¶ T. Atkinson [K. B.] *Ant. Cab.* iii. 1; Parkyns, i. 77; *Build. News*, xviii. 55; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* iv. 269.

KIRKLEYS, KIRKLEES, KATHALES IN DEWSBURY. SS. Mary and James. B.N. (York). 19*l.* *F.* R. le Flemyng, t. Hen. II. Hither, his last shaft shot in Fountains woods, his long quarrel with the abbot of York over, weary and sick with the burden and chill of fourscore years, Robin Hood came seeking relief for his pains. The treacherous prioress bled him to death, Nov. 18, 1247, and he was buried by the highway side. ¶ Stukeley, *Itin.* ii. 75.

KIRKSTALL IN AIREDALE. C. (York). 329*l.* *F.* Hen. Lacy, 1147. Translated from St. Mary Hall, Bernoldswick, in 1152; colonised from Fountains. Christall Abbey, now stifled in smoke, once occupied a beautiful position in a 'delicious quiet valley,' in Airedale, when Gray the poet saw it; and still when seen among its trees from Kirkstall Bridge presents one of the most complete Cistercian houses which have been spared, though the great east window has lost its tracery, and the huge central tower is rent and ruined. It was founded by Henry de Lacy as a thankoffering for his recovery from a dangerous illness. On May 19, 1152, thirteen monks and ten lay brothers from Fountains colonised the first house at Mount St. Mary, at

Bernoldswick. On May 17, 1153, they removed hither. The church, 224 × 118 ft. across the transept, is Transitional Norman, 1153–82; the nave is of eight bays; the transept has three chapels in each wing, with aumbries and piscinas. The upper stages of the central tower, raised to contain a peal of bells, and the east front, are Perpendicular, of the beginning of the fourteenth century. The pillars are massive and clustered, with pointed arches. The aisles are vaulted. The cloister garth is 143 × 115 ft. On the east side are the sacristy and cloister aumbry; the chapter-house, 64·9 × 30·6 ft., of two alleys, in the eastern half Decorated and the western part Transitional Norman; two parlours, a slype, and the undercroft of the dormitory, with the gong returned eastward. On the south side are remains of the refectory, and on the west are the outer parlour and the undercroft of the lay brothers' dormitory and guest-house, 172 × 29 ft. On the south-west of it is a large building with four doorways. The gate-house is on the north-west. The infirmary was to the eastward. ¶ Whitaker's *Craven*, 1878; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iv.; Cousens, 1827; Bosworth, 1786; J. Ramsden, 1773; *Hist.* 1841; Thoresby, *Leod.* 364; [G. K. B.] * Hilton, 1806; Sharpe's *Illustr.*; *Add. MS. Brit. Mus.*; *Ant. Itin.* iv.; T. Hargreaves, 1855; J. Wardell, 1857.

Kirkstead. C. (Linc.). 286*l.* *F.* Hugh Brito, 1139. Colonised from Fountains. ¶ G. Oliver, *Linc. Mon.* 74; *Surt. Soc.* xlii. 65; Stukeley's *Itin.* i. 88. [K. B. G.] A few remains.

Knaresborough. St. Robert. Trin. (York). *F.* Earl of Cornwall, 1218. ¶ E. Hargrove, 1782.

Kydwelly, Cadwell. St. Mary. B. (Caerm.). 29*l.* *F.* Bp. Roger of Sarum, 1130. A cell of Sherborne. The cruciform church remains with a north-west steeple. Two monks.

Kynemark, St. (Monm.). 8*l.* *F.* bef. 1291.

Lacock, Locus B. Mariæ. SS. Mary and Bernard. A.C. Abbey. (Wilts). 168*l.* *F.* Ela Longspee, Countess of Sarum, April 26, 1233; buried here, 1263. The cloisters are on the north side of the church; the buildings now remaining

were apparently undercrofts: they are, on the east, the sacristy and chapter-house, each divided into two alleys by a row of three central pillars, a slype, and common-house of two longitudinal alleys. On the west is an undercroft with pillars; and stairs which communicated with the nave on the south-west. They date about 1240. There were eighteen nuns at the Dissolution. Their occupations were the same as those described by an eye-witness in another Wiltshire convent, where 'the spinsters and knitters in the sun,' in the pleasaunce or orchard gardens sat, 'the ladies, lay sisters, graver single women, pensioners, widows, and young girls, with their rocks and wheels and bobbins, the embroidery frames, and sewing; at other times plying their needlework, or learning the art of confectionary, surgery, physic, writing, drawing, and so passing a civil, virtuous, and holy life of retirement.' ¶ [B.] Aubrey, 89; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* ii. 112; G. Witham, 1806; R. Warner, 1801; *Add. MS.* 29, 938; W. L. Bowles, 1835; *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xv. 222.

LAMBLEY-ON-THE-TYNE. St. Patrick. B.N. (Northumb.). 5*l.* *F.* Adam de Tynedale, t. John. Six nuns.

LAMMANA, in Talland. St. Michael. B. (Cornw.). A cell of Glastonbury. The church remains.

LANCADINE, LLANCADANE. Coll. (Caerm.). *F.* Bishop of St. David's, 1283.

LANCASTER. St. Mary. B. 80*l.* *F.* Earl of Poictiers. A cell of St. Martin de Seez. 1094. ¶ *Hist. Acc.* 1811; *Add. Chart.* 19, 818.

LANCHESTER, LANGCESTRE. All Saints. Coll. Dean and seven prebendaries. (Durh.). 40*l.* *F.* Bishop Beck, 1283.

LANERCOST, DE VALLE ST. MARIÆ MAGDALENÆ. A.C. (Cumb.). 77*l.* *F.* R. de Vaux. Church consecrated 1169. In 1280 Edward I. and Queen Eleanor visited it on April 29, 1296. Earl Buchan and the Scots burned some of the conventual buildings. William Wallace ravaged it in the following year. From Michaelmas to Easter, 1306–7, King Edward I. lodged in the priory. In August 1311 Robert Bruce during three days did infinite harm here, and again in 1346 King

David and his savage Scots committed profanity and sacrilege. In 1409 the Archbishop of York says that the church was in ruins and the canons were destitute. The priory is beautifully situated in a wooded valley, near the river Irthing. The round-headed Transitional archway of the western gate-house remains, and frames the beautiful arcaded west front as in a picture. The church, 178 ft., is cruciform, having a nave of four bays, 99 × 40 ft., with a north aisle, a roofless transept, 91 ft., with an eastern aisle, a choir with aisles, and a short presbytery, 55 ft., and massive central tower. The choir extended one bay westward of the crossing; the transept and south wall of the nave are Transitional Norman; the remainder of the structure mainly Early English, c. 1250, worked from east to west. There are two procession doors and several drains and aumbries. On the south side of the garth, 82 × 70 ft., is the undercroft of the refectory of eight bays, 102 ft., and vaulting of the fourteenth century, and on the west side the guest-house, 57 ft., over cellarage. On the south-west, adjoining the refectory, is a border tower, Early English, with a Perpendicular upper storey. South of the guest-house is the prior's lodge; on either side of the guest-house was a small parlour. ¶ [B. G. K.] * Fergusons, 1870; Hearne, i. 26; *Proc. R. S. L.* viii.; W. S. Gibson, 1854.

LANGDON, WEST. SS. Mary and Thomas M. P. Abbey. (Kent). 56*l.* *F.* W. d'Auberville, 1212. Colonised from Leiston. There were ten canons.

LANGLEY, near Bredon. St. Mary. B.N. (Leic.). 29*l.* *F.* W. Pantulph, t. John. Eight nuns. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 404.

LANGLEY. St. Mary. P. Abbey. (Norf.). 312*l.* *F.* Rob. FitzRoger, or Clavering, 1198. Fifteen canons. Colonised from Alnwick. ¶ *Misc. Q. R.* 833, 33.

LAPPELE. B. (Staff.). A cell of St. Remi, Rheims. *F.* Earl of Chester, t. Edw. C.

LASTINGHAM, LAESTINGEAN, LESTINGES. *F.* St. Chad, 648. A cell of Whitby 1078–88. The crypt remains. The convent removed from Whitby hither owing to the raids of sea-pirates, and finally to York. ¶ Britton, *Arch. Ant.* v. 169.

LATTON. St. John B. A.C. (Essex). Before 1270. ¶ [G.] *Gent. Mag.* lxv. 985; *Ant. Cab.* vi.* Part of the church, Decorated, remains.

LAUNCESTON, LLANSTAVETON. St. Stephen. A.C. (Cornw.). 354*l.* *F.* Bishop Warelwast, 1170. Eleven canons. ¶ Oliver, 90.

LAUNDES, LANDA, LEDINTON. St. John B. A.C. (Leic.). 399*l.* *F.* R. Basset, t. Hen. I. Fourteen canons.

LAVENDON. St. John B. P. (Bucks). 79*l.* *F.* J. de Bidun, t. Hen. II. Eleven canons. Colonised from Sulby.

LAZENBY, LAYSINGBY IN WILTON. St. Mary. Coll. Master and six chaplains. (York). *F.* J. de Lythegaynes, 18 Edw. I.

LEASINGHAM. All Saints. B. (Norf.). 44*l.* *F.* Sir Th. de Leasingham. A cell of Bec and Okeburn. ¶ R. Taylor, 5.

LEDBURY. St. Michael. Coll. Master and eight priests. (Heref.). *F.* Bishop Trevenant of Hereford, 1400. A Norman choir; west front, Transitional; naye and transeptal St. Catharine's Chapel, Decorated; detached tower, Early English. ¶ J. S. Walker, 1871.

LEDES, LYDDE, near Maidstone. SS. Mary and Nicholas. A.C. (Kent). 362*l.* *F.* R. de Crevecœur, 1137. Thirteen canons. Linked with Rochester in the first scheme of cathedrals.

LEES, LEIGHS. SS. Mary and John Ev. A.C. (Essex). 114*l.* *F.* Sir R. Gernon, 1230. ¶ [B. K.] *Land Rev. Bund.* 440; Newcourt, ii. 386. The Perpendicular gate-house remains. Eleven canons.

LEES. St. Michael. A.C. (Staff.). A cell of Roucester.

LEGBURNE, LEIGHBOURN, LEKEBURN, LOUTH. C.N. (Linc.). Translated from Karedale by Rob. FitzGilbert before 1199. Ten nuns.

LEICESTER. St. Mary de Pré. A.C. Abbey. 951*l.* *F.* Earl of Leicester, 1143. The church was 140 × 30 ft., with a transept 100 × 30 ft., and a western tower. Henry Knighton, the chronicler, was of this house, which maintained a hostel at Oxford in 1421. Twenty-six canons. ¶ [G. B.] *Bibl. Top. Brit.* l.; Gough's *Tour*; Thompson, 33; *Leicester Soc. Journ.* 1870, p. 311. There was a see 737–1085; it was designated as the see for Leicester and Rutland by Henry VIII. The gateway remains under

which the fallen Cardinal Wolsey asked only a little earth for charity.

LEICESTER. St. Mary the Less or de Castro. Coll. 23*l.* *F.* Earl of Leicester, 1107. Dean and seven prebendaries. The south aisle was parochial. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xix. N.S. 155; *Trans. Leic. Soc.* iv. 19.

LEICESTER. St. Mary Newark. Coll. *See* HOSPITALS.

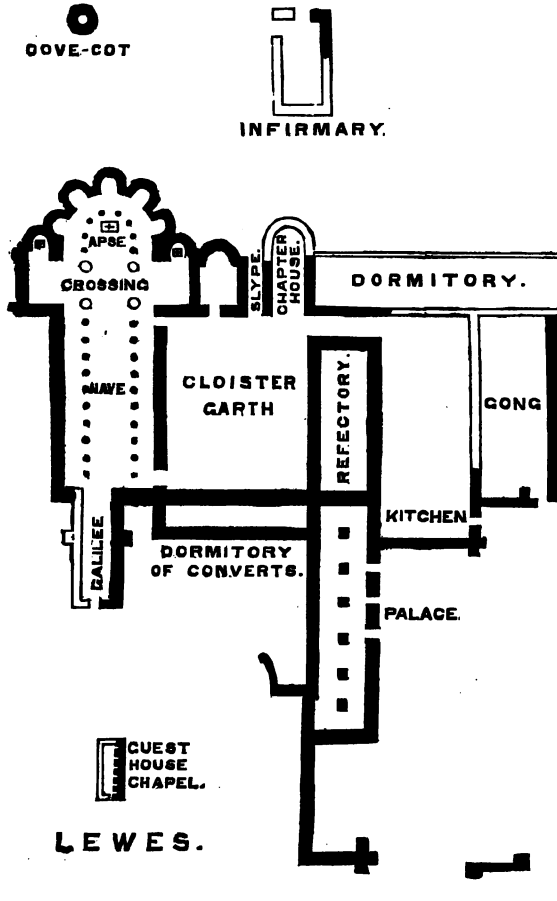
LEIGHTON BEAUDESERT. C. A cell of Woburn. *See also* GROVEBURY.

LEISTON. St. Mary. New or Lady Abbey. P. (Suff.). 181*l.* *F.* R. de Glanville, 1183. Colonised from Welbeck. Translated from the sea-side, 1363, by R. Ufford. Eighteen canons. The church, 1389, was 180 ft. The choir and transept, fourteenth century, remain, with an octagonal tower or gloriette on the west side of the garth. ¶ [B. K.] D. E. Davy, 1823; Hearne, i. 24; *Eccl. and Arch. Top.* 99; Parkyns, i. 3; * *Top. Hist.* 1829; *Ant. Itin.* i.; Suckling, *Suff.* iii. 444.

LENTON. Holy Trinity. Cl. (Notts). 329*l.* *F.* W. Peverell, t. Hen. I. A cell of Clugny. The last prior was hanged by Henry VIII., 1535.

LEOMINSTER, LE-MINSTRE, LULLEMINSTER, NONNE MINSTER, LEVEMINSTRE. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Suss.). A cell of Almenesches before 1178. ¶ Hussey, 248. The church remains.

LEOMINSTER, LLAN LIENIS, LEOF'S MINSTER, LEMPSTER. St. James. B. (Heref.). St. Peter's monastery, 660. *F.* K. Merewald; then a nunnery. A cell of Reading 1125. The remains of the church, which was apsidal, consist of three collateral naves: (1) The Norman, on the north, 1113–48, with St. Anthony's aisle, which has four gabled windows. (2) The Early English, in the centre, built on the site of the old south aisle in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, and consecrated in 1239. (3) The Decorated, on the south, in five alleys, with beautiful windows profusely studded with the ball-flower, three sedilia, and an Early English drain. The great west window, Perpendicular, is a copy of that of Gloucester Cathedral. The western Norman tower has two Perpendicular upper


COVE-COT
INFIRMARY.
APSE
CROSSING
NAVE
SLYPE.
CHAPTER HOUSE.
DORMITORY.
CLOISTER GARTH
REFECTORY.
GONG
KITCHEN
DORMITORY OF CONVERTS.
GALILEE
PALACE.
GUEST HOUSE CHAPEL.
LEWES.

stages. The nave is curiously strengthened in two bays on either side by coped buttresses. The pillars are round and massive. The south porch is Early English. The church measures 125 × 108 ft. The arrangement of the eastern chapels of the transept and apse resembled that of Bury St. Edmund's. On the north-east side of the site of the cloisters, which stood northward of the nave, is a portion of the infirmary, 93 × 13 ft., built over a running stream. ¶ J. P. Neale, *Views*, i. [K.] *Arch. Camb.* iv. 9, 180, 3 Ser.; G. F. Townsend, 1863; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxvi.; *Arch. Journ.* x. and 1877; J. Price, 1795; *Build. News*, 1876; Stukeley, *Itin.* i. 172.

LESNES-WESTWOOD. SS. Mary and Thomas M. (Kent). 186*l.* *F.* Chief Justice R. de Lucy, 1178; dissolved 1524. ¶ *Archæol.* i. 1755; *Bodl. Chart.*

LETHAM, LYTHAM. B. 48*l.* (Lanc.). *F.* R. FitzRoger, t. Rich. I. A cell of Durham.

LETHERINGHAM, CREW, TREW. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 26*l.* *F.* Sir J. Boyville. The Decorated church remains.

LEWES. St. Pancras. Cl. (Suss.). 920*l.* *F.* Earl of Surrey, 1078, and Gundrada, daughter of William I. Its cells were, Horton, Stanesgate, Pritilwell, Castleacre, and Farleigh. The prior was high chamberlain of Clugny, to which Lewes was a cell. The church had a coronal of chapels, a western and a central tower, 105 ft. high, with a long antechurch as at Clugny, part of which remains. It measured 150 × 63 ft., and had a sacristy 25 ft. long. The present remains include the gong, 121 × 25·4 ft., and the undercroft of the guest-house, 147 ft. The cruciform dove-house, with 3228 holes, has been destroyed. After the fatal battle on the downs the king took refuge in the priory, and his pursuers set some outbuildings in flames. The minster was lit up by the terrible glare of 'springles' of fire cast by the soldiers of De Montfort and the barons, but happily escaped injury. Prince Edward fled for safety to the 'Friars minors.' The monks buried 600 who had fallen on the downs and in the streets. ¶ [K. B.] *Archæol.* xxxi. 431; T. W. Horsfield, 1827; **Suss. Arch. Coll.* ii. 7, vi. 253; *Cleop. E.*

iv. 232; G. Mantell, 1824; W. Lee, 1795; Watson's *Earls of Arundel.*

LEWISHAM. Carth. (Kent). A cell of Ghent. *F.* Elthruda, niece of Alfred the Great.

LEYBORNE. C. (Linc.). 38*l.* *F.* R. de Lekeburne, t. John.

LICHFIELD. College for chantry priests. *F.* Bishop de Burghill, 1411.

LICHFIELD. College of Vicars, about 1240. 173*l.* For twelve priest-vicars, seven lay vicars, and twelve choristers who had 25*l.* 26 Hen. VIII.

LILLECHURCH, HEYHAM. St. Mary. B.N. (Kent). *F.* K. Stephen, before 1151. His daughter Mary was a nun here. Sometime a cell of St. Sulpice, Bourges; suppressed by Bishop Fisher. Sixteen nuns.

LILLESHULL, near Donington. St. Mary. Abbey. A.C. (Salop). 229*l.* *F.* Archdeacon R. de Beaumes, 1148; colonised from Dorchester, near Oxford. The church measures 207 ft. The west front, 1190–1200, has a fine round-headed portal and a north-west tower. The nave, 108 × 36 ft. broad, is aisleless. There were three screens, one for the parish altar till its removal in 1258. The choir of the infirm reached up to the second, the rood-loft, with lateral altars; and a third was the choir screen. There are two processional doors, one retains the holy water stoup. The transept, 108 ft., is very narrow, and opens into two long chapels from each wing. There is a small presbytery. On the east side of the cloister garth are the sacristy, with stairs to the dormitory, a parlour opening into the slype to the cemetery, and the chapter-house. On the south is the dark entry leading to the infirmary, and a refectory with its pulpit, and the kitchen entry. On the west are the outer parlour, which had the guest-house on the south, and the abbot's lodge on the south-west with a porch. In the north alley of the cloister there is an aumbry for books. There were twelve canons. ¶ J. C. Anderson, 161; *Arch. Journ.* xii. [B.] *Four Minsters,* 1877; Duke; *Gough MS.*; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xvii. 265; E. Jones, 1856; *Augm. Off.* 172.

LIMBROKE, LYNGEBROKE. A. Can. (Heref.). 22*l.* *F.* Mortimers. Six nuns.

LIMBURGH. C. (Linc.). *F.* R. de Humer. A cell of L'Aulnay bef. 1180.

LIMINGE. SS. Mary and Eadburga. B.N. (Kent). *F.* St. Ethelburga, 633, afterwards B. Archbishop Cuthbert was a monk here. There are remains of the ancient basilica. ¶ R. C. Jenkins, 1859; S. Glynne, 94.

LINCOLN. St. Katherine's. G. 202*l.* *F.* Bishop Robert, 1148. [There was a hospital without Lincoln of this name.] There were fifteen canons. The first Eleanor cross was erected at its gates. Each bishop walked hence to his enthronement barefoot. ¶ *Archæol. Journ.* xxxiii. 185.

LINCOLN. St. Mary Magdalene. B. 23*l.* A cell of York t. Hen. II. Two monks. The chapel remains.

LINCOLN. Coll. for chantry priests of St. Nicholas' altar in the cathedral. *F.* Sir N. de Cantelupe, 1355.

LINDISFARNE, HOLY ISLAND. St. Peter. B. (Northumb.). 48*l.* *F.* K. Oswald. A cell of Durham, 1082. There was a see, 635-875. Peopled with memories of Scottish monks, wild Danish pirates, SS. Aidan and Cuthbert, and King Ceolwulph, who exchanged his crown for a cowl: 'a solemn, huge and dark red pile,' burned by the Danes, and refounded in 1094 as a priory and dependent cell of Durham, long after the ancient see had been translated to the cliff above the Wear. The west front remains, with an arcading and large doorway: on one side is a banded turret. The church, 138 × 36 ft., had a central tower, of which the 'rainbow arch,' 50 ft. high, with chevroned mouldings, is the only survivor, and an aisleless transept with apsidal chapels. The pillars of the nave, in three out of six bays in the north arcade, are alternately clustered with shafts, and massive, round and enriched with channelled mouldings. The choir, Early English, was destitute of aisles. Unlike Tynemouth, seated on a bold sea-beaten cliff, the monasteries of Holy Island, 'the school of saints,' lay low and open among the waves. At one time the monks dispensed an income of 2,000*l.* a year; at another, the failure of their crops reduced it

to the low ebb of 32*l.* They maintained a great seal fishery, and sold to their brethren at Durham porpoises and other delicacies for episcopal feasts. They cherished as sacred, owing to the protection which St. Cuthbert had given them, the gentle eider ducks, as fond of solitude as themselves. His name preserved it from pillage by the Scots, and its castle was therefore never required as a defence. ¶ [B.] * Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iv.; Raine, *N. Durham*; *Gent. Mag.* lxxvii. 1137; Boswell.

LING. St. Edmund. B.N. (Norf.). *F.* before 1176. ¶ R. Taylor, 13.

LINGFIELD. St. Peter. Coll. Provost and chaplains. (Surr.). 75*l.* *F.* Lord Cobham, 1431. The church measures 140+70 ft. It contains some screens, eleven stalls and lectern, seven brasses and effigies of the Cobhams, 1420, 1503. As at Selborne, there was a Playstow with the cross of St. Peter. ¶ Hussey, 335.

LINTON. St. Margaret. (Camb.). A cell of St. Jagu de Lisle, Brittany, t. Hen. III.

LITEBURGH, LITTLEBURGH. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.).

LITHOM. SS. Mary and Cuthbert. B. (Lanc.). 48*l.* *F.* R. FitzRoger, t. Ric. I. A cell of Durham.

LITTLE MAREIS. *See* YEDDINGHAM.

LITTLEMORE, CHERLEY MYNCHERY. SS. Mary and Nicholas. B.N. (Oxon). 23*l.* *F.* Rog. de Sandford, t. Hen. II. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.* i. Huddesford, *Lives of Leland*, &c., 1772.

LLAN-ACHEBRAN. Coll. (Cornw.).

LLAN BADARN VAWR. St. Patern. (Card.). One mile from Aberystwith. A cell of Gloucester 1111. It was an ancient see till the people killed their bishop. The large Early English church, oblong cruciform, 140+40 ft., transept, 90 ft., with a central tower, remains; and, as usual in Wales, the sacristy on the north side.

LLAN CARVAN, near Cowbridge. (Glam.). *F.* St. Cadoc, ab. 500. It was the great school for Wales.

LLAN CLERE, LLANLEYRE. Seven miles from Caermarthen. C.N. (Card.). 57*l.* *F.* bef. 1200.

LLAN DEWI-BREWI. St. David. Coll. Præcentor and twelve

canons. (Card.). *F.* Bishop Bec of St. David's, 1187. A cruciform church, shorn of aisles and transept. A pillar called St. David's staff, faces the west door.

LLAN DUWYN. Three miles from Newbrough. Coll. The Late Perpendicular choir remains. Kyffin, the adherent of Hen. VII., was dean here.

LLAN ELWY. St. Kentigern had 965 brethren here.

LLAN GENITH or CANICE. St. Kenneth. B. (Glam.). A cell of St. Taurin, Evreux. *F.* Earl of Warwick, t. Stephen.

LLAN GUGAN. N. (Montg.). 22*l.* *F.* Rhys ap Griffith, before 1239.

LLAN GYWAN, LANGWYN, near Gresmont. B. (Monm.). A cell of St. Benoît sur Leyr, 1183.

LLANRUSTYT. N. (Card.).

LLAN SANFRIDE. St. Bride. N. (Radnor). *F.* Abbot Enoch of Strat Marchell.

LLANTERNAM or CAERLEON. SS. Mary and Deuma. (Monm.). 71*l.* *F.* Halvel ap Jorwerth, c. 1170. Six monks. The gateway remains. 2 Ser. *Arch. Camb.* iii. 70; 1 Ser. i. 342.

LLANTHONY, LLAN-DEWI-NANT-HODENI, (St. David's Close in the Vale of the Honddu or Black Water). SS. Mary, John B., and Florence. Twelve miles from Abergavenny, in the vale of Ewias the battle-field. A.C. (Monm.). 99*l.* *F.* Hugh Lacy, 1108. Colonised from London, Merton, and Colchester. Five canons. The remains comprise two western towers, Early English, 1200, and remains of a nave of eight bays, 172–48 ft., 50 ft. broad; a central tower once 100 ft. high; a transept 100 × 31 ft., and a choir and short presbytery, 72 × 28 ft., with lateral chapels, 37 × 25 ft., rather than aisles. The east window was Decorated. The whole length is 252 ft. The sacristy on the east, and the vaulted undercroft of the guest-house on the west side of the cloister garth, remain. The chapter-house, 64 × 26 ft., was apsidal. Its position is grand among the black mountains at the head of a long narrow tortuous valley. In 1136 it became a mere cell of New Llanthony. Girald imagines the recluses looking up from their cloister carols to the calm background and framework of the Hatterill mountains,

LONDON.

St. Helen's and Holy Cross, Bishopsgate. B.N. 314*l*. *F.* W. Fitzwilliam, a goldsmith, 1210. It consists of two collateral naves, 122 × 52 + 35 ft., of Perpendicular date; the southern was parochial, and divided by a close screen from the conventual choir on the north, which communicated by loops with the parlour for the use of the sick. Seventeen misericords remain. There were two chantry chapels. Effigies remain of two civic knights, 1475, 1522; there are some fifteenth and sixteenth century brasses and an almsbox supported by a mendicant. ¶ J. E. Cox, 1876; *Middx. Arch. Soc.* ii. 1865; Malcolm, *Lond. Rediv.*; *Inv. Ch. Goods*, 4, 4.

St. John, for the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell. 2385*l*. *F.* Jordan Brisett, 1100. The gate-house, 1504, the well-known frontispiece of Sylvanus Urban, remains. The rebels burned the house in 1384. ¶ Pink; B. Foster, 1851; *Gent. Mag.* 1813, 325, xxiv. N.S. 17.

St. Mary of Graces, St. Mariæ de Gratiis, de Gratia. B.M. Abbey of Tower Hill. (Eastminster, Newminster, or Abbey, according to Dugdale). C. 546*l*. *F.* Edw. III. 1350, in fulfilment of a vow made in a storm at sea. ¶ *Spec. Comm. Eliz.* 7027.

St. James on the Wall, Monkswell St. C. A cell of Gerondon, on the site of Lamb's Chapel. Two monks. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xcv. 401.

Charterhouse, The Salutation. 642*l*. Carth. *F.* Sir W. Manny, K.G., 1372. ¶ *Middx. Arch. Trans.* iii. 1869; S. Herne, 1677; *Build. News*, xviii. 177; J. Bearcroft, 1737. Of this devout and charitable brotherhood, in 1535, eight were sent to the gallows, nine were chained to posts in the dungeons of Newgate to perish of gaol fever and starvation within a fortnight, and the last survivor after an imprisonment of four years was executed. The story of their heroism, cheered by a whisper of air, which breathed upon their faces, and the sweet soft sound of music at their last communion, followed by a tender and solemn leave-taking, is eminently touching. The chapel, hall, gateway, and some buildings remain.

Christchurch or *Holy Trinity*, within Aldgate. A.C. *F.* Q. Maud, 1107*l.* The prior was alderman of Portsoken ward.

Elsing Spital, by Cripplegate. A.C. 193*l.* *F.* W. Elsing, 1340; connected with a hospital on the site of Sion College. Eleven canons. ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 439.

St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. A.C. 653*l.* *F.* Rahere the minstrel, 1123. A beautiful Early English postern of the court gate remains on the west side. There is a vaulted undercroft of nine bays of the dormitory of the latter part of the twelfth century still to be traced in a neighbouring yard. The remaining portions of the church are, the Norman crossing, choir, presbytery with Early English aisles, and the Lady Chapel. The nave was of eight bays. The choir was consecrated in presence of three Greeks of noble family, Byzantine princes, in March 1123, and the other buildings were completed in 1133. The nave was Early English; a fragment of the south wall remains. There seem to have been five towers; two of which flanked the presbytery, and so gave cause for the singular arrangement of the arches at the east ends of the aisles. The apse was never fully carried out. The triforium gallery was large and important. The central tower, 1180, was not square; the arches of the transept were narrower than those of the nave; it was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The rich arched panels, Transitional Norman, are introduced as ornaments to fill up the space left void by the spandrils, and are contemporaneous with the sunken panels filled with Early English foliage at their side. One Norman bay of the nave remains. On the north side of the choir is the founder's tomb, of Perpendicular date, within a portion of a chantry chapel of Roger de Walden, Bishop of London, d. 1406, which partly occupied the north aisle behind the Early Perpendicular screen in which the tomb is inserted. Opposite to it is the watching loft, like an oriel window, projecting from the triforium; it was erected by Prior Bolton. The Norman walls of the eastern Lady Chapel remain. The church measured originally 280 ft.; the nave 87 × 60 ft. It is now 132 × 57 + 47 ft. Sir W. Mildmay, founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was

buried here in 1589. The cloisters, 100 ft. square, had a richly vaulted alley with studies over it, Early Perpendicular, 95 x 15 ft., on the east side; the sacristy, Early English, oblong chapter-house, parlour, slype, and dormitory being continued along it southward; on the west were the outer parlour and guest-house. The prior's lodge was detached on the south-east. ¶ Crace, *Coll.*; J. Nichols, 1788; *Gent. Mag.* N.S. xv. 1863; lxxix., lx.; C. Knight, *Lond.* 421; *Build. News*, 1875; W. Delamotte, 1844.

Minoresses of St. Clare, in the Minories. SS. Mary and Francis. Without Aldgate. 311*l.* *F.* Earl of Lancaster, in 1293.

Temple. *F.* 1185, for Knights of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. Dedicated 1185 by the Archbishop Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem. The round nave is Transitional Norman, 59 ft. in diameter + 69 ft. The pillars consist of four separate shafts with a connecting ring in the centre; the arches are pointed; and there is an interlacing arcade round the triforium. It has a deep open porch. The choir, of three parallel alleys, 86 x 59 ft., Early English, was reconsecrated in 1240 in the presence of the king and chief nobility. The pillars are of Purbeck marble, and the windows are triplets. On the south-west side there was a sacristy with a chapel of St. Anne. There are several effigies of noble knights of the thirteenth century, and one of Bp. Eversden of Carlisle, d. 1255. Selden was buried here in 1654, and Goldsmith in the yard, 1774. Hooker and Gibson were masters of the Temple. ¶ R. W. Billings, 1838; C. G. Addison, 1843; *; S. Smith, 1845; E. Richardson, 1843.

St. Martin's le Grand. Within Aldersgate. Coll. Dean, eight canons. *F.* K. Wythred, 700. Ingelric, 1056. ¶ A. Kempe, 1825. It possessed the right of sanctuary.

Holy Jesus and Corpus Christi. Candlewick (Cannon St.). Coll. of Chaplains. 79*l.* *F.* Pulteney, Lord Mayor, 1332. Their chapel adjoined St. Lawrence Poultney Church.

Guildhall College. St. Mary Magd. and All Saints. *F.* 1368. 12*l.*

St. Michael. Coll. Crooked Lane. *F.* W. Walworth, Lord Mayor, 1380. Nine priests.

Whittington in St. Michael Royal Church. Coll. of Holy Ghost and St. Mary. 20*l.* *F.* R. Whittington, 1424. Annexed to a hospital.

Petty Canons. St. Peter. Coll. Incorporated 19 Ric. II. It was on the south side of the cathedral.

Holmes College. On the north side of the Cathedral, for chaplains of the Holy Ghost Chapel by the north door. *F.* Chanc. Holme, bef. 1395. Near it was Lancaster College, for chantry priests of John of Gaunt's Chapel on the north side of the choir.

LOISTHORPE, LOWTHORPE. Coll. Rector and six chaplains. (York). *F.* Sir J. Hazelarton, t. Edw. III.

LOKESWELL. *See* STANLEY.

LONGLEAT. St. Rhadegund. A.C. (Wilts). Where the roses bloomed red and white on one spray. *F.* Sir J. Vernon.

LOUTH PARK, DE PARCO LUDO. C. (Linc.). 147*l.* *F.* Bishop Alexander, 1139. Translated from Haverholm. Colonised from Fountains. ¶ [B.] *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* xii. 41. *Surtees Soc.* xlii. 70. Eleven monks. (66 monks, 150 converts here, t. Hen. III.). There was a famous chronicle written here, recently lost.

LUFFIELD, WHITTLEBURY. St. Mary. B. (North.). 19*l.* *F.* Earl of Leicester, 1124. A cell of Westminster. Two monks. ¶ Baker, ii. 90.

LUND. *See* MONK BRETTON.

LYNN, KING'S. SS. Mary Magd. and Margaret. B. (Norf.). 38*l.* *F.* Bishop Herbert, 1100. A cell of Norwich. The church is 238 × 64 ft., transept 76 ft. The nave was parochial. Of the two western towers, that on the south-west is Early English with a Decorated upper story; its fellow on the north-west is Norman below and Perpendicular above. The choir, of five bays, is Early Decorated, with a Perpendicular clerestory and east window. The stall-work is of the date of Edward III. The brass, Flemish (10 × 5 ft.), of Braunche, Mayor of Lynn, who died 1364, represents a peacock feast given to that monarch;

another brass, of Adam de Walsoken, has the ingathering of an orchard. ¶ *Gough MS.*, Green, 382, 390, 401. [G.] W. Richards, 1812; R. Taylor, 5.

LYNN, KING'S. Coll. Twelve fellows. *F.* Thos. Thoresby, 1500.

LYNGE. St. Edmund. B.N. (Norf.). Translated 1160 to Thetford.

MACCLESFIELD. Coll. (Chesh.). *F.* Bishop Savage, 1508.

MAENAN. *See* ABERCONWAY. C. (Denb.). *F.* Edw. I., 1283. 162*l.* In July, 1186, the convent of Strata Florida temporarily removed to Rhedynog Velen, as this site was called.

MAGNUSFIELD, MAGNOTSFIELD. N. (Glouc.).

MAIDEN BRADLEY. St. Mary. A.C. (Wilts). 180*l.* *F.* Bishop Hubert, 1190. Attached to a lazar-house of women built by M. Biset.

MAIDSTONE. All Saints. Coll. (Kent). 159*l.* *F.* Archbishop Courtenay, 1395. The tower, 78 ft. high, is on the north-west of the nave, which is of six bays with very wide aisles; the choir and presbytery are of three bays, and retain the lower part of the rood-screen and some misericords. Below the east window of six lights is the altar slab, 7 × 3·3 ft., on the floor. On the north side is the oak screen of Gould's chantry, on the south the four sedilia and drain part off the Arundel chantry, 1406. The south nave aisle retains a drain. The gate-house has a chamber, 49 × 20 ft. The fellows' buildings are on the west side overlooking the Medway. They have a gate-tower. ¶ B. Poste, 1847; J. Whichcord, 1849; W. Newton, 1741; *; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* ix.; *Gent. Mag.* 1828, xcviii. 508.

MAIMONDE, MARMOUND, MIRMAUDE IN UPWELL, WELLE. G. (Camb.). 10*l.* *F.* Sir R. de Hautville. A cell of Sempringham.

MALDON, MEAUDON. Coll. (Surr.). *F.* Bishop de Merton, 1267. Removed to Merton College, Oxford, 1274.

MALDON. *See* BILEIGH. Colonised from Newhouse.

MALLING, SOUTH, LEWES. St. Michael. Coll. Four dignitaries and five canons. (Sussex). *F.* originally K. Cedwalla,

before 688; (2) Archbishop of Canterbury. ¶ J. R. D. Tyssen, 1870.

MALLING, WEST. SS. Mary and Andrew. B.N. (Kent). 218*l.* *F.* K. Edmund, 944, and Bp. Gundulph, 1090. ¶ * [G. K. B.] *Ant. Cab.* vi.; S. Glynne, 292. St. Leonard's or Gundulph's Tower, Norman, with arcaded turrets, 1150; a Norman square tower, the late Early English cloister; part of the church, consecrated 1103, conventual buildings and a gate-house, Perpendicular and Decorated, with a Decorated almonry chapel, remain.

MALMESBURY, MAILDULPHI URBS, MELDUNESBURY. SS. Mary and Aldhelm. Mitred abbey. 3 Rich. II. B. (Wilts). 803*l.* *F.* Bishop Aldhelm. Twenty-two monks. 'A right magnificent thing,' as Leland calls it. This church, which Bishop Herman desired to make his see, bears the name of a Scottish missionary, Maldulph, whose pupil St. Aldhelm was. K. Athelstan was buried here 940. There had been a group of detached churches, like those at Abingdon Twyneham, and Bury, which the new minster replaced in the beginning of the twelfth century. In 1215 King John gave the castle to Abbot Loring to furnish stone for the works. The church, in which the great northern arch of the crossing forms a striking feature, is finely seated on the crest of a hill below which the Newnton flows. The eastern bays of the nave (once of nine bays), 1115–60, in the base storey, 1140–50, in the triforium and aisles, remain entire. The cornice above the arches has an uncommon ornament, like an inverted Greek Tau. The vaulting, the pierced parapets, and window tracery of the clerestory, are Decorated. Twenty-four stairs led up from the south wing to the terrace-like roof of the nave. There is a gabled window in the north aisle. The clerestory has beautiful studded rosettes in the three east bays, marking the extent of the Norman choir. The south porch has a parvise of the fourteenth century, and is in two parts. The inner porch, of the twelfth century, $17 \times 12 + 16$ ft., is arcaded, and on each side are seated figures, with angels above them. Over the tympanum of the fine church-door is our Lord in Majesty; on the right hand there is a holy water stoup. The outer porch, $11 \times 20 + 18$ ft., has an outer arch covered with seventy

sculptures of scriptural subjects, from the Creation to the Ascension (1170–80), the signs of the Zodiac and the labours of man. The pillars of the arcade are round, the triforium is well marked, and the clerestory lofty. There is a watching loft on the south side. The ends of the aisles are closed with Perpendicular screens; within one of these chapels is a late effigy of King Athelstan. Such chapels or chantries, between the adjoining pillars, as in the case of those of Brantingham and Courtenay, formerly existing at Exeter, not unfrequently marked the rood-screen. The screen, late fifteenth century, has a central door. The central tower had the great St. Aldhelm bell, which was rung 'as a talisman against thunder and lightning;' and a spire, 21 ft. higher than that of Salisbury, which fell; and the remainder of the tower, except the north arch, was brought down by salvoes of artillery fired on May 29, 1660. There was a great square tower at the west end. A small fragment remains of the little chapel on the south of the transept where Duns Scotus was murdered by the pointed styles of his scholars. The abbot in the thirteenth century received the mitre. The church measured 332 ft., with a longitudinal east transept containing the Lady Chapel, 57 × 15 ft.; the nave of nine bays, 148 × 68 ft.; the transept, 160 × 35·9 ft.; the eastern arm, 82 × 57 ft. Stump, the clothier, pulled down the eastern portions of the church and filled the conventual buildings with his looms. The glovers and bakers used up all the MSS. and books in the library for a century after the Dissolution, and, as Aubrey says, the 'MSS. flew about like butterflies.' The parish church was in the cemetery. The cloisters were on the north side. The infirmary hall, of seven bays, and once divided into two alleys, Early Decorated, is now included in the abbey-house. An exiled Eastern bishop, Constantine, in the eleventh century, planted a vineyard on the slopes of the Worthy Hills. Among the monks occur—Daniel, Bishop of Winchester, who resigned his see and made his night watches beside a little spring which still bears his name; Faricius, physician to good Queen Maud; and Elmer, the aeronaut, who concluded his attempts as a flying philosopher by breaking his

legs. It is related of St. Aldhelm, that when the half-barbarous people thronged out of church at the beginning of a sermon, he would sit, harp in hand, on the bridge over the Avon, and wile them by his singing to listen to the better songs of the Royal Psalmist. ¶ [K.B.] Phil. Akerman, 1859; Moffatt, 1805; my *Guide Memoir*, 1878; *Ant. Itin.* vii.; *Plan Soc. Ant. Lond.*; B. Willis, xlvi. 104; *; Hearne, i. 24, 28; W. Wyrcestre; Britton *Arch. Ant.* i.; *Eccles.* x. 154; *Wilts Arch. Mag.* viii. 82; *Gent. Mag.* viii. 572; *Augm. Off.* 494; *Add. MS.* 29,938.

MALPAS, near Newport. Cl. (Monm.). 14*l.* A cell of Montacute. *F.* Winewald de Balon. Two monks.

MALSEBY, MOLESBY, MOXBY. SS. Mary and John Ev. A.C. (York). 26*l.* *F.* Hen. II. A cell of Marton.

MALSINGHAM. A.C. (York). A cell to Westacre.

MALTBY, near Louth. Pr. (Linc.). *F.* Earl of Chester.

MALTON, OLD. St. Mary. G. (York). 197*l.* *F.* Eustace FitzJohn, 1150. ¶ [B.] *Ant. Itin.* iii. Part of the central alley of the nave of a cruciform church with the south-west tower is standing, a mixture of Norman and Early English, with a fine round-headed west doorway of the latter part of twelfth century. It was founded 1150 by Eustace FitzJohn. The triforium was large, and round-headed. There are eight miserecords. The nave was of eight bays, but two have been destroyed; the pillars on the south are round and Transitional Norman; on the north octagonal. One is cased with Perpendicular fragments of a tomb. Each Gilbertine house maintained thirty-five canons.

MALVERN, GREAT. SS. Mary and Michael. B. (Worc.). 307*l.* *F.* Aldwyn, 1083, on the site of a hermitage. The church, a cell of Westminster, was built on the site of a small community of hermits established by St. Wulstan, and was dedicated in 1083 by Aldwin the monk. It is best seen from the Swan pool, with a magnificent background of lofty hills, ever connected with Piers the Plowman and his Crede. Florence of Worcester says of the first inmates, 'These are the men to whom the Psalmist's words apply, "He sendeth the springs into the rivers which run among the hills,"' as symbolising the ferti-

lising influence of religious communities in a land of hills and water. The nave is of six bays, Norman below, 1120, with round pillars and a Perpendicular clerestory, 1450–60, of large size, and a west window. There is no triforium; the porch is on the north side. The central tower is panelled and fine, with pierced pinnacles. The transept retains the north wing or Jesus chapel, but has lost its south wing or St. Ursula's aisle. The presbytery, dedicated August 1, 1460, is of two bays: the north was SS. Giles and Edward's chapel, the south SS. Wulstan's and Thomas' of Hereford; the Lady Chapel, which was raised on an Early English crypt, has been destroyed. The font is Norman. There are twenty-four Perpendicular stalls with carved misericords, and fragments of fifteenth century glass remain in the nave aisle windows; the great east, west, and north windows representing St. Wulstan's acts, the Four Doctors, and Life of our Lord; in the south presbytery aisle, or St. Anne's Chapel, are two fifteenth century windows, representing the Creation and the Doom, of special interest. The serpent has a human head. Some of the glass is said to have been the gift of Richard II. and Henry VII. A lectern retains a chained book. There is a very curious inlay of tiles dating 1453–6, on the east wall of the north wing, and along the low screens of the presbytery, and a circular wall at the east end, which is a memorial of the old Norman apse, and also enclosed a small sacristy behind the reredos. Some have heraldic designs, some architectural designs with sacred symbols; some are amulets or talismans with charms against fire, such as the verse Job xix. 21. All the ceilings are of wood. The principal monuments are, the effigy of a Corbet of the fourteenth century with a battle-axe, and a kneeling woman at a desk, and two effigies (1589) laid upon the top of a chantry; this, towards the south, looks like a gallery with a Flamboyant parapet, raised upon a sunken substructure, which contains two monumental recesses. There was a detached parish church of St. Thomas on the south-west. The inhabitants bought the minster for 200*l.* It is $177 \times 63 + 63$ ft.; the central tower is 124 ft. high, the eastern Lady Chapel measured 50 ft. There is a good Perpen-

dicular gate-house with an oriel window. A beautiful wooden guest-hall on the west side of the garth has been destroyed. There was a terrible legend told by Walchere, the second prior, how, when the cellarer in a passion had sworn that the dead must eat his stock, as he passed the chapter door at night, the door opened, and an awful voice summoned him to enter. There on the stone seats sat the chapter of the dead, and judgment was given that he should die within the year. ¶ *Prattinton MS. Soc. Ant. Lond.*; Thomas, 1725; J. Chambers, 1817; J. P. Neale, ii.; *Ant. Cab.* i.; J. McKay, 1834; H. Card, 1834. * [K. B.] J. Barrett, 1863; Brayley, *Graph. Illustr.* 180; *Gent. Mag.* 1833, p. 301; *Add. MS.* 29,928.

MALVERN, LITTLE. St. Giles. B. (Worc.). 98*l.* *F.* Two priors, 1171, and Bishop Blois. A cell of Worcester. Eight monks. ¶ J. P. Neale, ii. Founded in the twelfth century, as a cell of Worcester, and rebuilt by Bishop Alcock 1480. The choir and central tower remain, with the rood-screen and ten stalls with misericords. Behind the latter are spying loops which communicated with the aisles. The east window retains some stained glass of the time of Edward IV. The situation is very beautiful under the slope of the hills, with a deep wooded ravine between them and the Herefordshire Beacon.

MAPLESTEAD. Prec. (Essex). *F.* Lady de Burgh, or Juliana FitzAudley, 1186. ¶ Carter, *Arch.* 65; *Essex Arch. Soc.* i. 110; W. Wallen, 1836. A round church, Decorated, with an arcade of six pillars, 29 ft. diam., with an oblong apsidal chancel, in the whole 62 × 15 ft.

MARESEY, MATTERSEY. St. Helen. G. (Notts). 55*l.* *F.* Th. Meercy, before 1192. There were six canons.

MARGAM (Inlet of the Sea). C. (Glam.). 181*l.* *F.* Earl of Gloucester, July 30, 1147. Founded July 31, 1147, by Robert FitzHamon, Earl of Gloucester; and the Trinity altar was consecrated in 1187. Girald du Barri, no lover of the Cistercians, called it 'a noble monastery, bountiful to the needy and to strangers.' The west front has three windows above a recessed portal. The nave, Late Norman, retains only part of its arcade; a few portions of the east arm also remain.

The unique chapter-house has twelve sides, 50 ft. in diameter, and a vestibule of three alleys, 28 ft. long, Late Early English. Part of the common-house, in two alleys; and the undercroft of a detached building, probably the infirmary, 50 × 28 ft., remain. The nave was of six bays, 158 × 60 ft.; each wing of the transept (106 ft.) measured 38 × 23 ft.; the presbytery, 66 × 30 ft.; and the whole internal length was 272 ft. The church was the mother of four Irish cells. King John, in 1200, exempted it from the tax laid on other monasteries, because it had given entertainment to himself and his troops on his march to Ireland. ¶ *Ant. Itin.* ii; *Arch. Cambr.* xiii. 311; *Gent. Mag.* 1804, lx., xxiii.; *Add. MS.* 29,940; Parkyns, ii. 155; Windham, *Tour*, 34; *. Eight monks.

MARGARET'S, ST. (Bucks). *See* IVINGHOE.

MARHAM, ST. BARBARA. SS. Mary, Barbara, and Edmund K.C. Abbey. C.N. (Norf.). 33*l.* *F.* Countess of Arundel, 1249. Ten nuns. ¶ R. Taylor, 14.

MARKBY, MERKBY, in the marshes, two miles from Hoton Creek. St. Peter. A. C. (Linc.). 130*l.* *F.* Ralph Fitz Gilbert, before 5 John. Nine canons.

MARLOW, LITTLE MYNCHEN, DE FONTIBUS DE MERLAW. Abbey. B.N. (Bucks). 23*l.* *F.* Lord Spenser, t. Rich. I. Five nuns. ¶ *Bucks Rec.* iv. 64.

MARLBOROUGH. St. Margaret. G. (Wilts). 30*l.* *F.* t. John.

MARRICK, MARYKE. SS. Andrew and Mary. B.N. (York). 48*l.* *F.* Roger Aske, t. Steph. The church, as at Davington, was at the west end of the parish church. ¶ *Coll. Top. et Gen.* v. 100. Sixteen nuns.

MARSCHE, near Exeter. St. Mary. A.C. (Devon). A cell to Plimpton.

MARSH, CELLA IN MARISCO APUD CAPELL. B. (Notts). 6*l.* A cell of York.

MARTIN'S, ST. N. (Cornw.).

MARTON IN GALTRIES. St. Mary. A.C. (York). 151*l.* *F.* Bertram de Bulmer, t. Hen. II. A double convent till the canonesses were translated to Molesby. Fifteen canons.

MARY DE PRÉ, ST. B.N. *See* DE LA PRÉ.

MARY DE PRÉ, ST. Leicester. A.C. St. Mary. Earl of Leicester, 1143.

MARY DE PRÉ, ST. Cl. N. (North.). 119*l.* *F.* Earl of Northampton, t. Stephen. Translated from Fotheringhay. Ten nuns.

MARY DU VAL, ST. B. (Cornw.). ¶ Oliver.

MASSINGHAM. SS. Mary and Nicholas. A.C. (Norf.). *F.* Nich. le Syre, before 1260. ¶ R. Taylor, 24.

MAXTOKE. SS. Mary, Michael, and All Saints. A.C. (Warw.). 87*l.* *F.* W. de Clinton; the dedication July 8, 1347. ¶ *Trans. Birm. and Midl. Inst.* 1874; *Graph. Ill. Warw.* 1842. [B.] *Ant. Itin.* i. The tower and gate-house remain, with broken portions of other buildings, and the church. There was a large sacristy south of the nave, and a Lady Chapel north-east of the choir. The cloisters were on the north side.

MAYNE, FRYERN MAYNE. P. (Dorset).

MEAUX, MELSA in Wawne. C. (York). 299*l.* *F.* Earl of Albemarle, 1150. ¶ G. Poulson, 1841; G. Oliver, *Beverley*, 534; Tickhill's *Hull*, 172. There were twenty-six monks. Colonised from Fountains. The chronicle is printed. The founder had allotted this site for his deer park; but Adam the monk, who rode at his side when he saw it from St. Mary's Hill, exclaimed, 'That is the place of which the prophet spoke, "The house of the Lord shall be built upon a high hill."'

MEDESHAMPSTEDE. B. (North.). Now Peterborough.

MEDMENHAM, MENDHAM. C. (Bucks). 20*l.* *F.* Hugh de Bolebec, 1204–1212. Colonised from Woburn. ¶ * *Bucks Records*, iv. 56. The abbot was epistolar at Windsor on the feast of St. George.

MELCHBURN. Prec. (Beds). *F.* Countess of Pembroke, t. Hen. I. 24*l.*

MELTON MOWBRAY. Cl. (Leic.). A cell of Lewes.

MENDHAM, MEDENHAM IN BRUNINGHURST. St. Mary. Cl. (Suff.). 11*l.* *F.* Will. de Huntingfield, 1140. A cell of

Castle Acre. The chapter-house remains. ¶ *Ant. Itin.* iii.; *Gent. Mag.* 1808, vi. N.S. 601, vii. 260, lxxviii. 969; A. Repton, 1836.

MENDIP. Carth. (Som.). A cell of Witham.

MERCY, MYRESIG, MERSED. St. Peter. B. (Essex). *F.* K. Edw. C. A cell of St. Ouen, Rouen.

MERE. Pr. (Linc.). T. Hen. II.

MEREVALE (near Atherstone), DE MIRA VALLE. C. (Warw.). 254*l.* *F.* Earl Ferrers, 1148. Colonised from Bordesley. It had four bells. The church measured 230 × 54 ft., the transept 88 × 28 ft., the eastern arm 40 × 20 ft.; portions of these, as well as of the sacristy, remain, with the refectory of the fourteenth century, which retains part of the pulpit, and the lavatory. The chapel of the gate-house retains a late thirteenth century nave, and an eastern chancel with aisles, the northern with the base arcade late fifteenth century, and the south aisle of the fourteenth century. There are some portions of stained glass, a loft, and effigies of William, Earl of Ferrers, early thirteenth century, two knights and ladies of the time of Henry VI., [and at Coton on the Hill there is an effigy of an abbot of the fourteenth century]. Edward II. visited Merevale July 6, 1309. There were eleven monks. ¶ *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* vii. 324; M. H. Bloxam, 1845; *Aug. Off.* 172.

MEREWELL, MARWELL PARK. Coll. Four priests. (Hants). *F.* Bishop de Blois.

MERKYATE. *See* DE BOSCO.

MERTON. St. Mary. A.C. (Surrey). 957*l.* *F.* Gilbert Norman and Hen. I. 1121. ¶ Hussey, 337. The famous 'Provisions of Merton' were passed here in 1236. Four years before Hubert de Burgh took refuge before the high altar; the king, incensed, ordered a levy of twenty thousand citizens to bring him back to London, but before they could take vengeance on him some good peacemakers pacified the royal anger. Peace was also made here between Henry III. and the Dauphin.

METTINGHAM. St. Mary in the Castle. Coll. Master and ten fellows. (Suff.). 202*l.* *F.* Sir J. de Norwich, t. Edw. III.

¶ [B.] Translated 1392 from Raveningham. The church remains.

MEURESLEY. *See* IVINGHOE.

MICHAEL (ST.). B. (Devon). A cell to Malmesbury.

MICHAEL'S (ST.) MOUNT. B. (Cornw.). *F.* 1135. A cell of Mont St. Michel. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; G. Oliver, 28. [B.] The church was founded by King Edward the Confessor in 1044 for Benedictines. Henry de Pomeroy, in the reign of Richard I., introduced Gilbertine canons. Perkin Warbeck was a resident here. The church is cruciform, with a central tower of the very beginning of the fifteenth century. Below it is an anchorite's cell on the stair. The beacon was called St. Michael's chair.

MICHELHAM. Holy Trinity. A.C. (Suss.). 160*l.* *F.* Gilb. de Aquila (Aiguillon), 16 Hen. III. Eight canons. The gate-house, of three storeys, Late Perpendicular, defended the head of the bridge which spans the moat. The remains are those of the refectory, 61 × 36 ft., with a lavatory 15 ft. long in the outer wall, and on the south-west an Early English vaulted passage, 33 × 10 ft., with a fireplace and doors to the cardinal points, and a cellarage of two bays, vaulted, with a central pillar. An upper chamber contains a large stone fireplace. ¶ [G.] * *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vi. 129.

MIDDLEHAM. Jesus, SS. Mary and Alkmund. Coll. Dean and six canons. (York). *F.* Duke of Gloucester, 1476. ¶ W. Atthill, 1847. The church remains.

MIDDLESBOROUGH. SS. John B. and Hilda. B. (York). A cell to Whitby. *F.* Rob. de Brus, 1120. Three monks.

MIDDLETON, MILTON ABBAS. SS. Saviour, Sampson, Mary, Michael and Branwallader. B. Abbey. (Dorset). 578*l.* *F.* K. Athelstan, as a penance for the murder of his brother Edwyn, 933. Fourteen monks. The church, rebuilt in the twelfth century, was set on fire by lightning in 1309, and subsequently restored as we see it now. It is 132 × 61 ft., the tower 101 ft. high; the transept measures 107 ft. The south wing has three, and the north wing only two bays. The nave is wanting. The transept and tower are Perpendicular. The vaulted eastern

arm of four bays is Early Decorated, and retains its rood-loft, thirty-two stalls, sedilia and drain, and a rich reredos, 1492. Two curious paintings have been preserved. The refectory remains, with a ceiling, 1498, and screen. ¶ [B.] J. Hutchins, iv. 214; Parkyns, i. 53; *Europ. Mag.*; *Walk round Dorchester*, 1842.

MILTON, near Haseley. B. (Oxon). A cell of Abingdon.

MINCHIN BARROW. *See* BARROW.

MINCHIN BUCKLAND. *See* BUCKLAND.

MINCHIN HAMPTON. N. (Glouc.). A cell of Caen, afterwards of Syon.

MINCHIN LEIGH. *See* CANON LEIGH.

MINSTER. *See* SHEPEY. *Augm. Off.* 310.

MINSTER, MUNSTRE. B. (Cornw.). A cell of St. Serge, Angers.

MINSTER LOVEL. St. Kenelm. B. (Oxon). *F.* Maud Lovel, before 1206. A cell of Ivry. The Perpendicular church, some conventual buildings, and bridge remain. In one of the chambers over the Windrush, Lord Lovel, who escaped death by swimming the Trent after the battle of Stoke, perished miserably by hunger owing to the death of his faithful servant. ¶ Parkyns, i. 27; Skelton. *.

MINSTER. *See* THANET.

MINTING. St. Andrew. (Linc.). *F.* Earl of Chester, before 1129. A cell of St. Benoît sur Leyr.

MIRDIAL. St. Mary. A.C. (Herts).

MISSENDEN. St. Mary. Abbey. A.C. (Bucks). 161*l.* *F.* Misenden, 1133. Fourteen canons. A few fragments of the chapter-house remain.

MODBERLY, MOBERLEY. SS. Mary and Wilfrid. A.C. (Chesh.). *F.* Patrick de Modbury, 1206; dissolved because he had only a life interest in the lands of endowment.

MODBURY, MOLERI, MODERI, MOLREY. St. Gregory. (Devon). 70*l.* *F.* Champernownes. A cell of St. Pierre sur Dives. ¶ G. Oliver, 297.

MODNEY IN HILGAY. (Norf.). A cell of Ramsey. ¶ R. Taylor, 5.

MOLICOURT, DE BELLO LOCO IN OUTWELL. St. Mary. B. (Norf.). A cell of Ely 24 Hen. VI. ¶ R. Taylor, 6.

MOLSEBY. St. John Ev. (York). 26*l.* *F.* Hen. II., bef. 1167. *See* MARTON.

MONKEN LANE, LENA, MONKLAND. B. (Heref.). 57*l.* A cell of Conches and Wotton-Waven t. Will. II.

MONKETON. (Dorset). *See* WINTERBOURNE.

MONKETON PEMBROKE. SS. John Ev. and Nicholas. B. (Pemb.). 57*l.* *F.* Earl of Pembroke, 1098; first a cell of Seez, and then of St. Alban's. *F.* Duke Humphrey. The Norman nave, transeptal tower, a detached sacristy, and Decorated choir in ruins, remain.

MONKS' BRETTON, BOURTON, CUNDA, LUND. St. Mary Magd. Two miles from Barnsley. Cl. (York). 239*l.* *F.* Adam Fitz-Sweyn, 1157. A cell of Pontefract. The gate-house, Perpendicular, Decorated east end of the choir, and Early English circular dovehouse, remain. Hunter published the library catalogue in 1831.

MONKS'. *See* HORTON.

MONKS' KIRKBY. St. Nicholas. B. (Warw.). 220*l.* *F.* Geoffrey de Wirce, t. Will. I. A cell of St. Nicholas, Angers, 1077; afterwards of Epworth. ¶ Dugdale, 52.

MONKS' RISBOROUGH. B. (Bucks). A cell of Canterbury.

MONK WEARMOUTH. St. Peter. (Northumb.). *F.* Benedict Biscop, 674. The first church glazed in England. ¶ Dr. Raine.

MONMOUTH. SS. Mary and Florence. B. 56*l.* *F.* Wihenroc de Monmouth, 1073–9. A cell of St. Florent, Saumur. A portion of the original west tower of the fourteenth century remains. An oriel of the conventual buildings, Late Perpendicular, has been spared. ¶ Gough's *Tours*, xii. 28.

MONTACUTE. SS. Peter and Paul. Abbey. Cl. (Som.). 456*l.* *F.* Earl of Morton, t. Hen. I. ¶ [B.] *Rawlinson MS.* B 419.

MORLINCH, POLDEN HILL. (Som.). A cell to Glastonbury.

MORVILLE, MORFIELD, MOMERFIELD. St. Gregory. B. (Salop). 15*l.* A cell of Shrewsbury, 1138. ¶ J. C. Anderson, 7; Duke's *MS.* ii. 73.

MOTTISFONT. Holy Trinity. A.C. (Hants). 124*l.* *F.* W. Brewer, t. John. Ten canons.

MOUDROY, MOUNTERY IN WELLS. Coll. (Som.). *F.* Bp. Erghum, 1401, for chantry priests of the cathedral.

MOUNT GRACE DE INGLEBY. SS. Mary and Nicholas. Seven miles from North Allerton. Carth. (York). 323*l.* *F.* Duke of Surrey, 1360. The remains in the smaller court are those of a cruciform church, 125 × 74 ft.; the nave, 45 × 27 ft.; north wing, 9 × 22 ft.; south wing, 22 × 22 ft.; and the north side of the choir, 40 × 30 ft.; and a Decorated central tower. On the north was the sacristy. The refectory, only used on great festivals, 100 × 18 ft., was on the south of the great south court. The kitchen is still standing. On the north side are remains of the north or conventual quadrangle, which had five two-storeyed cells 20 ft. square on each side; a door, with a square turn or hutch in it to receive provisions, opened on two small rooms, divided by a wooden partition; one contained a fire-place, the other was the oratory; behind each was a little garden. Fourteen remain. There are traces also of the lavatory. These recluses attended only mass in church. The prior's house, with the guest-chamber, was on the west side of the south court. A chapel (1515) on the woody mountain remains. ¶ Ord's *Cleveland*, 463; *Gent. Mag.* lxviii. 109.

MOUNT JOY, DE MONTE GAUDIO or MONGE. *See* HEVERINGLAND.

MOUNT ST. JOHN IN FELISKIRK. St. Mary. Prec. (York). 137*l.* *F.* W. Percy, t. Hen. I.

MUCHELNEY, MICELNEIA. SS. Peter and Paul. B. (Somers.). 447*l.* *F.* Athelstan, 939. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; T. Hugo, 1859. Eleven monks. An alley of the cloisters of six bays; and the abbot's house with his wainscoted solar, and panelled walls of the chapel, which had a western gallery, are of Perpendicular date.

MUITON. Coll. (Warw.). *F.* Earl of Warwick, t. Hen. I.; annexed to St. Mary's, Warwick.

MULEBROK, MILBROOK. *See* BEAULIEU. ¶ *Arch. Soc.* viii. 76.

MURRESLEY. *See* IVINGHOE.

NEATH. St. Mary and Holy Trinity. C. (Glam.). 132*l.* *F.* R. de Grenville, 1130. Colonised from Savigny. In 1224 the monastery was burned. In 1500 the bards commemorated its melodious bells, its choir fretted with gold, the glistening tabernacle work, the tesselated floors, the glow of its stained glass, the heraldic ceilings, the vast and lofty roofs with corbels carved like archangels; and Leland calls it the fairest abbey in Wales. There were eight monks at the Dissolution. The remains are surrounded by coal pits and foul smoke. The church, 215 ft. long, resembled Tintern; the nave, of seven bays with aisles, was 110 ft. The crossing and presbytery, which had aisles, measured also 110 ft. The transept, which had two chapels in each wing, 140 ft. On the east side of the cloister were the sacristy, chapter-house of three alleys, the slype and the common-house still remaining. Behind are parts of the infirmary, which were converted into a Tudor residence; on the west side, are cellarage and a cart entrance, a porch, dark entry, and undercroft of the guest-house. ¶ G. G. Francis, 1845.

NEOT'S, ST., EYNESBURY, EYNULPHSBURY. B. (Hunts). 241*l.* *F.* Leofric, as a cell of Ely; Roisia FitzGilbert, 1113. A cell of Bec. Twelve monks. ¶ G. C. Gorham, 1824.

NEOT'S, ST., or ST. GUERIR. (Cornw.). St. Neot was King Alfred's brother.

NESEHAM IN HARWORTH. St. Mary. B.N. (Northumb.). 20*l.* *F.* Lord Dacre. A few remains. Eight nuns.

NETHER TABLEY. Prec. (Chesh.).

NETLEY, LETLEY, DE LÆTO LOCO, EDWARDSTOW. SS. Mary and Edward. C. (Hants). 100*l.* *F.* Hen. III., 1237; colonised from Beaulieu. There were twelve monks at the Dissolution. The beautiful church measured 211 × 58 ft., and the transept 128 × 48 ft., Early English; the nave was of eight bays, and had a rood-loft with two procession doors; the presbytery was of four bays with aisles, and retains aumbries on the east wall, and a piscina; the transept had three chapels in each wing, and in the south wing the eastern aisle retains its vaulting. The clerestory consists of triplets. On the east side of the cloister garth, 114 ft. square, are the sacristy, with a

canopied niche, drain, and aumbry, below the library; the vestibule of the chapter-house, 44 ft. square, the slype to the infirmary, the common-house, 75 × 25 ft., formerly vaulted in two alleys; a small entry to the calefactory, 48 × 18 ft., which turns eastward at right angles, and contains a thirteenth century fireplace; on the south side is the drain of the gong, formerly closed off by a wall. On the south side of the garth is the Early English door of the refectory, and on the west side the porter's lodge. ¶ [B.] * J. Bullar, 1840; G. Guillaume; E. Kell, 1863; E. Sharpe, *Illustr.*; *Add. MS.* 29,928.

NEWARK. *See* ADBURY. SS. Mary and Thomas. *F.* c. 1200 by Ruald de Calva. It now stands desolate in a field, with the south wing of the transept, and three bays of the presbytery (it had long lateral flanking chapels as at Llanthony); the choir was walled off from the wings under the crossing. *; *Build. News*, xix. 65.

NEWBIGGIN. *See* HITCHIN.

NEWBOTH, NEUBO, near Grantham. St. Mary. P. (Linc.). 71*l.* *F.* R. de Maubisse, 1198. Eight canons. A daughter of Newhouse. ¶ *Sloane MS.* 4934–5.

NEWBURGH, DE NOVO BURGO. St. Mary. A.C. (York). 367*l.* *F.* Rog. de Moubray, 1145. Nineteen canons. W. de Newburgh, the historian, was a canon here. ¶ Gill, *Vall. Ebor.* 147.

NEWCASTLE, MONKCHESTER. St. Bartholomew. B.N. (Northumb.). 36*l.* *F.* before 1199. Eight nuns. ¶ E. Mackintosh, 1827; H. Bourne, 1736; Brand, 1789; E. Mackenzie, 1827; Anderson, 1801; T. Oliver, 1851.

NEWENHAM, near Bedford. St. Paul. A.C. (Beds). 293*l.* *F.* Roise Beauchamp, 1247. Sixteen canons.

NEWENHAM, NEUHAM BY AXMINSTER. C. (Devon). 227*l.* *F.* Reg. de Mohun, 1247; colonised from Beaulieu. Ten monks. ¶ G. Oliver, 357; G. Davidson, 1843; W. Wyrcestre; E. B. Rowe, 1878.

NEWENT, NOENT, NEWENTON. B. (Glouc.). A cell of Cormeilles t. Will. I.

NEWHOUSE, NEUS, NEWSOME. SS. Mary and Martial. P.

(Linc.). 99*l.* *F.* Pet. de Gousla, 1147; colonised from Liskes, and not like Begeham and Bradsole from Premontré. The mother of Barlings, Croxton, etc. The first English house of the order. Eleven canons.

NEWINGTON LONGUEVILLE. Cl. (Bucks). A cell of St. Faith, Longueville. *F.* Earl of Buckingham, t. Hen. I.

NEWINGTON. B.N. (Kent). Afterwards a college, t. Hen. II. Owing to a murder in the house the nuns were removed.

NEWLAND, NOVA TERRA IN HOWDEN, near Wakefield. Prec. (York). 202*l.* K. John.

NEWMINSTER, NOVUM MONASTERIUM ON THE WANSDECK, near Morpeth. C. (Northumb.). 100*l.* *F.* Ralph de Merley, Jan. 5, 1138. Colonised, as its eldest daughter, from Fountains. Fifteen monks. Abbot Robert was canonised. A solitary archway remains amidst grass-grown lines and mounds of ruined walls. ¶ *Cartulary, Surtees Soc.* lxvi. *See also* WINCHESTER HYDE.

NEWPORT. *See* TICKFORD.

NEWPORT. St. Mary. Coll. Warden and four chaplains. (Salop). *F.* T. Draper, 20 Hen. VI.

NEWSOM TEMPLE. Prec. (York). 99*l.*

NEWSTEAD IN SHERWOOD, DE NOVO LOCO. St. Mary. A.C. (Notts). 167*l.* *F.* Hen. II., 1170. Thirteen canons. Dedicated in 1239. The west front of the church, Early Decorated, a mere screen, remains, with the south wall of the nave, which had only a north aisle. On the east side of the cloister garth are the south wing of the transept, slype, and chapter-house, Transitional Norman, 24 ft. square, with two central pillars dividing it into two aisles. A Norman door on the south-east opens into the prior's lodge, Early English. On the south side is the Perpendicular refectory, with a good ceiling, built over an Early English undercroft. The guest-house, also Perpendicular, retains its screen and roof, and stands over an Early English undercroft. The outer parlour, which adjoined the west front of the church, like the lavatory in the south alley, is Norman. The cloisters are fine Perpendicular. The stairs to the dormitory

remain; it ran over the eastern line of buildings. ¶ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* ix. 14; *Reliq.* i. 197.

NEWSTEAD IN LYNDESEY ON ANCOLM (near Glandford Bridge), JUXTA AXHOLME, or IN LINDSEY. G. (Linc.). 38*l.* *F.* Hen. II., before 1173. ¶ W. Peck, 1815.

NEWSTEAD, or NEWARK JUXTA STAMFORD. A.C. St. Leonard. (Linc.). 37*l.* *F.* W. d'Albini, t. Hen. III. Two canons.

NEWTON. St. Mary. Coll. (Camb.). *F.* Sir J. Colville, 1474.

NOCTELE. *See* NUTLEY.

NOCTON PARK. St. Mary Magd. A.C. (Linc.). 44*l.* *F.* Rob. d'Arrecy, 1140. Five canons.

NOION DE NOVO MERCATO. B. (Berks). A cell of Evreux.

NORMANSBURGH, in South Rainham. SS. Mary and John Ev. Cl. (Norf.). 6*l.* *F.* W. de Lyseurs, 1160. A cell of Castle Acre.

NORTHAMPTON. SS. Mary and Andrew. Cl. 263*l.* *F.* before 1076, endowed 1084 by Simon de St. Liz. A cell of St. Marie de Carité, Act 4 Hen. VII. c. 26.

NORTHAMPTON. St. James. Abbey. A.C. 175*l.* *F.* W. Peverell, d. 1112. Five canons. ¶ Baker, i. 147.

NORTHAMPTON. St. Mary de Pré (*pratis*). Cl. N. Translated from Fotheringhay. 118*l.* *F.* Earl of Northampton, t. Steph.

NORTHAMPTON. All Saints. Coll. *F.* 1459.

NORTHILL, NORTH YEVELL, YLE. St. Mary. (Beds). A cell of Marmoutier. 61*l.* The church remains. There was a college t. Hen. IV.

NORTON, near Stockton. St. Mary. Coll. Eight prebendaries. (Durh.).

NORTON, near Runcorn. St. Mary. Abbey, t. Hen. VI. A.C. (Chesh.). 180*l.* Translated from Runcorn, 1133. *F.* W. Fitznigel, 1135. There was an insurrection in favour of the abbot in 1536. ¶ W. Beamont, 1873. [B.].

NORTON, COLD. SS. Mary, John Ev., and Giles. A.C. (Oxon). 50*l.* *F.* W. Fitzalan, t. Hen. II.; dissolved 7 Hen. VII. ¶ [B.].

NORWICH. St. Leonard's. Monkshold, Mousehold. B. A cell of Norwich.

NORWICH. St. Catherine's, afterwards St. William's, 1150. A cell of Norwich. ¶ R. Taylor, 8.

NORWICH. St. Mary. Coll. Dignitaries and four canons. 86*l.* *F.* J. Brown, 1250.

NOSTEL, NOSTELHOO. St. Oswald. A.C. (York). 492*l.* *F.* Ilbert and Rob. de Lacey, t. Hen. I. The prior was prebendary of Bramham in York. One was Athelward, Bishop of Carlisle. The last was Bishop of St. David's, 1548. A building, 193 ft. long, with the Norman font, remains. ¶ *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* iii. 234.

NOTTINGHAM. Coll. in the castle, t. Edw. I. St. Mary of the Rock under the castle. Canons of Holy Sepulchre, t. Hen. III. Two canons at the suppression.

NOUSLEY, NOSELY, GNOUSEHALL. Coll. The Ascension and Assumption. (Leic.). 6*l.* *F.* Sir Anketyn de Mortival, Bishop Mortival, t. Edw. II. ¶ [G.].

NUN THORPE. *See* BASEDALE, BRUNHAM, BORNHOLM, NUNBORNHOLME, BRUNNE. B.N. (York). 8*l.* *F.* Rich. king of the Romans, before 1254.

NUN APPLETON. SS. Mary and John Ev. C.N. (York). 73*l.* *F.* Adeliza de St. Quentin, t. Stephen. Fourteen nuns.

NUN COTON, COTHAM. C.N. (Linc.). 46*l.* *F.* Alan Monceaux, t. Hen. I. Twelve nuns. ¶ *Gough MS.* 327.

NUN EATON. St. Mary. B.N. (Warw.). 253*l.* *F.* Earl of Leicester, t. Hen. II. A cell of Fontevrault. Twenty-four nuns. It had a prior, probably the confessor, in the fifteenth century. ¶ [B.] *Build. News*, xxx. 418.

NUN KEELING, CHILLING. SS. Mary and Helen. B.N. (York). 35*l.* *F.* Agnes de Arches, t. Stephen. Twelve nuns. ¶ G. Poulson, *Holderness*, 1841.

NUN MONKTON. St. Mary. B.N. (York). 75*l.* *F.* W. de Arches, t. Stephen. The beautiful Early English nave remains. ¶ Green's *York Churches*, 1844.

NUN VERHOLME. (York). 8*l.*

NUN ORMESBY, NORTH, or NEWNERSBY. St. Mary. G. (Linc.). 80*l.* *F.* Gilb. d'Ormesby and Earl of Albemarle, t. Stephen.

NUTLEY, NOCTELE, CRENDON PARK, PARATENDUNE, DE

PARCO SUPER THAMAM. SS. Mary and John B. Abbey. A.C. of Arroaise. (Bucks). 437*l.* *F.* Earl of Buckingham, 1162. Eighteen canons. The remains include the slype, refectory, 88 × 23 ft.; chapter-house, 33 × 18 ft.; on the west side of the garth a Perpendicular undercroft, 37 × 18 ft., with the motto 'En lui pleasanc;' and, parallel with the hall, the infirmary, with a staircase and turret. A few remains of the church, 1224, are concealed within a barn. ¶ [B.] Boswell.

ODDINGTON, OTMOOR. (Oxon). The original site of Thame.

OKEBOURNE. B. (Wilts). The chief English cell of Bec. *F.* Maud de Wallingford, 1149.

OLAVE'S, ST. B. (Suff.). *F.* Rog. FitzOsbert. Six monks.

OLDBURY, ALDEBURIA. St. Laurence. B.N. (Warw.). A cell of Pollesworth. *F.* W. de Hastings, t. Hen. I.

OLVESTON, OSULVESTON, OUSTON, WOLNESTON. St. Andrew and All Saints. A.C. (Leic.). 164*l.* *F.* R. Grimbald, bef. 1166. Twelve canons. The commissioner describes the canons as priests of right good conversation and living religiously, by their embroidering, writing books with very fair hand, making their own garments, carving, painting or grafting, and daily relieving the poor in 'the midst of a vast ground very solitary.' ¶ Nichols' *Leic.* iii. 653; *Augm. Off.* 404; *Trans. Leic. Soc.* iv. 21; *Cleop. E.* iv. 213.

OSNEY. St. Mary. Abbey. A.C. (Oxon). 654*l.* *F.* R. Doiley, 1129. A see 1542–45; translated to Oxford. Five canons. The church was 332 ft. long, with a Lady Chapel on the north side, and a western and central towers. The foundation was due to Edith, the wife of the castellan, who believed that the chattering of pies in the garden betokened the anguish of souls in pain beseeching her for prayer to give them remission and solace. The students of Oxford, who in 1238 insulted the legate here, migrated to Northampton and established schools. ¶ [G.] T. Hearne, *Diary*; *Gent. Mag.* 1771, p. 153; *Archæol.* xliii.; Br. Willis, *Cath.* ii. 403; Aungier's *MS. Gough Coll.*; Peshall 301; J. Swaine, 1769. Huddesford's *Lives*, 1772. *See* p. 22.

OSPRING, OFSPRING. Prec. (Kent). ¶ Philpot, 262.

OSWESTRE, OSWALDSTREET, ST. OSWALDI DE ALBO MONAS-

TERIO. (Salop). Given by Bishop Reiner to Shrewsbury Abbey. ¶ W. Price, 1815; R. W. Eyton; Catherall.

ST. OSYTH, CHICH. Abbey. (Essex). A thirteenth century cellarage, a twelfth century tower over a vaulted substructure and Late Perpendicular gateway, remain. Archbishop Corboyl was a canon here. Seventeen canons. ¶ [B.] J. Watney, 1871; *Essex Arch. Soc. Journ.* 1870; *Misc. Q. R.* 832, 25; 835, 1; 835, 4.

OTTEHAM IN HAILSHAM. P. SS. Mary and Lawrence. (Suss.). *F.* Ralph de Dene, t. Hen. II. Translated to Beaulieu Bayham. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Journ.* v. 155.

OTTERINGTON, OTTERTON. B. (Devon). 87*l.* A cell of Mont St. Michel t. John. Made denizen 1361.

OTTERY. SS. Mary and Edward C. Coll. (Devon). At first B. A cell of St. Mary, Rouen, 1061. 302*l.* *F.* Bishop Grandison, 1337. Founded for a warden, minister, or perpetual vicar, precentor, and sacristan; four simple canons appointed by the bishop, and eight choral vicars, one a parish priest, another the matin priest, a third our Lady's priest; eight clerks or secondaries, two church clerks; two holy water bearers and eight choristers. The use was composite from those of Sarum and Exeter. Among the wardens occur Thomas Cornish, suffragan of Tyne for Wells and Exeter, and Thomas Chard, suffragan of Solubria for Exeter. Alexander Barclay, author of the 'Ship of Fools,' was a prebendary. The college was dissolved in 1545. The monuments comprise the effigies of Sir Otho de Grandison, d. May 23, 1360, and his wife Beatrix Malmaynes, two superb specimens of art, one on either side of the nave, under canopies. His brother, Bishop Grandison, with a just pride, designed this to be 'the fairest among English churches.' The church consists of an Early English nave of five bays and aisles, with a Decorated clerestory and a Perpendicular fan-traceried northern chapel, 1504–30; two Early English transept towers, a Decorated choir and presbytery of four bays with aisles; a procession path, a choir transept of Early English sacristies with parvises; and a Decorated Lady Chapel of three bays. The two porches had formerly upper chambers. The nave and eastern arm have

Decorated vaulting. The church was consecrated by Bishop Bronescombe. The parish had the nave and north tower, the college held the eastern arm and south tower, in 1260. The adaptation of the towers to form the arms of the transept was previous to the adoption of the same design at Exeter. At Le Mans there are transept towers of the thirteenth century; and probably St. Martin's at Tours had a pair. The dimensions of the church are: internally 163·6 ft., nave 66 × 40·6 + 34 ft., transept 79 ft., eastern arm 59 × 40·6 ft., Lady Chapel 20·6 × 18 ft. Dorset or north nave-chapel 54·9 × 19·6 ft., towers 64 ft. high. Some portions of the oak rood-screen, a few carved fifteenth century bench-ends, and ten misericords of Grandison's time remain. The reredos and sedilia are Decorated. There is a beautiful western screen of stone at the entrance of the Lady Chapel which contains four sedilia. The gilded lectern bears the founder's arms. Thirteen consecration crosses remain on the outside, and eight on the inside show where the bishop touched the walls with holy chrism. The astronomical clock is of the same date as that of Exeter Cathedral. A drain and aumbry remain in the Lady Chapel, and its lateral chapels of St. Laurence (N.) and St. Stephen (S.). There are ninety-eight apertures in the centre of the vaulting, with leaden sockets, which served for the suspension of lamps on high festivals, when this long line of light leading up to the high altar must have produced a magnificent effect. ¶ *Proc. Exet. Dioc. Soc.* 1. S. W. Cornish, 1869. [B.] Oliver, 259.

Oundle, Ondola. B. (North.). Before 711 a cell of Peterborough.

Overton, Ovingham in Hartness. G. (York). 11*l.* *F.* Alan de Wilton, t. John. A cell of Sempringham.

Ovingham. A.C. (Northumb.). 11*l.* *F.* Umphraville of Prudhoe. A cell of Hexham. Three canons.

Ovington, Oveton, Ovehingholm, in Wycliffe. (York). 11*l.* *F.* Alen de Wilton, 5 John.

Oxford. ¶ *Add. MS.* 27,765 E, xi. xii. xiii.

Canterbury Hall (B.). *F.* Archbishop Islip, 1263, for Ch. Ch., Canterbury (canonists and civilians); part of Ch. Ch.

Durham (Coll., B., St. Cuthbert, 115*l.*). *F.* Durham Convent, 1290; Bishop Hatfield, 1370, for eight monks; now Trinity College. The hall, president's lodge, and library remain.

Gloucester Hall (SS. Mary, John Ev., and Benedict; B.). *F.* F. J. Giffard, of Brimsfield, 1283; now Worcester College. It had hostels, for Abingdon and Gloucester, north side; Winchcomb, Westminster, Ramsey, Tewkesbury, Norwich, Malmesbury still remaining, south side; Burton, Tavistock, St. Austin's Canterbury, Chertsey, Coventry, Evesham, Eynsham, St. Alban's, Glastonbury, Reading, Tavistock, Bury, Abbotsbury, Muchelney, Rochester, Stoke P. and S. Neot's P.

St. Bernard's (Coll., C.). *F.* Archbishop Chichele, 1437; now St. John's College.

London (B.), for civilians, in St. Aldate's. *F.* Bishop Clifford, 1421.

St. Mary (Coll. for novices, A.C.). The gateway remains near New Inn Hall. Erasmus studied here. *F.* T. Holden, 1435.

St. George in the Castle. (Coll.). *F.* R. d'Iverie, 1074; dissolved 1149.

University College (St. Cuthbert, 78*l.*), founded, 872, as the 'great hall,' by Alfred the Great; restored by William, Archdeacon of Durham, who died in 1249. The University received its charter in 1208.

Baliol (Holy Trinity, SS. Mary and Catharine; 74*l.*), founded 1263–8, by John and Devorgilla, the parents of John Baliol, king of Scotland.

Merton (St. John B., 254*l.*), founded at Maldon 1264; removed to Oxford before 1274 by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, L.C. The Decorated chapel with a Perpendicular transept and tower, the hall, stone-roofed treasury, hall porch of the thirteenth, and the library built by Bishop Rede in the fourteenth century, remain.

Exeter (81*l.*), founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer, for a rector and twelve fellows.

Oriel (St. Mary, 182*l.*), founded, in 1326, by Edward II., for a provost and ten fellows, at the instance of his almoner Adam de Brome.

The Queen's (SS. Mary and All Saints, 302*l.*), founded by Robert Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, from whom it derives its name, in 1340.

New St. Mary Winton, founded, for a warden and seventy fellows, in 1386, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, L.C., in connection with Winchester College. The towers, the chapel and hall in a line, cloisters west of the chapel, the kitchen, and collegiate buildings, including the treasury and gong, remain, showing the transition from the monastic to a domestic arrangement. The chapel is 136 × 35 ft., transept 80 ft., vault 65 ft., tower 105 ft.

Lincoln (SS. Mary and All Saints, 101*l.*), founded, in 1427, by R. Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln. The chapel and other buildings remain.

All Souls (392*l.*), founded, in 1437, for a warden and forty fellows, by Henry Chichele, fellow of New College, and Archbishop of Canterbury. The chapel and gateways and one court remain.

Magdalen (SS. Mary Magd., John B., Peter, Paul, and Swithin; 1076*l.*), founded, in 1458, by Wm. of Waynflete, headmaster of Winchester, Bishop of Winchester, L.C., for a president, forty fellows, and thirty demies. The original buildings, chapel and hall in one line, the tower-gateway, the cloisters surrounded by chambers, and a lofty detached tower of unequalled symmetry, remain.

King's Hall and College of Brasenose (SS. Hugh and Chad, 113*l.*), founded in 1509 by Wm. Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir R. Sutton, for a principal and twelve fellows. The gateway and quadrangle, separated by the hall from a second court, remain.

Corpus Christi (dedicated to the patrons of the four sees held by him successively, 382*l.*), founded 1516 by R. Fox, Bishop of Winchester. The gateway and quadrangle remain. The chapel and hall are separate. It was intended to be a hostel

for monks of Winchester, but Bishop Oldham of Exeter dissuaded Fox from his purpose, foreseeing the end approaching. Magdalen and New College chapels have a transeptal ante-chapel.

OXNEY. *See* BARLINGS. P. (Linc.).

OXNEY. St. Mary. B. (North.). Bef. Edw. I. a cell of Peterborough.

PARNDON, GREAT. P. (Essex). *See* BILEIGH.

PATRICKSBOURNE. A.C. (Kent). A cell of Beaulieu. *F.* Jo. de Pratellis.

PAUNSFORD, PANFIELD. B. (Essex). A cell of Caen. *F.* W. Fitz Ralph, 1069.

PECKHAM, W. Prec. (Kent). 60*l.* *F.* J. Culpepper, t. 10 Hen. IV.

PENKIVEL. St. Michael. Coll. (Cornw.). *F.* before 1262. ¶ Oliver, 66.

PENKRIDGE, PENCRIZ, PENERICH. St. Michael. Coll. Dean, the Archbishop of Dublin, and thirteen canons. (Staff.). 106*l.* *F.* Hugh Huose, t. Stephen. The church remains. The arcades are late Early English, the clerestory and tower Perpendicular.

PENMON (head of Anglesea), GLANNACH (grandfather of St. Seiriol). SS. Mary and Seiriol. B. (Caerm.). 49*l.* *F.* P. Llewellyn, 1220, on the site of a college of the twelfth century. The church, once cruciform with central tower, is partly of the latter part of the tenth and earlier portion of the thirteenth century; the chancel is of the fifteenth century. The prior's house joins the refectory, of the thirteenth century, 47 × 17 ft. The domical dovehouse is early in the sixteenth century.

PENRHYN, GLASNEY. SS. Mary and Thomas. M. Coll. (Cornw.). 205*l.* *F.* Bishop Bronscombe, 1288, for a provost and eleven prebendaries, one being archdeacon of Cornwall.

PENRHYS. St. Mary. (Glam.). *F.* Earl of Gloucester, t. Hen. I. Dissolved for supporting Owen Glendower. ¶ *Arch. Camb.* vi. 255.

PENTNEY, PANTERER. Holy Trinity, SS. Mary and Mary Magd. A.C. (Norf.). 170*l.* *F.* R. de Vaux. Fourteen canons. In 1468 Wormegay was annexed to it. ¶ R. Taylor, 25.

PENWORTHAM. St. Mary. B. (Lanc.). 99*l.* *F.* Warin Bussell, t. Will. I. A cell of Evesham.

PERSHORE, PERSORA HOLY CROSS. SS. Mary, Peter and Paul, and Edburga. B. Abbey. (Worc.). 633*l.* Twenty-three monks. The monastery was founded in 689, and re-modelled by St. Oswald in the days of King Edgar, 972. In the next reign secular canons took possession of it. At the close of the eleventh century the Benedictines returned. In 1102 they re-entered the church, which had been injured by fire. The nave has been destroyed, with the exception of the thirteenth century doorway to the cloisters. The transept retains Norman masonry. The groining of the south wing is of the first half of the fifteenth century. On St. Urban's day, 1223, a fire injured the building. Abbot Gervais rebuilt the choir, which was vaulted by his successor. The superb Decorated lantern tower, 1331, rising 36 ft. above the roof, and bearing a strong resemblance to that of Salisbury, was rebuilt on its Norman pillars. It has a battlemented string course below the upper windows. There were fires in 1223 and 1287. The transept had a Decorated sacristy on the east side of the south wing; a Perpendicular reredos stands in the old Norman arch, formerly a chapel. St. Edburga's Chapel, of the close of the twelfth century, remains, with a drain and aumbry, on the north side of the apsidal presbytery, rebuilt after 1223, Early English, of four bays; it formed one arm of a low choir transept, of which the south wing or chapel is of the time of Edward I. Four stalls, the effigy of an abbot, a chest, some panelling and windows, are Perpendicular. The eastern arm has no triforium, measures 102 ft.; the vaulting is Decorated; the transept was 160 × 40 ft.; the nave, the western part of ten bays, forming the parish church of Holy Cross, was 180 × 60 ft.; so that the entire length probably was 250 ft. The parishioners bought the church for 400*l.* Edward I. visited the abbey in 1281 and 1294. ¶ C. Styles, 1838; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* iv. 355; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxii.

PETER AND PAUL, SS. *See* BOURNE.

PETERBOROUGH. Forty-two monks. *See* CATHEDRALS.

PETERSTONE. St. Peter. A.C. (Norf.). *F.* Cheneys, before 1200. A cell of Walsingham. ¶ R. Taylor, 22.

PETROCKSTOW, PADSTOW, LODERIC, LAFFENAC, ADELSTON. *F.* St. Petroc, 520. ¶ Oliver.

PEYKIRK. St. Pega. (North.). 714*l.* Holy Trinity. B. *F.* Edmund Atheling. Destroyed by the Danes 870 and 1013. Translated to Croyland 1048.

PILTON. St. Mary. B. (Devon). 56*l.* A cell of Malmesbury before 1261. The nave remains. Three monks. ¶ Oliver.

PINLEY, PYNELEGH. St. Mary. C.N. (Warw.). 72*l.* *F.* R. de Pilardington, t. Hen. I. Four nuns. ¶ Dugd. 501.

PIPEWELL. St. Mary. DE DIVISIS (two demesnes). C. (Northants). 286*l.* *F.* W. de Boutevilleyn, 1142. Colonised from Newminster. Thirteen monks; forty-seven converts. A great council was held here Sept. 1189. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 172; *East. Soc.* xlii. 61.

PLESHEY. Holy Trinity. Coll. (Essex). 139*l.* *F.* Duke of Gloucester, 1393. Six members.

PLYMPTON. SS. Peter and Paul. A.C. (Devon). 912*l.* *F.* Bp. Warelwast (in place of a college), 1121. The Early English refectory over cellarage, 61 × 14 ft., and the fifteenth century kitchen remain. Twenty-one canons. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xcix. 514; 25 Hen. VIII. c. 1.

POLING, ARUNDEL. Prec. (Suss.). The chapel and refectory, Perpendicular, remain. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xi. 101; *Gent. Mag.* cii. 578.

POLLESHOE. St. Katherine. B.N. (Devon). 144*l.* *F.* Lord Bruere, 1169. Thirteen nuns.

POLLESWORTH. St. Edith. B.N. Abbey. (Warw.). 87*l.* *F.* K. Egbert; ref. by Robert Marmion, t. Stephen. The commissioners interceded for these 'virtuous and religious nuns,' and their aged abbess. Portions remain. Twelve nuns. ¶ Dugdale, 800; *Cleop. E. IV.* 210; *.

PONINGTON. B. (Dorset). A cell of Bec.

PONTEFRACT, KIRKBY BROKEN BRIDGE. St. John Ev. Cl. (York). 337*l.* *F.* Robert de Lacy, 5 Hen. II.; church dedi-

cated 1159. A cell of La Charité sur Loire. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xcviii. 48.

PONTEFRACT. St. Clement. Coll. Dean and three canons. *F.* Ilbert de Lacy.

PONTEFRACT. Holy Trinity. Coll. *F.* R. Knollys, 3 Rich. II.

PONTELAND. Coll. (Northumb.).

PONTESBURY. Coll. Dean and three canons. (Salop).

PORTCHESTER. St. Mary in the Castle. A.C. (Hants). *F.* Hen. I., 1133. Translated to Southwick.

POUGHLEY IN CHADDLEWORTH. St. Margaret. A.C. (Berks). 71*l.* *F.* R. de Chadworth, 1160. ¶ *Tr. Newbury Field Club*, ii. 49.

PRENE, PREONE. Cl. (Salop). A cell of Wenlock.

PRESTON CAPES. Cl. (North.). *F.* Hugh de Leycestre, t. Will. II. Four monks. Translated to Daventry.

PRITTLEWELL, PIPWELL. St. Mary. Cl. (Essex). 155*l.* *F.* Rob. FitzSweyn, t. Hen. II. A cell of Lewes. Seven monks. ¶ *Land Rev. B.* 440.

PROBUS, ST. Coll. A dean and four prebendaries. (Cornw.). Appropriated to the treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, t. Hen. I.

PULTON. St. Mary. G. (Wilts). 20*l.* *F.* Sir T. Seymour, 21 Edw. III. Three canons.

PULTON. *See* DEULACRES.

PYLING. *See* COCKERSAND. (Lanc.).

PYLLE, PULLE IN STAINTON. SS. Mary and Budoca. B. (Pemb.). 52*l.* *F.* Ad. de Roche, 1200. A cell of St. Martin Tours and St. Dogmael's. The east wall of the Early English tower remains. Three monks. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* ii.; Gastineau, 1830.

PYNHAM DE CALCETO JUXTA ARUNDEL (Causeway of Arundel Bridge). St. Bartholomew. A.C. (Suss.). 43*l.* *F.* Queen Adeliza, before 1151, and Earl of Arundel. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*; *Suss. Arch. Journ.* xi. 90.

PYRAN-IN-ZABULO. St. Keveryn in Kerrier. Coll. (Cornw.). Granted to Exeter Cathedral, t. Hen. I.; afterwards a cell of Beaulieu. The oblong pre-Norman church of the fifth century, 29 × 16 ft. (almost obliterated) had the characteristic descending steps and continuous bench table round the walls, which marks

the very earliest of our churches. It had a stone altar and chancel screen, and was disinterred from its grave of centuries under the sand drift in 1835. ¶ *Arch. Journ.* ii. 225; W. Haslam, 1844.

QUARR or ARRETON. C. (Hants). 134*l.* *F.* Earl of Devon, 1132. Colonised from Savigny. The infirmary chapel remains.

QUATFORD. St. Mary Magd. Coll. (Salop). United to Bridgnorth, 1101. *F.* Earl of Shrewsbury, t. Will. II., in memory of meeting with his wife, who had made a vow to build a religious house when crossing in a storm from France. ¶ J. C. Anderson, 1846.

QUENINGTON. Prec. (Glouc.). *F.* Agnes Lacy and W. de Poitou, twelfth century.

RADFORD. *See* WORKSOP.

RADMORE IN CANNOCK CHASE. C. (Staff.). *F.* Earl of Chester, Empress Maud, and K. Stephen, 1140. Translated to Stoneleigh 1154.

RAFFORD, BASMORE. St. Mary. (Suff.). *F.* Bp. Robert of Lincoln.

RAMSEY. SS. Mary and Benedict. Mitred abbey. B. (Hunts). 1,715*l.* *F.* Aylwyn, Earl of the East Angles, 1169. It took its name from a marvel among its folds, a terrific ram with crooked and twisted horns. The church was consecrated in 1238, when Sawley, Peterborough, and many other churches which had not been dedicated were hallowed by order of the legate. The beautiful gate-house, Perpendicular, and the refectory remain. The abbey, with Walden and Ely, founded the Monks' College at Cambridge. It was inaccessible except by water. It occupied a tract of solid ground, two miles, surrounded by the Ouse and melancholy marshes. The blows of huge battering engines were required for months to consolidate the site. The monks were so hospitable that they recognised the coming of guests to their fair buildings among deep solitudes as if an angel's visit. The abbey claims Ednoth bishop of Durham, Herbert of Norwich, Wulsin, who was slain at Ashendon whilst praying for his countrymen against the Danes; and

Leonard Holbeche, who from the conventual MSS. compiled a Hebrew dictionary. The church boasted the shrine of 'Ivo, a Persian bishop.' In the time of K. Stephen, Geoffrey de Mandeville expelled the monks and fortified the church; but he was shortly after removed by a shaft shot by an ignoble hand in 1114. Q. Isabella was here for a fortnight in 1309. Twenty-nine monks. ¶ Cole's *MS.* [B.] Boswell.

RATLINGCOPE, ROTELYNGHOPE. A.C. of St. Victor. (Salop). *F.* t. John. A cell of Wigmore. Twenty-nine canons.

RAUNTON DE ESSARTIS, DE SARTIS, RONTON. St. Mary. A.C. (Staff.). *F.* Rob. FitzNoel, 1190. A cell of Haughmond. The tower and part of the choir remain. Seven canons. ¶ [G.].

RAVENDALE. P. (Linc.). A cell of Beauport, 1202. *F.* Alan FitzHenry.

RAVENINGHAM. SS. Mary and Andrew. (Norf.). *F.* John de Norwich, Vice-Admiral of England, 1387. Eight canons. Translated from Norton Soupecurs hither, and to Mettingham 1393.

RAVENSTONE. St. Mary. A.C. (Bucks). 57*l.* *F.* P. de Chaceporck and Hen. III., 1255. Four canons. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*

READING, RADYNGES. Holy Trinity. SS. Mary, John Ev., and St. James. Abbey. B. (Berks). 1938*l.* *F.* Hen. I., 1221, as a penance, or in obedience to his father's dying wish. Consecrated in 1164. The core and rubble of the flint walls remain in enormous masses. The destroyer stripped off the whole of the ashlar masonry. It had three eastern apses and apsidal chapels to the transept. It was 450 ft. long. Parts of the central and eastern portions, and of the chapter-house (79 × 44 ft.) remain. Henry I. (wrapped in an ox-hide, Dec. 1135), Q. Adeliza, and the Empress Maud were buried here. The abbot had the right of conferring knighthood. The last of the succession, Hugh Farrington, with two monks, was hanged at Tyburn, for offering resistance to the Dissolution. The mill retains Transitional Norman arches. The Isle of May, Cholsey, and Leominster, 423–30, were cells of Reading. ¶ *Archæol.* i. vi.; Stukeley's *Itin.* i. 162; * G. Coates, 1810; C. Tomkyns,

1805; J. Doran, 1835; J. Man, 1816; *Augm. Off.* 310; *Tr. Newbury Field Club*, ii. 220; R. Boswell.

RECULVER, RACULF MINSTER, GENLADE. St. Mary. (Kent). *F.* K. Egbert, 669. The abbey became collegiate 1020. Two pillars of the basilica are preserved in the Green Court, Canterbury. ¶ Batteley's *Antiq.* 1774.

REDBRIDGE, REDFORD. (Hants).

REDBURNE. St. Amphibalus. B. (Herts). *F.* Egelwyn le Swart, 1178. Four monks. A cell of St. Alban's.

REDLEIGH. St. James. (Devon).

REDLINGFIELD, RADINGEFELDA. SS. Andrew and Mary. B.N. (Suff.). 67*l.* *F.* Earl of Gruisnes, 1120. The church, about 1418, remains. Eight nuns.

REGILL, BROADWELL DOWN IN NEMNET. C. (Som.). A cell of Flexley.

REINHAM. *See* NORMANSBURGH. Cl. (Norf.). *F.* W. de Liseurs. A cell of Castleacre.

REMSTED, RAMSTEDE. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Suss.). *F.* Archbishop of Canterbury, 1171–83.

REPINGDON, REPTON. Holy Trinity and St. Mary. A.C. (Derby). *F.* (translated from Calke, 1161) by the Countess of Chester, 1172. The refectory, over cellarage, and priest's tower, 1440, remain. There was a double convent in 660 of men and women, under an abbess. ¶ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vii. 263; R. Rigsby, 1854; J. C. Cox, iii. 432; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxi. 105; *Topogr.* xii. xiii. 1790; *Augm. Off.* 172, 1811. It was 180 ft. long.

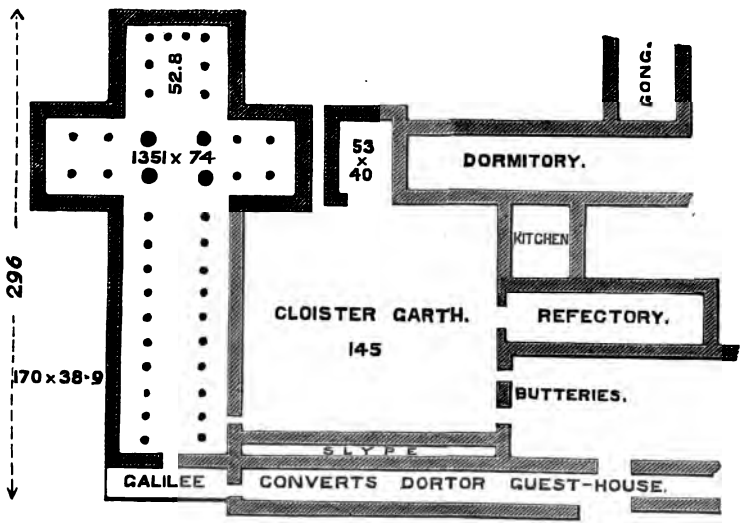
REVESBY, REWESBY. C. SS. Mary and Lawrence. (Linc.). 287*l.* *F.* W. de Romara, afterwards a monk here, 1142. Colonised from Warden. ¶ *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* x. 23.

REWLEY, DE REGALI LOCO, NORTH OSENEY. C. (Oxon). 174*l.* *F.* Earl of Cornwall, 1281. Fifteen monks. ¶ [G.].

REYDON. *See* WANGFORD.

REYGATE. St. Mary and Holy Cross. A.C. (Surrey). 68*l.* *F.* Earl of Surrey, d. 1240. ¶ Bradley, iv. 231.

RHADEGUND'S, ST. *See* BRADSOLE. (Kent). Colonised from Premontré.



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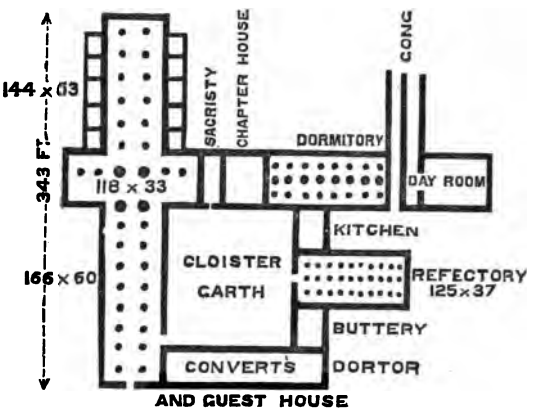

RIEVAULX

RIBLESTUN, RIBSTANE. Prec. (York). 207*l.* *F.* Lord Ross, t. Rich. I.

RICHMOND. St. Martin. B. (York). 43*l.* *F.* Wymar, 1100. A cell of York. ¶ *Hist.* 1814; C. Clarkson, 1821, p. 334. * Robinson, 1833; Whitaker, 1823; Bowman, 1836.

RICHMOND. *See* EASTBY.

RICHMOND. A nunnery.

RIDDREFELD, ROTHERFIELD. (Suss.). A cell of St. Denis. *F.* Berthwald, 800.

RIEVAULX, RIEVALLE, RIVERS. C. (York). 351*l.* *F.* Walter l'Espec, March 5, 1131. Twenty-four monks. Colonised from Clairvaux. Translated from Blackmore in Hamlac, Helmsley. Cold and unimpressionable must that man be who can gaze for the first time on the ruins of Rievaulx and feel his heart unmoved by any touch of solemn sadness or regret which the scene calls forth when viewed from the high terrace through hanging woods on the hill side. It lies deep down in the hollow where three valleys meet beside the Rie, folded in from the world. It was the first Cistercian house in Yorkshire, and was founded for monks from Clairvaux by Walter l'Espec, who was brokenhearted for the loss of his son. Melrose and Revesby, 1143, were two of its colonies. Owing to the peculiarities of the site, between a steep hill and river, the church, 343 ft., is built north and south, not, as usually, east and west. The presbytery, Early English, of seven bays, 144 × 63 ft., of uncommon beauty, wrought by the same sweet and cunning hand which produced Whitby, has a superb triforium and aisles, and a north-east buttress turret with a conical cap. The nave measured 166 × 60 ft. The arch of the crossing is 75 ft. high; the lower portion of the transept, 138 × 33 ft., is Norman, the upper part is Early English. The Early English refectory, 135 × 37 ft., built over cellarage, retains part of the pulpit. There are remains of the dormitory and other conventual buildings. Ailred, the chronicler of the Battle of the Standard, was one of the abbots. Richard de Blyton, the last, was executed for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace. It was the fame of the good lives of the monks of Rievaulx which so won

the Benedictines of York, that they seceded from that house and founded Fountains. ¶ [B.] *Gent. Mag.* 1822, p. 113, lxxiv.; lxxxii. 105; *Ant. Itin.* ii.; Parkyns, i. 13; W. Eastmead, 1824; *Add. MS.* 27,764; J. B. Jefferson, 1821; Gill, *Vall. Ebor.* 301; Sharpe, *Illustr.*; *Build. News*, xviii. 15.

RISELIP, RUISLIP, ROUSELEP. B. (Middx.). 18*l.* A cell of Bec and Okebourne. *F.* Ern. de Heding, t. Will. II.

RITHEALL. (York). 278*l.* It is three miles from Helmsley. Byland may be visited on the same day.

ROBERTSBRIDGE, DE PONTE ROBERTI. C. (Suss.). 248*l.* *F.* Alured St. Martin, Mar. 4, 1176; colonised from Boxley. The remains include the Early English refectory, parallel to the church as at Cleeve, the door of the slype, and undercroft of the guest-house on the west, vaulted in two alleys. In 1304 the convent paid a pension of 5*l.* to Chichester cathedral, for two clerks to cense at the daily elevation at the high altar. Twelve monks. ¶ * *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii.; *Build. News*, xviii. 115.

ROCHE, DE RUPE IN MALTBY. C. (York). 224*l.* *F.* Richard de Builli and R. FitzTurcis, July 29, 1147; colonised from Newminster. Nineteen monks and four novices. Derives its name from a natural crucifix on the face of the rock adjoining it, and was colonised from Fountains. The transept and part of the presbytery, Transitional Norman, with a round-headed clerestory and pointed arches, and the Decorated gateway, remain. It is six miles from Rotherham, five from Blythe. The Earl of Surrey, in the reign of Edward III., gave a church for the support of thirteen more monks as students; so greatly did he admire the magnificence of the stonework of the abbey, and regret the fewness of the community. The church was 202 × 70 ft., transept 97 ft. ¶ [B.] * *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxx.; Hearne, ii. 17; J. Aveling, 1870; E. Daye's *Excursion*, 1865; *Surt. Soc.* xlii. 620.

ROCKLEY TEMPLE. Prec. (Wilts). *F.* J. Mareschall, 1155.

ROMBERG, ROMBURCHE, WANBURN. SS. Michael and Felix. B. (Suff.). 10*l.* *F.* Earl of Richmond, 1140. A cell, Oct. 1070, at first of Hulme, and of York 1140. The tower remains. ¶ Parkyns, i. 17.

ROMSEY. SS. Mary and Elfreda. Abbey. B.N. (Hants). 393*l.* *F.* K. Edgar, 967, or, according to others, Edward the Elder and Ethelred. Queen Maud was educated here, and the abbess Mary, daughter of King Stephen, left it in quest of a husband, the Earl of Boulogne. The church measures 240 ft. (was 314 ft.) × 72 + 80 ft., the presbytery 52·5 ft., the transept 121 ft., the low central tower is 92 ft. high. It is mainly pure grand Norman. The Early English west front has no west door; the triplet is 40·6 ft. high. The western bays of the nave are Early English; the eastern bays, as high as the clerestory, are Norman. The triforium is very large. The ritual choir was extended into the central alley. The transept has eastern apsidal chapels. The presbytery is of three bays, with aisles ending in apses, and a central pillar at the east end, flanked by a Decorated window on each side, brought from the destroyed Lady Chapel, retaining some ancient glass. At the altar some rapturous nun saw St. Morwenna appear, prophesying sorrow to the church, and the abbess Elfwina, instructed by mystic voices, foretold the approach of Sweyn. There is a procession path, with the arch which opened into a Lady Chapel, 60 ft. long. There are several objects of interest: an embroidered frontal of the fifteenth century, an effigy of the time of Edward I., and a crucifix near the cloister door. The gate-house is Late Perpendicular. The prebendal parish church was collateral with the north nave aisle. ¶ [B.] W. Wyrcestre; Latham, 1861; *Arch. Inst. Winch. Vol.*; *Gent. Mag.* xvii. 401; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* v.; C. Spence, 1841; *Add. MS. Brit. Mus.* 29,939; 26,774.

ROSEDALE, RUSSEDALE IN MIDDLETON. SS. Mary and Lawrence. B.N. (York). 37*l.* *F.* Rob. de Stuteville, t. Rich. I. Nine nuns.

ROTHERHAM. Name of Jesus. Coll. (York). *F.* Archbishop Rotherham, 1481.

ROTHLEY, ROWLEIA. Prec. (Leic.). 87*l.* *F.* Hen. III.

ROTHWELL, NUN'S BRIDGE. St. John B. Aust. Canon. (North.). 5*l.*

ROUCESTER, ROCETTUR IN DOUNE OR DOVEDALE. St. Mary.

Abbey. A.C. (Staff.). 100*l.* *F.* Rich. Bacun, 1146. Nine canons.

ROUTON, MUNDENE. A.C. (Staff.). 90*l.* *F.* R. FitzNoel, t. Hen. I. Seven canons. A cell of Haughmond. There are some remains of the tower and cloister.

ROWHEINY, ROUNAY IN GREAT MUNDEN. St. John B. B.N. (Herts). *F.* Duke of Bretagne, 10 Hen. II.; dissolved 36 Hen. VI.

ROYSTON, DE CRUCE ROISIÆ, so called from a wayside cross built by Roysia Vere. SS. Mary, John B., Thomas M. A.C. (Herts). 89*l.* *F.* Eustace de Merc, t. Hen. II. Ten canons. ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 439; *Augm. Off.* 361.

RUDEHAM, EAST. A.C. (Norf.). *F.* N. Cheney, bef. 1144. Translated to Cokesford.

RUFFORD, RUMEFORD, RUCHFORD, RUTHERFORD. C. (Notts). 176*l.* *F.* Earl of Lincoln, 1148. Colonised from Wardon and Rievaulx.

RUMNEY, NEW. St. Nicholas. (Kent). *F.* J. Mansell, Provost of Beverley, 1257. A cell of Pountney. The church has a noble tower.

RUNCORN, RUNCOVAN. *See* NORTON.

RUSHEN. C. (Isle of Man). *F.* MacManus, the governor, 1098. A cell of Furness, 1134. The monks went to Douglas 1192–1196. The monks of Ballamona, founded 1176, were translated to Rushen. It was the last monastery dissolved in these kingdoms.

RUSHWORTH, RISSEWORDA. St. John Ev. Coll. Warden and six fellows. (Norf.). 85*l.* *F.* Edm. Gonville, priest, 1360. Two sides of the quadrangle remain, and also the nave of the church.

RUSPUR. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Suss.). 39*l.* *F.* t. Rich. I. Portions of the dormitory and refectory remain. ¶ Hussey, 280.

RUTHYN. St. Peter. Bonh. Afterwards Coll. Seven canons. (Denb.). *F.* John de Grey, 1310. The nave, 93 × 46 ft., and south aisle, remain. There is a fine Norman mill. ¶ Nicholson; *Camb. Guide*, 1813.

SADDLESCOMBE. Prec. (Suss.). *F.* Geoffrey Say, t. John. ¶ Hussey, 283.

SALISBURY. Vicars' College. Incorp. 11 Hen. IV. 236*l.*

SALISBURY. St. Edmund. Coll. Provost and twelve canons. 102*l.* *F.* Bishop de la Wyle, bef. 1270.

SALISBURY. De Vaux de Valle Scholarium. Coll. of students with a warden and four fellows. *F.* Bishop Giles de Bridport, 1260. The chancellor of the cathedral was divinity lecturer, and lived in the college. Some of the students resided at Oxford.

SALLEY DE MONTE S. ANDREÆ, SAWLEY. Three miles from Gisburne, six miles from Clitheroe. SS. Mary and Andrew. C. (York). *F.* W. Percy on Jan. 1, 1147. Colonised by thirteen monks and ten lay brothers from Newminster. In 1381 there were thirty monks and forty converts or servants. Abbot Trafford, having taken part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, was hanged at Lancaster, March 10, 1537. The site is on the east side of the river Ribble, at the foot of a slope. Around it stretched a park, entered by two gates called the north and south ports. The ground plan, 185 ft. long × 63 ft., was cruciform and aisleless, with this peculiarity, that the transept, which had six chapels, 125 × 30 ft., was disproportionate to the length of the other arms by not less than 12 ft. The nave measured only 39 × 30 ft., and had no windows; the earlier design would have given an additional length of 90 ft. On the north side was a detached Decorated chapel. The night stairs to the dormitory remain in the transept. The choir, which was Perpendicular, measured 118 × 63 ft. Abbot Rimington was chancellor of Oxford in 1372. On the east side of the cloister were: the sacristy, an Early English chapter-house without alleys, as at Cleeve, 47 × 28·10 ft.; the parlour 28·6 × 15·8 ft., and cloister library 28 × 10 ft., and the slype, beyond which was the common-house 80 × 23 ft., and cellarage divided by partitions; traces of the gong, 58 ft., also remain. On the south were the refectory 102 × 82 ft., and kitchen 40 × 29 ft. On the west side a fireplace points out the site of the calefactory in the undercroft of the guest-house. The gate-house is detached on the

north. Some Early Decorated glass, and Perpendicular tiles representing scenes of the chase, are still preserved. ¶ [B.] J. Harland, 1853; *; W. A. Waddington; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* ii. 73; Whitaker's *Craven*, 1878; *Surtees Soc.* xlii. 62.

ST. DAVY, or DEWE. Holy Trinity and St. Mary. A.C. (North.).

SAINTOFT, SAUNTOFT, SANDETOFT CUM HEINES. B. (Linc.). A cell of York. *F.* Rog. de Moubray, t. Henry II.

SAMPFORD. B. (Durh.). A cell to Durham.

SANDFORD, SANDLEFORD, NEWTOUN, NEWBURY. St. John B. A.C. (Berks). *F.* Geoffrey, Earl of Perch, before 1205; deserted 1480.

SANDWELL IN WEST BROMWICH. St. Mary Magdalen. B. (Staff.). 12*l.* *F.* W. de Ofney, t. Hen. II.

SAPCOTE. Coll. (Leic.). *F.* Sir R. Basset, t. Edw. III.

SARRA ISLE, SCARTHE, SNAITH, near Wharlton. A.C. (York). 48*l.* *F.* S. Meinell, t. Henry I. A cell of Gisburne. ¶ Ord's *Cleveland.*

SAUCOMBE. *See* CHACOMBE.

SAUNFORD, SANDFORD. Prec. (Oxon). *F.* Sir T. de Saunford, t. Ric. I. *See* p. 215.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH. B. (Herts). A cell of Westminster, t. Stephen.

SAWTRE, SALTREA. C. (Hunts). 141*l.* *F.* Earl of Northampton, 1147; colonised from Warden. Twelve monks, twenty-two servants. ¶ *Archæol.* xliii.; *Augm. Off.* 405.

SCARBOROUGH, SCARDEBURGH. C. (York). A cell of Citeaux, founded in the reign of King John on a hill and in a town, contrary to the usage of the order. The eastern arm, Perpendicular, has been destroyed. The nave, of six bays, without a triforium, has aisles and an Early English clerestory, a west front and a western bay of the same date. The northern arcade and two bays on the south are Transitional Norman. The rest are Early English; one pillar has an image niche. There is a collateral chapel of four bays of the fifteenth century, probably built to supply the place of a parish church which had been removed, on the north; and four gabled and

vaulted chapels—St. Nicholas, St. John with a drain of the middle of the fourteenth century, St. James, and St. Stephen—are upon the south; a Perpendicular porch, a Transitional Decorated south wing of the transept, which formed the Percy chantry, and a central tower. The church, when complete, measured 200 ft., and had an eastern arm with aisles, and two western towers, which, like the central tower, were covered with spires. The cloisters, owing to the fall of the ground, were placed on the south-west side of the church. In the reign of Edward IV. it was given to Bridlington priory. ¶ G. A. Poole, 1848; Hinderwell, 1811.

SCILLY, INISCAW. St. Nicholas Tresco. B. A cell for two monks from Tavistock. Some slight remains exist.

SCOBBEDEN. A.C. (Heref.). *See* WIGMORE.

SELBORNE. St. Mary. A.C. (Hants). *F.* Bishop Roche, 1233. ¶ Gilb. White.

SELBY. SS. Mary and German. B. Mitred abbey 1076. (York). 753*l.* *F.* Will. I., 1069; mitred in 1076. This noble church has suffered by the loss of its central tower and the south wing, March 30, 1690. It measures 296 × 59 ft.; the transept was 100 ft. broad. The western towers were never completed. The nave, 50 ft. wide, Late Norman, 1096–1122, in the ground story of the four eastern bays, the tower, arches, and north wing, were built by Abbot Hugh. The three western bays and triforium are Transitional. There is throughout an Early English arcaded clerestory, c. 1220. The basement of the west front and the two-storeyed north porch are Transitional Norman; the doorway is earlier, the oak door of the fifteenth century. The Early English superstructure of the west front has received Perpendicular pinnacles and parapet. The nave pillars are alternately round and shafted, one has a latticed pattern; the arches are chevroned. The north nave aisle is vaulted; the windows contain Decorated tracery; the Norman font has a canopy of oak. In the south aisle there is a stone almsbox on a pillar. The north wing of the transept (which measured 100 ft.) is of mixed Norman and Decorated, with a large Early Perpendicular window. The eastern chapel

of St. Catharine dates 1436–66. The fine and impressive presbytery of six bays, Early Decorated, c. 1320–50, has a wooden ceiling and no triforium; it retains a chained book, four canopied sedilia, some curious wainscot aumbries, some canopied stall-work, and a stone reredos ten feet high with oak panelling of the fifteenth century. The east window of the Lady Chapel, under the same roof as the presbytery, has Flamboyant tracery. The east end of the church is very fine, with octagonal turrets and rich pinnacles. Some old glass is preserved, and there are effigies of a knight and a lady of the time of Henry III., a knight of the reign of Edward II., and two abbots, 1503, 1526. The superb sacristy of two bays, south of the presbytery, contains aumbries and a lavatory; above it is the treasury. The west side of the cloister resembled Worcester in arrangement. ¶ *Lansd. MS.* 898; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxv. 105; *Ant. Itin.* iii.; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* xiii.; F. Mountain, 1800; Sharpe's *Illustrat.*; W. W. Morrel, 1866.

Sele (La), Atte Seal, Beeding. St. Peter. (Suss.). Cell of St. Florent, Saumur. *F.* W. de Braose, 1075. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Journ.* x. 100.

Selsey (Seals Island). SS. Mary and Peter. (Suss.). *F.* St. Wilfrid, 681, and K. Ceadwalla. A see 711–1078, translated to Chichester. The church is under the waves.

Sempringham. St. Mary. G. (Linc.). 317*l.* *F.* Gilbert de Sempringham. Gislebert Gaunt, 1139. *Add. Ch.* 19,821. The chief house of the order.

Senningthwaite in Bilton. St. Mary. C.N. (York). 60*l.* *F.* Bertram Hacket, 1160. Twelve nuns.

Seton, Lekelay. St. Leonard. B.N. (Cumb.). 13*l.* The east end remains.

Sewardesley, Sewesley. St. Mary Magd. C.N. (North.). 12*l.* *F.* R. de l'Estre, t. Hen. II. A cell of Delapré, 1459. Four nuns. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 404.

Shaftesbury, Shaston, St. Edwardsbury, Sceptonia. St. Mary. B.N. (Dorset). 1166*l.* *F.* K. Alfred, 888. K. Edward M. was buried here 980. Fifty-five nuns. ¶ *Wilts Arch. Soc.* vii. 250; Hutchins' *Dorset.*

SHAP, HEPP. St. Mary Magd. P. Abbey. (Westm.). 154*l.* Colonised from Blanchland, translated from Preston in Kendale. *F.* Th. Gospatrick, t. Hen. II. The western tower remains. The nave had a single north aisle, and the whole site has been excavated. Twenty canons. ¶ [B.] *; *Ant. Itin.* vii.; Boswell.

SHAPSWELL. A cell of Shene.

SHELFORD. St. Mary. A.C. (Notts). 116*l.* *F.* R. Haunselyn, t. Stephen. Twelve canons.

SHENE, KING'S. Name of Jesus of Bethlehem. Carth. (Surrey). 777*l.* *F.* Henry V., 1414. ¶ Brayley, iii. 75; *Graph. Illustr.* 15. W. Wyrcestre. There were forty mansions round the cloister.

SHENGAY, SENEGAYE WITH WENDY. Prec. (Camb.). 171*l.* *F.* 1140. Sybil de Reynes.

SHEPEY, SCAPEIA, MINSTER. SS. Mary and Sexburga. B.N. (Kent). 129*l.* *F.* S. Sexburga, 675. Destroyed by the Danes. Refounded for B.N. 1130. The interesting church consists of two collateral naves of four bays; the northern with the west tower was occupied by the nuns, the other was parochial. There are remains of the Perpendicular rood-screen, a parclose, several effigies, and a fine brass. The gate-house remains. There were eleven nuns at the Dissolution. ¶ S. Glynne, 137; *; *Arch. Cant.* vii.

SHERBORNE. SS. Mary and Peter. B. Mitred abbey. (Dorset). 682*l.* *F.* Bishop Wulsin 998, Bishop Roger 1122. The abbot had a stall at Salisbury. Eighteen monks. A see 705; limited to Ramsbury 1058 for Wilts; transl. to Old Sarum 1075, Salisbury 1218. In 998 Bishop Wulsin expelled the secular canons, and introduced Benedictines. In the tenth century Danish pirates and Norse vikings, under Sweyn, on his march to Exeter, injured the buildings. The last of the twenty-six bishops of the see, Herman, removed his throne to Old Sarum. Between 1122 and 1139 Bishop Roger of Salisbury amalgamated Horton Priory with Sherborne, which he made an abbey. The work of rebuilding commenced, and left of the elder structure only the western doorway of the north nave aisle, and part of the ad-

joining wall. The piers of the central tower, which is broader from north to south than from west to east, and east chapel of the north wing, are Bishop Roger's work. The south porch is a very fine example of his time, and some traces of interlacing arcades remain. The choir was arranged under the tower, with a rood-loft. In the thirteenth century the Lady Chapel, of three bays, was rebuilt. In the fourteenth century four windows were inserted in the north nave or Trinity aisle, but were soon blocked up by the erection of the cloisters. They were of the fifteenth century, fan-traceried, with six windows in each alley. The ancient church had a large western porch 29 ft. broad, which opened by a double row of small pillars and arches into the nave. It was destroyed at an unknown date; the present west doorway was inserted by Abbot Ramsam at the end of the fifteenth century. On its site at that date was erected the parish church of All Hallows, which had three alleys, having been removed out of the nave. There was a similar church at Winchcombe. The abbot built a smaller doorway in the Norman arch of the south aisle, where the font stood, which greatly irritated the townsfolk; and in 1436 the priest of All Hallows shot a fire-tipped arrow into a thatched partition between the parts used by the monks and people. The church was burned, and the red stain of fire still survives. The Lady Chapel and porch escaped. Then Abbot Bradford, forcing the townsfolk to contribute, rebuilt the presbytery, and carved on the bosses a fiery arrow as a warning against further feuds. The vaulting, of a peculiar fan-traceried design, is only inferior to that of the nave. Portions of stone traceried screens below the arches, and of a large canopied chantry under the south tower arch, remain. Then eastward of the transept the Wykeham and Holy Sepulchre chapels were erected. The chapel of St. Katharine is on the west of the south wing. The choir aisles were extended into chapels. After 1459 the Norman triforium and clerestory of five bays in the nave were pulled down, the south aisle was refaced with the old materials, and new windows were inserted. After 1475 the aisles were vaulted, and the Norman base storey rebuilt with masonry in an irregular octagonal form. The

parishioners sold the materials of their church, and bought the minster from Sir John Horsey, the grantee of the Crown, for a sum of 230*l.* The greater portion of the Lady Chapel, and the eastern chapels were pulled down. The dimensions of the church are 200 ft. (were 241 ft.), the nave 85 × 69 + 60 ft., choir and crossing 95 × 60 + 54 ft., transept 95 × 25 + 54 ft., procession path 16 × 68 ft., [Lady Chapel 45 × 21 ft.], the tower 32 × 29 + 109 ft. There are two tombs of abbots, one c. 1163; the effigy of Abbot Meere is of black marble.

One of the bells recently recast was originally the gift of Cardinal Wolsey from Tournay. The cloisters were on the north side, and had a library over the south alley. Portions of the undercroft of the dormitory, the slype to the infirmary, and a vaulted parlour, remain. The infirmary, with its cloister, stood on the north-east of the presbytery. The chapter-house, with its vault covered with pictures of bishops of Sherborne, has been destroyed. On the west side is the cellarer's lodging or guest-hall, with a fine oak roof, c. 1450, built over an undercroft of the thirteenth century. On the north-west are remains of the abbot's lodgings of the fifteenth century, his solar and his guest-hall on the west, built over a Transitional Norman undercroft with a fine canopied doorway. Northward of the site of the refectory is the square conventual kitchen, with a fine fireplace, having panels carved with the evangelistic symbols of the fifteenth century. In the centre of the garth was an hexagonal vaulted conduit, erected in 1510, which now adorns a site in the town. The almonry and gate-house were in the south-east angle of the precinct. Among the bishops of the see occur St. Aldhelm, Wibert the pilgrim, Ealhstan who routed the Danes at Huntspill, the learned Asser, Sigelm who travelled as far as India, and Elfwold in whose weird chair the bold man who sat was troubled with horrible visions. Stephen Harding, with three other monks, were the second founders of Citeaux, and drew up its rule. ¶ B. Willis, xlvi. 120; *Proc. R. I. B. A.* 1877; *Arch. Inst. Bristol*, 1857; *Arch. Journ.* xxii.; *Somerset Arch. Soc.* xx.; J. Hutchins, 1815; E. Harston, 1862. [G.]

SHERBORNE, WEST. B. SS. Mary and John B. (Hants). *F.* H. de Port. A cell of St. Vigor, Cerisy, t. Hen. I.

SHERRINGHAM, SIRINGHAM. A.C. (Norf.). *F.* Earl of Buckingham. A cell of Nuttele.

SHOTTESBROOK. St. John B. Coll. (Berks). 23*l.* *F.* Sir W. Trussell, t. Edw. IV. The church remains.

SHOULDEHAM, SOLDEHAM. St. Mary and Holy Cross. G. (Norf.). 138*l.* *F.* W. FitzReis, Earl of Essex, t. Rich. I. Nine canons, seven nuns.

SHREWSBURY. SS. Peter and Paul. B. Mitred abbey. (Salop). 532*l.* *F.* Earl of Montgomery, for monks of Seez, 1087. It was associated with Wenlock as a new see in the first scheme of cathedrals. It had a shrine of St. Winifred. The nave, 123 × 62·3 ft., and its aisles of six bays, remain. The west pillars of the crossing, the ground arcade, triforium, and circular headed doorways are Transitional Norman. The two arches next the tower are Early English. The aisle walls were raised, and large windows were inserted, and the clerestory rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The heavy western tower, 104 ft. high, in three storeys, Norman below, has a Decorated upper stage with a statue of Edward III. A fragment of the north wing of the transept contains an Early Decorated window. The north porch has a parvise. The nave had a parish altar of the Holy Cross. The church measured 302 ft.; the transept, 133 × 37 ft.; the eastern arm, 69 × 45 ft.; the Lady Chapel, 50 ft.; the central tower was 30 ft. square. The monuments include effigies of a judge, a vicar, 1426; Sir Walter Dunstanville, 1196; and an acolyte in a cassock of the fourteenth century. The Decorated octagonal pulpit of the Early English refectory, with canopied images in the panels, is the only relic of the conventual buildings. The cloisters were 84 ft. square; the chapter-house was 48 × 29 ft., in which the first English Parliament was held in 1283. Richard II. held another, guarded by his Cheshire archers, and afterwards gave a great banquet in the hall. The infirmary, 123 × 63 ft., as at Norwich, lay southward of the refectory. The outer court, known as the Forbury at Reading, was called the Foregate here. ¶ [B.] T. Phillips,

1779; Archdeacon Owen, 1818; Neale, *Views*, ii.; *Duke MS.* i. 23; W. A. Leighton, 1855; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxiii. 305, lxxxvii. 105; Gough's *MS. Tours.*

SHREWSBURY. St. Chad. Coll. Dean and ten canons. *F.* eleventh century. 14*l.*

SHREWSBURY. St. Alkmund (martyr in 800, buried at Lilleshull). Coll. *F.* Q. Elfreda, K. Edgar, 1145. Merged in Lilleshull.

SHREWSBURY. St. Mary. Dean and nine canons. *F.* before 1066 13*l.* The church, mainly Early English, remains, 160 × 70 ft.; transept, 90 ft.; vault, 49 ft.; and the western steeple, 220 ft. *See* p. 287.

SHREWSBURY. St. Juliana.

SHREWSBURY. St. Michael in the Castle.

SHULBREDE, SILEBREDE, WOLINCHMERE, near Midhurst. A.C. (Suss.). 72*l.* *F.* Ralph de Ardern, t. Hen. III. Cellarage and chambers, with quaint mural paintings, remain. Five canons. ¶ *.

SIBTHORP. St. Peter. Coll. (Notts). 25*l.* *F.* Thomas, rector of Bekingham, t. Edw. III. ¶ *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* 1854, p. 82.

SIBTON. C. (Suff.). 250*l.* *F.* W. de Cheyney, 1149. Colonised from Wardon. Five monks. ¶ *Add. MS.* 29,765 E.

SIDMOUTH. St. Giles. B. (Devon). A cell of Mountburgh; at first of Mont St. Michel.

SION IN ISLEWORTH. SS. Saviour, Mary, and Bride. Bridgettines. (Middx.). 1,736*l.* *F.* Hen. V., 1414. There were, an abbess, fifty-one nuns, four lay sisters, twelve religious, five lay brothers. ¶ [B.] G. T. Aungier, 1840. 19 Hen. VIII. c. 5, 6.

SIRIOLIS, ST. SEIRIOL, GLANNACH. B. (Priestholm Island). 40*l.* *F.* Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, before 1221. The tower of a cruciform church remains.

SIXLE, SIXHILL. St. Mary. G. (Linc.). 135*l.* *F.* R. Gresley, t. John. It had a prior custos monialium, Lyndw. 211.

SKOKIRK, STOWKIRK, SKEWKIRK, TOCKWITH IN BILTON. All Saints. (York). 8*l.* *F.* Geoff. FitzPaine, bef. 1114. A cell of Nostel.

SLAPTON. St. Mary. Coll. (Devon). *F.* Guy Brian, 1350. The church remains.

SLEBACH. Prec. (Pemb.). 184*l.* *F.* Walter FitzWizo, bef. 1301.

SLEVESHOLME, METHWOLD. Cl. SS. Mary, George, and Giles. (Norf.). *F.* Earl Warrenne, ab. 1223. A cell of Castle Acre. ¶ R. Taylor, 17; *Add. Ch.* 19,819–820.

SMITHYWAITE. N. (York). 40*l.*

SNAITH. St. Osyth. B. (York). *F.* Archbp. Gerard, 1110. A cell of Selby. The church is cruciform, 172 × 44 ft., c. 1420–50; the tower, c. 1250. ¶ C. B. Robinson, 1851.

SNAPE. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 99*l.* *F.* W. Martell. A cell of Colchester 1155, and Butley 1508. ¶ *Bodl. Charters.*

SNEDE, SNET. A.C. (Salop). *F.* Rob. de Boulert, t. Hen. III. Translated to Chirbury.

SNELSHALL. St. Leonard. B. (Bucks). 18*l.* *F.* R. Martell, before 1219. Four monks.

SOFFAM-BULBECK, SWAFFHAM. (Camb.). 40*l.* *F.* a Bolebec or Halewise de Glanville, 1190. Eight nuns. ¶ *Add. MS.* 5848.

SOHAM. (Camb.). *F.* St. Felix, 630; destroyed 870.

SOPWELL. St. Mary. B.N. (Herts). 40*l.* *F.* Abbot Geoffrey of St. Alban's, 1140. Nine nuns. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 361.

SOPWIKES. Holy Trinity. B.N. (Essex). *F.* Jo. de Oxenford.

SOUTHAMPTON. St. Denys. A.C. (Hants). 91*l.* *F.* Hen. I., 1124. Nine canons. ¶ * H. C. Englefield, ed. J. Bullar, 1841.

SOUTHWARK, SUDWERCHE, ST. MARY OVERIE (on Thames Bank). A.C. (Surr.). 624*l.* *F.* Sir W. Pont de l'Arch, W. Dauncy, 1106. In 1208 the eastern arm was begun. It is of seven bays, and vaulted, with a well-developed triforium and clerestory, and was dedicated Aug. 28, 1261. The superb reredos of stone, 55 × 24 ft., was erected by Bishop Fox. The four pillars of the crossing remain. The transept is aisleless; on the east side of the north wing is St. John Baptist's Chapel. (Eastward of the south wing was a large chapel of St. Mary

Magdalen, built by Bishop de Roche in 1238). The nave, built 1107–29, and destroyed 1839, was of seven bays, with vaulting of the thirteenth century, and contained Early English and Decorated windows. The retroaltare contains a procession aisle and four chapels. The dimensions internally of the church, 269 ft. (nave, 194 × 61 ft.); transept, 121 ft.; presbytery, 42 ft. (eastern chapels, 33 ft.). The central tower is 158 ft. high. The tomb of John Gower (who was married here), d. 1408, is Perpendicular. Fletcher, the colleague of Beaumont, was buried in the church 1625, and Philip Massinger, in the yard, 1640. There is an ancient effigy of oak, and another of Bp. Andrewes. The cloisters were on the north side. The priory had the right of a ferry across the Thames. ¶ W. G. Moss, 1818; *Ant. Itin.* ii.; Concanen, 1795; A. Tyler, 1765; C. Knight, *Lond.* 411; W. Taylor, 1833; *Gent. Mag.* 1843, 136; ii. N.S. 151; iii. 1835, p. 602; lxxviii. 606; *Archæol.* xxix. 241; Sir G. G. Scott's *Lectures*, 1879; *Building News*, vols. xxxii. xxxiv.

SOUTHWELL. St. Mary. Coll. Sixteen canons. (Notts). 69*l.* *F.* Archbishop Paulinus, 630. On this site, which had been occupied by a British church, St. Paulinus, in 630, and, in the eighth century, St. Wilfrid, c. 707, are said to have rebuilt churches. The best view of the present church is obtained from the east side, including the three Norman towers, the chapter-house, and the ruins (1360) of the palace of the Archbishops of York, who were practically deans of the collegiate church. The nave, transept, and towers are Norman, c. 1110, of the reigns of Henry I. and II. The vaulted choir is pure Early English, c. 1240; the aisles, pinnacles, and east gable are Decorated. The library and vestibule are c. 1260. The chapter-house dates c. 1293. The rood-screen and five sedilia are about 1352. A late Norman portal gate stands on the west side. The church includes a nave, choir, and presbytery with aisles, a main and choir transept (the latter, like those of Wells, Exeter, and Hereford, forming chapels), a sacristy, and the library or upper muniment-room, Early English c. 1260, on the east side of the main transept, and a north porch of the same date. The upper part of the west front and the aisle

windows of the nave are Perpendicular. The chapter-house, which has a beautiful doorway but no central pillar, is approached through a vestibule. The eagle was found in the lake of Newstead Priory. There is an effigy under a Decorated recess. The dimensions are: 307·5 ft., nave 143·7 × 66 ft., transept 122 ft., the central tower 100 ft. high. ¶ [G.] *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* viii. 265; 1854, p. 88; T. H. Clarke; *Arch. Inst. Linc.* vol. 1848; W. Rastall or Dickinson, 1787; 33 Hen. VIII. c. 10; Act 34–5 Hen. VIII. c. 18; *Sloane MS.* 4938.

SOUTHWICK. St. Mary. A.C. (Hants). 257*l.* *F.* at Portchester, Hen. I., 1133.

SPALDING. SS. Mary and Nicholas. B. (Linc.). 767*l.* *F.* Thorold, 1052. A cell of St. Nicholas, Angers, 1074. A few portions of buildings of the fifteenth century remain. Twenty monks. It is mentioned in Chaucer.

SPETTISBURY. B. (Dorset). A cell of St. Pierre des Preaux. *F.* Earl of Mellent, t. Hen. I.

SPILSBY. Coll. Holy Trin. (Linc.). *F.* Sir J. Willoughby, 22 Edw. III.

SPINNEY, DE SPINETO IN WYKES. St. Mary and Holy Cross. A.C. (Camb.). *F.* Beatrix Malebise and Mary de Basingbourne, t. Hen. III. A cell of Ely, 1449.

SPORLEY. St. Mary. B. (Norf.). A cell of Saumur, t. Hen. II. ¶ R. Taylor, 8.

STAFFORD. St. Thomas. M. One mile from the town. A.C. 141*l.* *F.* Bishop Peche, 1180. Colonised from Darley. Seven canons. ¶ *Archæol.* xliii.; *Augm. Off.* 172.

STAFFORD. St. Mary. Coll. Dean and thirteen canons. 73*l.* *F.* K. Stephen. The church remains, cruciform, with an octagonal tower.

STAINFOLD, STAYNESFIELD. B.N. (Linc.). 98*l.* *F.* Hen. de Percy, t. Hen. II. Sixteen nuns.

STAMFORD. St. Cuthbert's Fee. B. St. Leonard's. (Linc.). 25*l.* A cell of Durham. Five bays of the Norman nave, 60 × 21 ft., 1082, remain, with a west front of great beauty. There was only a north aisle. ¶ F. Peck, 1727, 1785.

STAMFORD. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* lxxi. 897, lxxiii. 17; Carter's *Anc.*

Arch. i. pl. xxiv. Peterborough, Vaudey, and Sempringham had hostels for students in the town.

STAMFORD BARON. SS. Mary and Michael. B.N. (North.). 65*l.* *F.* Abbot de Waterville of Peterborough, 1155. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 404.

STAMFORD. Coll. Gilb. (Linc.). *F.* R. Luttrell, rector of Irnham, 20 Edw. I., for students of Sempringham.

STANDON. B. (Herts). *F.* R. de Clare, t. Hen. I. A cell of Stoke by Clare.

STANE, STAVE. St. Mary Magd. B.N. (Leic.).

STANEGATE. St. Mary Magd. Cl. (Essex). A cell of Lewes before 1176. ¶ *Bodl. Charters.*

STANLAW, LOCUS BENEDICTUS DE STANLAW. C. (Chesh.). *F.* Lacey, Constable of Chester, 1172. Owing to floods of the Mersea, translated to Whalley 1296. Four monks. ¶ *Chesh. Hist. Soc.*; *Misc. Q. R.*; *Publ. Rec. Off.* $\frac{8.3.5}{5.0}$.

STANLEY IMPERATRICIS. C. (Wilts). 177*l.* *F.* Empress Maud, 1154; colonised from Quarr, and translated from Lockswell 1151. ¶ Bowles, *Bremhill*, 1829; *Gent. Mag.* 1823, p. 34; *Wilts Mag.* xv. 239.

STANLEY. (Hunts). 46*l.*

STANLEY ST. LEONARD'S. B. (Glouc.). 106*l.* *F.* Roger Berkley. A cell of Gloucester, 1146. ¶ *.

STANLEY PARK. *See* DALE.

STANLEY IN ARDEN. *See* STONELEIGH.

STAVORDALE, STAFFORD-DELL. St. James. A.C. of St. Victor. (Som.). *F.* Sir W. Zouch, thirteenth century. The nave and choir, built by John Stanton, were dedicated in 1443, and remain desecrated to farm uses. The chancel chapel on the north has a fan-traceried vault. On the south side is the refectory, and on the west there are portions of the base court and gate. ¶ R. C. Hoare, 1824; *Som. Arch. Soc.* vii. 17.

STEPHOLM. A.C. (Somerset). Founded in 1260 as a cell of Stockley, for two canons, by R. de Tregoz. *Reg. Bathon.* 124.

STEVINGTON, STEVENTON, near Abingdon. B. (Berks). A cell of Bec. *F.* Hen. I.

STEYNING. SS. Cuthman and Mary Magd. B., formerly Coll.

(Suss.). A cell of Fécamp t. Will I. The Norman nave and Perpendicular tower remain. ¶ *Sussex Arch. Journ.* v. 117; x. 123.

STIXWOLD. St. Mary. Pr. N. (Linc.). 114*l.* *F.* Countess of Perch, t. Stephen. Thirteen nuns. ¶ G. Oliver, *Linc. Mon.* 64.

STODLEY, STUDLEY IN BECKLEY. St. Mary. B.N. (Oxon). 82*l.* *F.* Bernard de St. Valery, t. Hen. II. Fifteen nuns. ¶ Croke, 1823.

STOKE BY CLARE. St. John B. Dean and nine canons. (Suff.). A cell of Bec 1090; removed from Clare Castle 1124; made coll. 1415. *F.* Earl of March. *See* CLARE. ¶ Gough's *Tours*, ix. 3.

STOKE BY NAYLAND. (Suff.). *F.* in the middle of the tenth century.

STOKE COURCY, STOGURSEY. St. Andrew. B. (Som.). A cell of Lonlay. 58*l.* *F.* Hugh de Neville, t. Hen. II. In 1338 there were only a prior and monk here. The fine church is Norman and Transitional.

STOKE KIRK. A.C. (York). A cell of Nostell.

STOKE UNDER HAMEDEN. St. Nicholas in the Castle. (Som.). *F.* John de Beauchamp, before 1384. The church remains.

STONE. SS. Wolfrad (murdered by his father, K. Wolphere, 670) and Michael. A.C. (Staff.). 119*l.* *F.*, on the site of a nunnery, Rob. Stafford, t. Hen. I. A cell of Kenilworth till 1260. There was an early secular foundation by K. Wolphere as a penance.

STONELEIGH IN KIMBOLTON. St. Mary. A.C. (Hunts). 46*l.* *F.* Earl of Essex, 1180. Eight canons.

STONELEIGH, STANLEY IN ARDEN. C. (Warw.). 151*l.* *F.* Hen. II. Translated from Radmore, 1140. Colonised from Bordesley. Cellarage and the Decorated gate-house with almonry and guest-house, two sides of the cloister (fourteenth century) with Norman doorways, remain. ¶ Dugdale, 172; *Graph. Ill. Warw.*, 1862; F. L. Colville, 1850; H. T. Cooke, 1851.

STOURBRIDGE. (Worc.). *F.* Ethelbald, 736.

STOURE, PRIAULX, PROVOST, PRATELLIS. B.N. (Dorset). A cell of St. Leger de Preaux. *F.* Roger de Beaumont, t. Will. I.

STOUR MINSTER. Husmera. (Dorset). *F.* Ealdorman Kunibert, 713.

STOW. The station of St. Chad, Lichfield, 670.

STOW. St. Guthlac. Cl. (Norf.). A cell of Castle Acre t. Hen. II.

STOW. St. Mary. B. (Linc.). *F.* Bp. Remigius, 1076. Bp. Ednoth, 1040, for secular canons; removed to Eynsham 1109. A see 949–1052. The church is 142 ft. long. ¶ *Gent. Mag.*, 1827, p. 585, ci. 415, 493.

STRATA FLORIDA YSTRAT FLUR, THE VALE OF FLOWERS. Three miles from the station. C. (Card.). 118*l.* *F.* Griffin Rhys, P. of South Wales, June 1, 1166. Colonised from Blanchland. Rhys ap Tudor rebuilt here Old Abbey among the rugged mountains and those forests, which were the refuge of the Welsh patriots, and best protection against English marauders, until Edward I. burned them from Elenthmoor under Plynlimmon to Cwmhir. On Whitsun Eve 1203 the monks entered their new church. The chronicles for North Wales were kept at Conway, and for South Wales here, where the 'Brut Tywysogion' was composed, and the kings and princes were buried—the Westminster Abbey of Wales. With Basingwerk it maintained a bardic herald and genealogist. In 1295 the abbot made an unfortunate promise, which he could not perform, that he would reduce Carmarthenshire to the king's peace; whereupon K. Edward I. fired the woods and burned the abbey. In consideration of an allowance of 78*l.* he required the monks to repair the highways and clear the woods. In the time of Owen Glendower the English again burned it, and Henry IV. devastated its lands. A few of the thirty-nine great yew trees which Leland saw still remain. The great bell was bought for threescore sheep, thirty seven marks, and two kine. The church was Transitional Norman, and the great west doorway remains, with trefoiled volutes and a curious ornament of pastoral staffs, addorsed, which seem to tie the banded shafts and arches together. The church was 227 × 62 ft. The nave of eight bays measured 140 ft; the transept (115·6 ft. each wing) 45 × 32 ft.; the presbytery 28·6 × 45 ft.; the ritual choir extended three bays into the nave.

The monks built the famous 'Devil's really the Monks' bridge,' Pont Mynach. The wall of the guest-house and part of the kitchen remain. ¶ *Arch. Camb.* 2 Ser. iii. [B.] *; G. Roberts, 1848; Hoare's *Gir. Camb.* ii. 70.

STRATFIELDSAYE. St Leonard. B. (Hants). *F.* Nich. de Stoteville, 1170. A cell of Valemont.

STRATFORD LANGTHORNE, WESTHAM. SS. Mary and All Saints. C. (Essex). 511*l.* *F.* W. Montfichet, 1135. Colonised from Savigny. Eleven monks. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* ii.; Parkyns, i. 115; *; *Essex Arch. Soc.* ii. 112; *Land Rev.* 439.

STRATFORD ON AVON. Holy Trinity. Coll. (Warw.). 127*l.* *F.*, on the site of an ancient cell of Worcester, Bp. Stratford, 5 Edw. III. A cruciform church of eleven bays, nave 1400, choir 1480, the burial place of Shakespeare with four sedilia, twenty-six stalls having misericords, a founder's (Dean Balsall's) tomb, 1491, and the door of the charnel-house with representations of St. Christopher and the Resurrection. The steeple is Decorated, the western portions of the building are mainly Early English. Warden and four chaplains. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* viii. 634; P. Neale, ii.; E. Walford; R. B. Wheler, 1814.

STRATFORD AT BOW, BROMLEY. St. Leonard. B.N. (Middx.). 99*l.* *F.* Bishop William, t. Will. I. A famous school mentioned by Chaucer. Nine nuns.

STRATFORD, BISHOP'S. Coll. (Essex). St. Paul's in the Castle. *F.* Bishop Stratford, 26 Edw. III.

STRAT MARCHELL IN GUILDEFELD (Road of Marcellinus), DE VALLE CRUCIS, POLA, ALBA DOMUS, MOCHRHAIDR. C. (Montg.). 64*l.* *F.* Owen Keveliog, July 10, 1172; colonised from Strata Florida. Madoc ap Griffith, 1272. The monks were removed by Edward III. into English houses, and this abbey became a cell of Buildwas. The names of their 'yspytty,' or hostels for travellers, still survive among the dangerous mountain passes and on wild moorland hills.

STRATTON. St. Margaret. (Wilts). Al. P.

STREONSHALL, the Bay of the Lighthouse. *See* WHITBY.

STRIGUIL. *See* CHEPSTOW, p. 93.

STUDLEY, STODLEIGH. A.C. (Warw.). 117*l.* *F.* Peter de Stodley, t. Steph. Translated from Wicton. Nine canons. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 404.

STYDD, by Ribchester. Pr. (Lanc.). ¶ G. Latham, 1853.

SUDBURY, SUTHBURY. St. Bartholomew. B. (Suff.). A cell of Westminster t. Hen. II. The church and gateway remain. ¶ J. Kirby, 1749; C. Badham, 1852.

SUDBURY, SUTHBURY. St. Gregory. 122*l.* Coll. of five fellows and a warden. *F.* Archbishop Sudbury, 1374.

SULBY, WELFORD. St. Mary. P. Abbey. (North.). *F.* 258. F. W. de Wydvile 1155, and R. Pairly. Thirteen canons. ¶ *Add. Ch.* 19,822. Colonised from Newhouse.

SULLY, ST. NICHOLAI EXTRA CORC IN INSULA. (Scilly Isles).

SUTTON AT HONE. St. John's. Prec. (Kent). *F.* Rob. Basing, t. John.

SWAFFHAM, PRIORS THORNS. C. (Norf.). A cell of Sawtre, t. Hen. II., as a house for pilgrims to Walsingham. ¶ R. Taylor, 14.

SWAFFHAM. *See* SOFFAM, p. 206.

SWAINBY. P. (York). *F.* Halewise de Glanville. Translated to Coverham.

SWANSEA. Prec. (Glam.). 20*l.*

SWAVESEY. St. Andrew. B. (Camb.). *F.* Alan le Zouch, t. Will. I. A cell of St. Sergius, Angers.

SWINESHEAD IN THE MARSHES. C. (Linc.). 167*l.* *F.* R. de Gresley, 1134; colonised from Furness. Eleven monks. The Swinstead Abbey of Shakespeare's 'King John,' act. v. sc. vi. vii.

SWINFORD. Pr. (Leic.). Rob. Rivell, t. Joh.

SWINGFIELD, HOLY CROSS, MINNIS (a stony heath). Prec. (Kent). 87*l.* *F.* before 1190. The chapel, Transitional Norman and Early English, remains.

SWINHEY, SWINE. C.N. (York). 82*l.* *F.* Robert de Verli; Erinburgh de Burton. Fifteen nuns. ¶ T. Thompson, 1824; Poulson's *Holderness*, 1840.

TAKELE. B. (Essex). A cell of St. Valery. *F.* Hen. I. A prior and monk.

TALCARN, TALTHAR MINSTER. SS. Merthiana and Andrew. (Cornw.). *F.* FitzNicholas, t. Hen. II. A cell of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, Angers.

TALLEY, TALLAGH. SS. Mary and John B. Eight miles from Llandilo. P. (Caerm.). 136*l.* *F.* 1291; colonised from Hales and Welbeck. Eight canons. The abbot joined Henry VII. on his landing in Milford Haven. A portion of the central tower remains. The true name is Tal-y-lychau, the Head of the Lakes.

TAMWORTH. (Staff.). B.N. Translated to Polesworth. *F.* Princess Edith.

TAMWORTH. St. Edith. Coll. Dean and six canons. *F.* R. Marmion, before 1291. The separate staircases in the tower for the parish and college ringers remain. ¶ C. F. B. Palmer, 1871.

TANRIGGE, TANDREGGE. St. James. A.C. (Surr.). 78*l.* *F.* Odo de Damartin, t. Rich. I. Originally a hospital.

TARENT, KAINES, KAINESTON, LOCUS BENEDICTUS S. LOCUS REGINÆ SUPER TARENT. C.N. St. Mary and All Saints. (Dorset). 214*l.* *F.* Bishop Poore, 1228. Twenty nuns.

TATTERSHALL, TOTTESHALL. Holy Trinity. Coll. SS. Mary, Peter, John Ev., John B. (Linc.). With an almshouse attached. 348*l.* *F.* Sir R. Cromwell, 17 Hen. VI. ¶ G. Weir, 1815; *Top. Acc.*, 1813; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* xiii. 159; *Gent. Mag.* 1821, 305, xxix. 560. The church remains.

TAVISTOCK. SS. Mary and Rumon. Mitred abbey, 36 Hen. VI. B. (Devon). 902*l.* *F.* Earl of Devon, 961. The Perpendicular gateway, two towers, and a porch remain. The chapter-house was round. Twenty-two monks. ¶ J. A. Kempe, 1830; *Gent. Mag.* c. 218; *Ant. Cab.* ii.; W. Wyrcestre. [B.]

TAUNTON. SS. Peter and Paul. A.C. (Som.). 286*l.* *F.* Bishop Giffard, t. Hen. I. Fifteen canons. ¶ T. Hugo, 1860; *Som. Arch. Soc.* ix.; Toulmin, 1822.

TEATH, ST. ERTHE. Coll. Two prebendaries. (Cornw.). ¶ Oliver, 486.

TEMPLE BRUERE (Heath). *See* BALSALL. Prec. (Linc.).

184*l.* *F.* Lady de Caux, before 1174. In 1541 Henry VIII. visited it. The Early English tower remains. The basement is arcaded, and has a water drain, showing that it was occupied as a chapel. The round church, now destroyed, measured 52 ft. in diameter. There is another square tower at Aslackby. ¶ [B.] *Hist. of Sleaford*; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* iv.; *Gent. Mag.* xcvi. 305, cii. 513, 601, ciii. 500, 1826, 1305, 1832, 513.

TEMPLE COMBE. Prec. (Som.). 107*l.* *F.* Serlo FitzOdo, before 1185.

TEMPLE COVELE, COWLEY. Prec. (Oxon). *F.* the good Queen Maud; removed to Saunford, p. 198.

TEMPLE DINSLEY IN HITCHIN. Prec. (Herts). *F.* Bernard de Baliol, t. Steph.

TEMPLE HURST IN BIRKIN. Prec. (York). *F.* R. de Hastings, 1152.

TEMPLE NEWSOME, NEHUS, NEWBBING IN WHITKIRK. Prec. (York). *F.* W. de Villars, bef. 1181.

TEMPLE ROCKLEY, near Marlborough. Prec. (Wilts). *F.* J. Marescall, 2 Hen. II.

TEMPLE STANDON. Prec. Sisters. (Herts). *F.* G. de Clare, before 1180; removed to Buckland.

TERRING. St. Andrew. (Suss.). *F.* K. Offa.

TETBURY, TETTAN. Bef. 680. The monks of Kingswood removed hither from Haseldene for a short time. *See* p. 146.

TETTENHALL, TETNALL. St. Michael. Coll. Dean and four canons. (Staff.). 21*l.* *F.* before Will. I. The church remains.

TEWKESBURY, THEOKESBURY. St. Mary. Abbey. B. (Glouc.). 1598*l.* *F.* Odo, Duke of Mercia, 715, a cell of Cranbourne, 980; R. FitzHamon, 1102, in order to expiate the burning of Bayeux cathedral by Henry I. whilst endeavouring to release him from imprisonment. His heiress used to entertain every Sunday the abbot and twelve monks at dinner. The last abbot became the first bishop of Gloucester, just as his contemporaries at Oseny and Peterborough succeeded to those sees. The origin of the name is referred by Malmesbury to the Theotokos. The conventual buildings were finished in 1102. 'The beauty of the fabric and courtesy of the monks,'

it was said, 'won alike all hearts and eyes.' His son-in-law, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, saw the minster consecrated Oct. 21, 1123. The west front, 132 × 80 ft., consists of an immense deeply recessed arch of six orders, 65 × 34 ft., the entire space being filled with a Perpendicular window. The original design included tiers of windows within it, and, on either side, a screen with western towers. It has now terminal turrets, to which bulbous or conical spirelets were added in the fifteenth century. The plan consists of a nave of eight bays, with aisles, a transept, a presbytery with a coronal of four Decorated polygonal chapels, and massive square central tower of the twelfth century. The eastern Lady Chapel has been destroyed. On the north side of the transept is a roofless passage leading into a sacristy, which occupies an unusual position, but is of considerable size, as in it young priests were trained to be celebrants, and minor orders were conferred. It is probable that in the fourteenth century the four radiating chapels of pentagonal form superseded three small chapels which opened from the Norman double-storeyed aisle, as at Pershore and Gloucester in their original state. The spandrils of the aisle vaulting were covered with a light diaper pattern, except at the east end, where it was concealed by a high reredos full of images; vaultings were then added to the rest of the church. The interior of the nave has fourteen massive Norman circular pillars 30 ft. high, a plain, low, and insignificant triforium, and a clerestory and groined vaulting of the fourteenth century. It combines majesty with simplicity, the building relying on breadth and size rather than on minute enrichment to give it dignity. The great central tower, 1130, a worthy rival of St. Alban's, is of the twelfth century; it has rich arcades pierced with windows, and until the ceiling was inserted formed a magnificent lantern. Its wooden spire fell in 1559. It is slightly graduated from base to summit. In the fourteenth century groups of crocketed pinnacles were added at the angles. The north porch is of the twelfth century, with a parvise over it. Fragments of panelling remain of the cloister arcade, first burned in 1178, and rebuilt; again partly destroyed and rebuilt in the fifteenth

century. In 1237, Prior Shipton rebuilt the apsidal chapel on the east of the south transept; in 1246 the chapel of St. Eustace was dedicated; and in 1239 the high altar. The same architect who designed the towers of Salisbury and Pershore changed the whole arrangement of the eastern arm in the fourteenth century, and the form of the detached northern sacristy; the nave was removed; new windows with rich stained glass, and new vaulting were added; and an arch opened in the south wall. The nave, as at Dunster, Wymondham, and Brecon, held a parish altar; in order therefore to accommodate it, new chapels were added. The presbytery has a Decorated reredos, and beautiful sedilia, retaining their original colouring; but there is no triforium, great windows filling the space between the ground storey and the vaulting. The rest of the church also received vaultings; the lantern of the tower was parted off by a screen, and many windows were inserted. The Early English arch, which opened into the sacristy, retains indications of an open Decorated screen of stone. This, one of the richest examples of a Decorated presbytery, is heightened in its effect by a series of elaborate tombs, including those of Abbots Alan, d. 1202, and Cheltenham, and chantry chapels, which deserve close attention. St. Edmund's Chapel, north-west, with a drain and aumbry and a beautiful canopied arch and cadaver over the last abbot, and first bishop of Gloucester, Wakeman. St. Margaret's Chapel is north-east, with a drain, aumbry, and the effigy of Sir Guy O'Bryan, K.G., an aumbry and drains. In the north arcade, a chantry of SS. Mary Magdalen, Barbara, and Leonard (consecrated Aug. 2, 1438), built by Isabel, Countess of Warwick, for her first husband, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, killed at Meaux, April 15, 1421. Fan-traceried chantry of St. James, for the founder Haymo, built 1397. Chantry of St. Nicholas, with the effigies of Hugh Despencer and his wife. In the south arcade are—an open Perpendicular screen; the chantry of the Holy Trinity, for Edward Despencer, with frescoes, built by Elizabeth de Burghersh, d. 1401; above it is a kneeling figure of Gilbert de Clare, who fell at Bannockburn. On the south side are St. Faith's and St. John Baptist's

chapels. The effigy of Richard Earl of Gloucester was of silver. Two canopied Perpendicular stalls, with misericords, remain. There is also a beautiful stone lantern for a cresset, which was removed from the procession door. The Decorated font is octagonal. The north aisle contains a holy water stoup on a bracket, and two ancient alms-boxes. The glazing, like the stalls, is of the fourteenth century, and contains canopied figures of knightly benefactors. The altar slab is replaced.

The dimensions of the church are: internally, 293 ft. (formerly, with the Lady Chapel, 317·2 ft.); nave, 167 × 71 + 60 ft.; presbytery, with procession aisle, 116·6 ft.; transept, 124 × 33·2 ft.; north sacristy, 45 × 24 ft.; tower square, 46·9 + 132 ft.

The cloisters, of five bays in length, had fan tracery vaulting; the procession door is late fifteenth century, and of magnificent design. The stone used came from Caen and Prestwick. The detached bell-tower on the north of the transept has been destroyed. The gate-house, 1389–1420, and the Newark, with an oriel, remain on the west side. The buildings on the west side of the cloister occupied a space relatively as large as at St. Alban's, and their removal has left a bare unsightly space on the south wall of the nave. Like St. Alban's, its aisles afforded graves to many a noble and knight who fell in the wars of the Roses. There were thirty-six monks at the Dissolution. The inhabitants, as at Malvern, Dorchester, and St. Alban's, purchased the church from the Crown; but the impatient commissioners of Henry VIII. burned the cloisters, chapter-house, and Lady Chapel. Abbot Alan was the friend and biographer of St. Thomas of Canterbury. On May 4, 1471, the great battle of Tewkesbury, or Gastein Field, was lost by Henry VI., who had also to mourn the death of his son, Prince Edward. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Wenlock, the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, five knights, and seven squires took sanctuary in the abbey, and a priest standing before the doors with the monstrance in his hand withstood the Duke of York, who intended to put them to death. Two days after armed men burst in, and dragging out their victims, beheaded them forthwith; and some others were slain in the church. St. James's,

Bristol, 1130, was a cell of Tewkesbury. Forty-nine monks. ¶ [B.] *Vet. Mon.* v. 33–47; *Curs. Disq.* 1818; J. Bennett, 1830; J. L. Petit, 1848; W. Dyde, 1798; *Ant. Cab.* ii.; J. P. Neale, i.; *Aug. Off.* 494; *Add. MS.* 29,928; J. H. Blunt.

THAME. C. (Oxon). 256*l.* *F.* Sir R. Gaite. Translated hither from Oddington in Otmoor or Otteley, by Bp. Alexander, 1138. Colonised from Waverley.

THANET MINSTER. N. SS. Mary and Mildred. (Kent). *F.* Princess Danneva, 670. The site—as much as a hind could run over in one course—according to the legend, was the gift of K. Egbert, as a penance for the murder of his nephew. United to St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1033, after having been twice burned by the Danes. A cruciform church, Transitional Norman; choir and transept Early English. Norman conventual buildings remain. There was an adjoining monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Upminster. ¶ S. Glynne, 32.

THELE, STANSTED LE THELE. St. Margaret. Coll. (Herts). *F.* Bp. Grey, 1315. A cell of Elsing Spital, A.C., 1430.

THETFORD. SS. George and Gregory. B.N. (Norf.). 50*l.* *F.* 1176, Abbot of Bury, for nuns from Ling. Formerly a Benedictine house, founded by the first abbot in memory of a great battle. Ten nuns. ¶ R. Taylor, 3; *Add. MS.* 29,927.

THETFORD. SS. Mary and Andrew. Cl. 312*l.* *F.* R. Bigod, 1104. A cell of Clugny, translated hither 1114. Fifteen monks. Every day by the rule eighteen poor folk were fed. The Perpendicular gate-house remains. The Lady Chapel was on the north side of the choir. Here was a see 1075–94. ¶ *Gough MS.* 329–406; Wilkinson, 1822; J. Wilkinson, 1822; Harrod, 1857; *Gent. Mag.* 1780, L. 405. [B.] J. T. Martin, 1779; Parkyns, ii. 151, 1779; *; *Gough MS.* ccclxxix.

THETFORD. The Holy Sepulchre and Sacred Cross. Can. of Holy Cross. 49*l.* *F.* Earl Warrenne, 1139. Seven canons. ¶ R. Taylor, 20; W. Wyrcestre.

THETFORD. SS. Mary and John. A.C. 391*l.* *F.* Geoff. de Favarches, t. Will. I.

THETFORD. SS. Mary and Bartholomew. Coll. Bailey End. 109*l.* *F.* Gilb. de Pyckenham, t. Edwd. I.

THIRLING. P. (Camb.).

THOBY. SS. Mary and Leonard. So called from Prior Tobias. *See* INGATESTONE and GINGEATSTONE. ¶ *Bodl. Charters*; Weale's *Quart. Papers*, iii. 40.

THORNEY, BEAMFLEDE. SS. Mary and Botolph. Mitred abbey. B. (Camb.). 411*l.* *F.* Saxulph, Abbot of Peterborough, 662, destroyed 810; Bishop Athelwold, 972. Nineteen monks. The site was anciently called Ancarig, from the number of hermits' cells or anchorages built around it. William of Malmesbury called it the image of Paradise. The church was 290 ft. long, rebuilt 1098–1108. The nave of five bays, 70 ft. long, built by Abbot Gunter, has a Perpendicular clerestory, a small triforium, a recessed west door. The west front, massive Norman, has square turrets with octagonal Perpendicular terminations, panelled, 100 ft. high. The Perpendicular case of the west window has above it a battlemented screen, niches with nine images, and elaborate panelling. The large arch over the doorway is of the reign of Henry VIII. The five pier arches, bold and massive, rest on pillars alternately round and shafted, 1088–1125, and carry a small triforium. The aisles and clerestory are destroyed. The church was consecrated in 1128. Bishop Pecock, of Chichester, was sent hither as a prisoner, having a cell with books of devotion, where he might have sight and hearing of mass. The last abbot became Bishop of Down and Connor. A detached conventual building remains. ¶ *Cole MS.* [B.] *Build. News*, xxix. 614; *Ant. Itin.* iv.; *Eccles. and Arch. Top. Camb.* 136.

THORNHOLM, THORNEHAM. St. Mary. A.C. (Linc.). 105*l.* *F.* K. Stephen. Ten canons.

THORNTON-UPON-HUMBER, THORNTON CURTEIS, TORINGTON. M. SPINODUNENSE. St. Mary. Abbey, 1148. A.C. (Linc.). 594*l.* *F.* Earl of Albemarle, Jan. 13, 1139, who built Vaudey and Meaux; W. de Arundel. In 1140 thirteen canons from Kirkham took up their abode here. In 1148, the prior, by a Papal Bull, was nominated abbot. In the fifteenth century one of the abbots suffered the fearful death of immuring. After 1517, Abbot Butterwick obtained a bull empowering

him to assume the mitre. A mere fragment of the south wing of the transept remains. [The church, of the thirteenth century, measured 284 ft.; the nave was 142 × 62 ft.; the transept, with an eastern aisle, 128 × 46 ft.; and the eastern arm 82 × 62 ft.; and the sacristy, detached on the north side, 30 × 15 ft. There are several incised stones and coffins left. The tower was central, and the Lady Chapel, as at York and Lichfield, under a continuous vault with the presbytery]. On the east side of the cloister garth are two sides of the decagonal chapter-house, 1282, 43 ft. in diameter, with tiles, 1308. Adjoining it, on the north, is a parlour partly vaulted, with a bench table under an arcade, and the garderobe. The beautiful west gate-house, 1382–8, good Early Perpendicular, has on the east an oriel window, on the west two tiers of canopied niches with images of saints, and has four octagonal turrets at each face. The outer doorway is approached by a passage 120 ft. long, with arcaded walls and terminated by round towers. The chambers comprised a chapel and guest-house. Twenty-six canons. ¶ [B.] Greenwood, 1835; *Handbook*, 1851; *Ant. Cab.* v. [G.] *Arch. Journ.* ii.; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* ii. 149; *Add. MS.* 5805; Stukeley's *Itin.* i. 100.

THREHOUSE. P. (York).

THREMHALE, or TRENCHALE IN STANSTED MONTFICHET. St. James. A.C. (Essex). 60*l.* *F.* Gilbert Montfichet, t. Will. I. ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 440.

THURGARTON. St. Peter. A.C. (Notts). 259*l.* *F.* R. d'Eyncourt, 1130. The north-west tower, three bays of the nave, Early English, and gateway, remain. ¶ [G. B.] *Assoc. Soc. Journ.* xiv. p. 1.

THWAITES. Alien priory. (Linc.).

THYCKHED, THIRKEHEDD, TYCKENWE, THICKWED IN THORGANBY. St. Mary. B.N. (York). 20*l.* *F.* Roger FitzRoger, t. Rich. I.

TICKFORD. St. Mary Newport Pagnell, or St. Mary. (Bucks). A cell of Marmoutier. *F.* Fulk Paynel, t. Will. II. ¶ *Bodl. Charters.*

TICKHILL. Coll. (York). *F.* Q. Eleanor. Successively

a cell of Rouen; Lenton, 1415; and in 1504 of Westminster.

TILLABURGH, TILBURY. (Essex). Bishop Ceadda, 630.

TILTEY, WODEHAM. C. (Essex). 167*l.* *F.* Maur. Fitz Geoffrey, 1153. Seven monks. ¶ * *Land Rev. Bundle*, 440.

TINTERN. C. (Monm.). 192*l.* *F.* Walter de Clare, May 9, 1131. Colonised from L'Aumone. Thirteen monks. The church, Transitional Early English and Decorated, begun 1287, remains nearly complete, except the northern arcade of the nave of six bays. It measures 245 ft.; the transept 110 ft.; the eastern arm of four bays has large aisles, but no triforium. The north wing retains the dormitory night stairs, the cloister being on that side. Each wing has two chapels. The east window is 60 × 27 ft. The ritual choir extended one bay westward from the crossing, where the rood-loft had a central door and lateral altars. In the south wing is the visitors' door. Outside the west door was a transverse Galilee, as at Byland and Fountains. On the east side of the cloister, 111 × 99 ft., are: the aumbrey, the parlour and sacristy, formerly divided by a wall; the chapter-house, 56 × 28 ft., which had three alleys; the slype to the infirmary; the day stairs of the dormitory; and the undercroft or common-house, 88 × 27 ft. On the north are: the postern and river gate, with the abbot's lodge above it; the buttery; the refectory, 82 × 29 ft., with its lavatory, hutch, aumbries, and pulpit; and the kitchen. On the north-west is the guest-house, over an undercroft. The west side of the garth had a gate like Buildwas. The lofty windows and the four gray gables of the church form a characteristic feature. The beauty of the position, in the bosom of lofty wooded hills on a curve of the Wye, has a world-wide reputation. The gate-house was on the south-west in the village. An arch of the water-gate remains. Edward II. took refuge here at one time. There were thirteen monks at the Suppression. Curious legends describe the foul fiend interrupting the services with his blasphemies, uttered from a rock above the Wye, until he was exorcised when he impiously entered the church doors. ¶ G. Rowe. [B.] * W. Wyrcestre;

J. Potter, *Mon. Rem.* 1844; E. Sharpe, *Illustr.*; Hearne, i. 25; T. Blashill, 1878.

TIPTRE. A.C. SS. Mary and Nicholas. (Essex). *F.* R. de Mount Chesney, t. Edw. I. 22*l.* ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*

TISBURY. (Wilts). c. 720.

TITCHFIELD. St. Mary. P. Abbey. (Hants). 249*l.* *F.* Bishop Roche. Colonised from Hales. ¶ [B.].

TIVERTON. St. Peter and Holy Cross. Coll. Three prebendaries. *F.* Baldwyn de Redvers, before 1146. ¶ Oliver, 315; W. Harding, 1847.

TOFTES, MONKS'. St. Margaret. B. (Norf.). A cell of Preaux.

TOMESTON, THOMESTON. SS. Martin, Mary, and All Saints. Coll. Master and five fellows. (Norf.). 52*l.* *F.* Th. de Shardelow, 1549. Five canons. The church remains. ¶ Surrender, *Bodl. Norf.* 537.

TONGE. St. Bartholomew. Coll. (Salop). 22*l.* *F.* Isabel Pembridge, 1410. The church remains. ¶ *Arch. Journ.* ii.

TOOTING BEC. B. (Surrey). *F.* R. FitzGilbert or Clare, t. Will. I. A cell of Bec.

TORKESAY. St. Leonard. A.C. (Linc.). 13*l.* *F.* K. John. Six canons.

TORRE DE MONTE. SS. Saviour and Mary. P. Abbey. (Devon). 396*l.* *F.* W. Bruere, for canons from Welbeck, March 25, 1196. Colonised from Welbeck. Sixteen canons. It was 200 ft. long. Portions of the central tower, the east end of the choir, a south chapel, and entrance of the chapter-house; the refectory of the fourteenth century, 52 × 25 ft.; a large gatehouse of the same date; and a Decorated barn, 120 ft. long, remain. ¶ Oliver, 169.

TORRINGTON. *See* THORNTON, p. 220.

TORTINGTON, near Arundel. St. Mary Magd. A.C. (Suss.). 75*l.* *F.* Lady Hadewisa Corbet, before t. Joan. Six canons. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Journ.* xi. 109. A mere fragment remains.

TOTNESS, DE THOTENEIS. St. Mary. B. (Devon). 124*l.* *F.* Joel FitzAlured, t. Will. I. A cell of St. Sergius, Angers. Six monks. The church was 350 ft. long. The remains include the refectory, precinct wall, abbot's gate, still-house, and a

large Perpendicular gate-house. The cloister garth enclosed a square of 124 ft. ¶ W. Cotton, 1850.

TOWCESTER. Coll. Archdeacon Sponne, t. Hen. VI.

TREBIGH. Prec. (Cornw.). 81*l.* *F.* H. de Pomeroy and Reg. Marsh.

TREGONY. St. James. B. (Cornw.). A cell of St. Marie du Val, afterwards of Merton.

TRENTHAM, TRICENGHAM. St. Mary and All Saints. A.C. (Staff.). 106*l.* *F.* Earl of Chester, t. Hen. I., on the site of a nunnery. Seven canons.

TREW. *See* LETHERINGHAM.

TREWLEIGH. Pr. (Kent). Sometime a cell of St. Bertin's at St. Omer. *Archæol.* xxvi., i., ix.

TUNBRIDGE. St. Mary Magd. A.C. (Kent). 169*l.* *F.* Earl of Hertford, t. Hen. I. ¶ [B.] An interesting roll of expenses in *Rolls Bodl.* 28, *Charters.*

TUNSTAL. P. (Devon). A cell of Torre.

TUNSTAL, near Redburn. G.N. (Linc.). *F.* Reg. de Crevecœur, t. Stephen; united to Bolyngton.

TUPHOLME. St. Mary. P. (Linc.). 100*l.* *F.* Alan de Neville, t. Hen. II. Colonised from Newhouse. ¶ [B.] G. Oliver, 55; Stukeley, *Itin.* i. 88; *Gent. Mag.* xciii. 17.

TUTBURY, TUTTESBURY. St. Mary. Cl. (Staff.). 199*l.* *F.* Hugh Ferrers, 1081. A cell of St. Pierre sur Dives. The Norman nave with Early English north aisle remains. The Court of Minstrels gave a bull yearly to the prior. ¶ O. Mosley, 1832. [B.] *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vii. 390.

TYTLEY, TUTELE. (Heref.). A cell of Tiron.

TWYNEHAM. *See* CHRISTCHURCH.

TWYNEHAM BITUMÆUM. (Worc.). *F.* Before 770, a cell of Worcester, ab. 800.

TYNEMOUTH, DUNAMUTHA, DONMADE. SS. Mary and Oswyn. Abbey. B. (Northumb.). 397*l.* 'Stately and air-braving,' grandly situated upon a cliff above the sea. *F.* Earl of Northumberland, t. Will. I. Colonised from St. Alban's. Founded in the reign of K. Edwyn of Northumbria. It was wasted by the Danes 794, 800, 865, 870, 876, 1008,

when it was destroyed, and then Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, in 1090, rebuilt it as a cell of St. Alban's. Twenty monks. The site and precinct have been occupied by a garrison since the Dissolution, a strange contrast to the palmy times of the Priory, when it owned manors reaching from the Tyne to the Cheviots, entertained kings, and kept up a splendid hospitality. Malcolm Canmore, who was slain in battle, was buried here in 1093. King David in 1138 in one of his raids spared the church, moved by no feelings of veneration for St. Oswyn's sanctuary, but by a gift of twenty-seven marks of silver. Edward I., after a victory over the Scots in 1298, visited the abbey. In 1303 the queen lodged here when the king was on his last march to Scotland. In 1312 Edward II. was a guest on Ascension Day. In 1317 the English free lances, called Savaldores, committed serious depredations. In 1322 the queen visited the abbey. Offending monks from St. Alban's were sent hither into confinement. John, one of the monks, was author of the Golden History, in the reign of Edward III. There are ruins of the west front and its two towers; and the two western bays of the nave, 1220; the rest of the nave of nine bays, 130 × 47 ft., was Norman. At the east end is the Early English rood-loft, with lateral procession doors; the remaining part of the aisleless transept and portions of the abutment of the central tower are Norman. The nave was given up for a parish church when the whole eastern arm was reconstructed in the Early English period. It is of six bays, forming a choir 86 × 66 ft., and an aisleless presbytery 43 × 31 ft. The transept only measured 77 × 19 ft., and the choir aisles closed it on the east side. Two bays of the presbytery remain on the south side including the east wall, a structure of peculiar lightness and beauty, having three lancets, and over them an oval between two lancets, whilst the upper part is gabled and arcaded upon a square wall. The clerestory and triforium are large and fine. At the western sides were flanking stair turrets. The walls are arcaded, and two sedilia remain. At the extreme east end is a diminutive Lady Chapel, 22·6 × 13 ft., built by the Percies before 1336; it is vaulted and has bosses sculptured with saints.

On the east side of the cloister garth was the dormitory; on the south the new hall, buttery, kitchen, guest-hall, and new lodging; on the west the common hall. South of the dormitory was the lord's lodging, the principal guest-house. The prior's lodge lay north of the nave, and behind were garners, barns, and stables; on the west, in the Ender Court, were placed the brewery, bakeries, and gate-house. ¶ [G. B.] W. S. Gibson, 1847; *; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iv.; E. Sharpe, *Illustr.*; Hearne, i. 45; *Hist.* 1804. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 494.

TYWARDRETH. St. Andrew. B. (Cornw.). 123*l.* *F.* A. Cardenham, t. Will. I. A cell of St. Sergius, Angers. Seven monks. ¶ Oliver, 33.

ULCOMBE. All Saints. Coll., under an archpriest. (Kent). *F.* Archbishop Langton, 1226. Dissolved c. 1300.

ULVERSCROFT, WOOLVESCROFT, ST. MARY IN THE WASTE. One mile from Bradgate. A.C. (Leic.). 83*l.* Formerly a house of three Austin friars. *F.* Earl of Leicester, t. Hen. II. United with Charley, 1465, having been made a house of Austin canons t. Edw. II. The Late Perpendicular west tower, 60 ft., and south choir aisle remain. Eleven canons. ¶ [G. B.] *Ant. Cab.* ix.; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xviii. 165; Potter's *Charnwood.*

UPHAVEN. B. (Wilts). A cell of St. Vaudrille, Fontenelle. [The nave was of seven bays, and had only a north aisle]; the choir of two bays has traces of a drain and sedilia. On the south-east is the common-house; on the west an Early English guest-house with an oak ceiling. The Early English and Perpendicular refectory, 65 ft., retains portions of its pulpit.

URFORD. *See* IRFORD.

USKE, CAER USK. B.N. (Monm.). 55*l.* *F.* Sir A. de Clare, bef. 1174. The nave with a north aisle and the central tower remain, with the gateway. ¶ Coxe's *Tour*; *Journ. Arch. Assoc.* x. 260.

UXBRIDGE. St. Mary. (Middx.). *F.* Hugh Rous. ¶ Redford, 1818.

VALE ROYAL, WETENHALEWAS, MUNECHEN. SS. Mary, Nicasius, and Nicholas. (Chesh.). 518*l.* *F.* Edward I. In

1330, at a cost of 32,000*l.* the church and buildings were completed. *See* DERNHALL, p. 111, and DORE, 113. He had vowed to build an abbey when in a great storm at sea; and the spot was chosen over which shepherds had heard celestial music floating in the air. Sixteen monks. ¶ *Add. MS.* 5836.

VALLE CRUCIS (DE), MONACH-LOG, PANT-Y-GROES, LLAN-EGWESTL. C. (Denb.). 188*l.* *F.*, Madoc ap Griffith, 'as a penitent,' Jan. 25, 1200. Colonised from Ystrat Marchell and Cwmhir. It derived its name from the Cross of the Vale, erected by Concern to his great-grandfather Eliseg about the eighth century, part of which still exists. The ivied south wall of the nave, the east and west fronts, a considerable portion of the presbytery, and the south wing remain. The west front, 1260, has three tall lancet windows under a rose window in the gable, of the fourteenth century. Above it is the inscription: 'Adam, the abbot, was the builder. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.' There is a single western doorway. In the south-west angle of the aisle there is a staircase, which communicated with the buildings on the west side of the cloister garth. The central tower (which, however, lasted till Churchyard saw it in 1587), having shown dangerous fissures, the eastern bays of the nave were walled up. The rood-screen had a central door and lateral altars; and the east end of the north aisle retains a drain. The nave had only a clerestory of small windows. The transept was of the sternest form of Early English, and retains the drains of its four aisle-chapels; one stands on a detached shaft. One of the altars stood on nine supports; near another is a ground drain in the floor. The walls were covered with plaster, which had coloured patterns. The western lancet has been filled with fifteenth century tracery. The doorway of the night stairs remains in the south wall. In one crossing are five slabs, some with curious carvings (1251 and fourteenth century), and the effigies of a Trevor and Yevaf. In the north wing there is the door for visitors, adjoining a staircase by which the sacristan went up to toll the bells in the tower. On the south of the presbytery, 1220, is a loop for watching the lights, approached by a wall passage from the sacristan's chamber,

which adjoined the dormitory. There is a bold and peculiar corbel table round the walls of the transept and presbytery. In the south wall of the presbytery there is a round-headed double aumbry, near a recess for undivided sedilia. On the opposite side is an arcaded recess, forming the Easter sepulchre, adjoining a credence. The exterior of the east wall has pilaster buttresses, arched at the top like framing. The church measures 166 ft.; the nave, 95·8 × 67·6 ft.; the transept, 95 × 30 ft.; the presbytery, 38·9 × 30 ft. The bards used to say of this church that its choir surpassed that of Sarum, with its costly carvings of foliage, and images, and numerous voices, and that the building was a treasury of gold. On the east side of the cloister garth, which is entered by a single procession door, are the sacristy, with a barrel vault (having a library, with a fireplace over it, adjoining the prior's chamber on the south), the chapter-house, 30 ft. square, vaulted in three alleys, with a chamber for conversation on business, lighted by a Late Decorated window, and the day stairs of the dormitory (as at Cleeve) flanking the sides of the central portal, the slype to the infirmary and cemetery, and the common-house or parlour. There was a lateral dormitory for novices on the east side of the great dortor, which measured 60 × 22 ft., all dating about the middle of the fourteenth century. ¶ T. King; *Ant. Itin.* ii.; *; *Arch. Camb.* i.; xii. 401, 2 Ser. ii. iii.; M. C. Jones, 1866; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxiv.; *Llangollen Parish Magazine.*

Valle Dei (De), Vaudey in Edenham. C. (Linc.). 124*l.* *F.* Earl of Albemarle, 1147. Colonised from Fountains; translated from Bitham. Thirteen monks.

Val, De la. Carth. (York).

Vallis Rosina. (Pemb.). *F.* St. David.

Vegnalech, Womalet. (Northumb.). *F.* bef. 664.

Waburne, Wabruna, Weybourne. St. Mary and All Saints. A.C. (Norf.). 24*l.* *F.* Sir R. Mainwaring, t. John. A cell of Westacre.

Waingriffe, near Rippele and Pencrich. Prec. (Derby). *F.* R. FitzStephen, before 1150.

WALDEN PARVA, SAFFRON WALDEN. SS. Mary and James. B. Abbey, t. Rich. I. (Essex). 372*l.* *F.* Earl of Essex, 1146. Nineteen monks. Audley End, or Inn, is built on its site. ¶ *Cotton MS.* Tit. D, xx.; *Newcourt*, ii. 623.

WALLING WELLS, WELLEND WELL, ST. MARY DE PARCO CARLETON. St. Mary. B.N. (Notts). 58*l.* *F.* R. de Cherolcourt, t. John. Eight nuns.

WALLINGFORD, WARENGFORD. Holy Trinity. B. (Berks). Cell of St. Alban's. *F.* Geoffrey Chamberlain, eleventh century.

WALLINGFORD. All Saints and St. Nicholas in the Castle. Coll. *F.* Milo Crispin, t. Will. I; Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, 10 Edward I. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*

WALSINGHAM PARVA, GALSINGAHAM. The Annunciation. A.C. (Norf.). 446*l.* Twenty-three canons. *F.* Edwy the Clerk, Sir Richard (1061), and Geoffrey de Favranches (1160), on the site of a small chapel which had been built to resemble Nazareth, 1090. Hen. III., Edw. I., Edw. III., David Bruce, Q. Catherine after Flodden, Hen. VII. and Hen. VIII. visited the famous shrine, which, according to Roger Ascham, exceeded that of the Three Kings at Cologne. The Late Decorated east end of the church (1390), which was 252 ft. long, retains a window-frame with niches at the side. The refectory (Early Decorated) has a fine east window and its pulpit-stairs. The common-house remains. The precinct gate-house is Early Perpendicular, and stands on the west; there is a small figure of the porter looking out of a window. On the north side is the Gate-house of the Knight, which the legend says expanded to receive him when, pursued by his enemies, he invoked our Lady of Walsingham to his help. ¶ W. Wyrcestre. [G.] G. Nichols' *Erasmus*, 1849; Harrod.

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS and ST. LAWRENCE MITRED ABBEY. B.C. (Essex). 900*l.* *F.* K. Harold, 1062, on the foundation of Tovi, standard-bearer to K. Canute; as a college, 1062–1177. Made A.C. by Hen. II. Twenty canons. In the reign of K. Canute a pious smith is said to have been warned in a dream to discover a cross which was hidden on the summit of the hill of Montacute in Somersetshire. The parish priest was

summoned, and, at the head of a procession singing litanies, proceeded to the spot. After some laborious digging and delving they found a wonderful crucifix of black marble, which suggested the war-cry of the English, 'Holy Cross, out, out!' upon the field of Senlac. Tovi, the lord of the manor, placed it on an ornamented car, which he harnessed with twelve red oxen and twelve white cows, leaving the ultimate destination to the instincts of the team. It proved to be his hunting-lodge at Waltham, where a college of a dean and twelve secular canons was founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Harold. The church (278 ft. long, with a transept 94 ft.) was consecrated on May 3, 1060; it was built of stone, and over the altar was much gilding, and heightened with bronze plates, and gilt embossed brass round the capitals of the pillars. On his way to the great battle he came to offer up his devotions before the rood; and before the high altar he was buried, his first grave having been under a cairn of stones on a high cliff upon the sea-coast of Sussex. About 1125–6 the apsidal choir was removed, and on Whitsun Eve 1177 Henry II. founded an abbey of regular canons, who came from Cirencester, Osney, and St. Osyth's, Chiche. In 1191 the abbey received the honour of the mitre. The north clerestory of the nave may be a portion of the king's design of rebuilding the church. In 1188 the Lady Chapel was dedicated. In 1242 a new choir was consecrated. The western arch of the tower was then filled up with a parish reredos, and the eastern arch filled with a rood-loft, pierced with two lateral doorways. The intermediate space formed the choir entry. In the reign of Edward II. the vaulting of the aisles was removed, and in the two westernmost bays of the nave the arches of the ground storey and the triforium were thrown into one, forming two pointed arches. In 1316 the charnel chapel (38 × 18 ft.) was built over an undercroft on the south side of the nave, and a Decorated window inserted in the north aisle. In the reign of Philip and Mary the western tower (56 ft. high) was built. The nave, which formed the parish church, remains; it is 128 × 54 + 66 ft., and of seven bays, and mainly of the eleventh century; the triforium

resembles that of Southwell, and the channelled pillars with chevron and spiral mouldings remind the eye of Durham; both are probably of the time of Harold. Part of a screen remains. The chantry chapel of St. George filled the east end of the south aisle. The font is of Purbeck marble. The monuments include effigies of Sir Edward (d. 1599) and Lady Denny; and Lady Elizabeth Greville of the line of Edward VI. Henry III. frequently visited the church. Richard, King of the Romans, was here in 1248. Prince Edward here also received the first royal despatch extant: it announced the great naval victory of Sluys, commonly called Blankerberg, June 24, 1340. Richard II., when residing at Romeland (part of the abbey precinct, resembling in name the western close of St. Albans), received tidings of Wat Tyler's rising. In the feud between the outlawed baron Geoffrey de Mandeville and William d'Albini, husband of Queen Adeliza of Louvain, who held the manor, a troop of Flemish free lances burned some of the conventual buildings, whilst the townsfolk took refuge within the church; when the abbot in despair laid the rood on the floor, they rushed in sudden fury upon the foreign mercenaries; the canons with difficulty rescued them from death, and after scourging them in the chapter-house allowed them to depart. For sixteen weeks Edward I. in 1307 lay beside the tomb of Harold, and then was taken to his burial past the beautiful cross which he had raised in loving memory of Queen Eleanor. On another occasion Sir Henry Colt of Netherhall captured some canons following the chase in the glimpses of the moon in a buck-stall net, which he pitched in the narrows of the marsh; he produced them before the king, who with a coarse laugh averred that he had seen sweeter but never fatter venison. Fuller, author of the 'Worthies,' and Bishop Hall of Norwich, were curates of the parish. A vaulted undercroft remains of the reign of Hen. II. or Richard I., near the site of the cloisters, which were on the north side. The abbey gate also remains, and Harold's bridge, leading into the base court, still spans the river Lea. ¶ W. Winters, 1875. [G.] J. Farmer, 1735; T. Fuller, 1656–1840; B. Willis, xli. 56; W. Stubbs, 1861; *; *Trans. Essex Soc.* ii.

1–60, v. 257; *Gent. Mag.* vii. viii. N.S., 1825, p. 489, lxviii. 277; W. Burges, 1860; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iii.; J. Farmer, 1725; J. Maynard, 1865; Brayley, *Graph. Illustr.* 97.

WALTON, FELIX-STOWE. SS. Felix and Holy Cross. B. (Staff.). *F.* Rog. Bigod, after 1105. A cell of Rochester.

WANGFORD, WANNEFORDA, REYDON ST. PETER'S. SS. Mary, Peter and Paul. Cl. (Suff.). 30*l.* *F.* Eudo, 1160. Three monks. A cell to Thetford.

WARBURTON. Coll. (Chesh.). T. Hen. III.

WARDON DE SARTIS (Essartis cleared ground). C. (Beds). 389*l.* *F.* Walter l'Espec, 1136. Colonised from Rievaulx. It was famous for its pears. Fulk de Brent, one of the most powerful nobles of the time, was scourged in the chapter-house because he imprisoned thirty of the monks in a dispute about a wood in 1217. Fifteen monks. ¶ B. Rudge, 1839. [B.] *Gent. Mag.* lxxxv. 577.

WARE, GUARIS. St. Mary. (Herts). A cell of Evreux. *F.* W. de Grantmesneil, before 1081.

WAREHAM. SS. Mary, Peter, and Ethelwold. B. (Dorset). *F.* Earl of Leicester, t. Hen. I. A cell of St. Benoît sur Leyr. On the site of a nunnery of the ninth century.

WARKWORTH. (Northumb.). Cell of Durham before 1257. ¶ * Two monks.

WARMINGTON, WARRINGTON. B. (Northumb.). A cell of York.

WARMINGTON. B. (Warw.). A cell of Preaux. *F.* Earl of Warwick, t. Hen. I., afterwards of Witham.

WARTRE, WARTOR. St. James. A.C. (York). 143*l.* *F.* Geoffrey FitzPayne, 1132. Ten canons.

WARWICK. Abbey. Nunnery, burned by the Danes, 1016. St. Mary. Coll. Dean and five canons. 247*l.* *F.* Earl of Warwick, 1133. The College of All Saints in the Castle was united to it in 1125. Fifteen members. A cruciform church 197 ft., with a tower 163 ft., a tomb with effigies (Beauchamp, 1369), four sedilia and Easter sepulchre; the Beauchamp or Lady Chapel, on the south, has old glass, stalls with misericords, a superb tomb of Lord Beauchamp, 1439, with weepers,

hearse, and taper stands; and effigy of Lord Robert Dudley, 1588. On the north side are household galleries with an oratory, and lattices for attending high mass and the chapel services. ¶ J. Sabin; *Gent. Mag.* x. 60; Dugdale, 347; R. Gough, 1796–1809; J. Hand; J. G. Nichols, 1839. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xxv. N.S. 35; Hearne, i. 48.

WARWICK. St. Sepulchre. 41*l.* *F.* Earl of Warwick, 1124. Four canons attached to a hospital. Dugdale, 364.

WARWICK. St. John. Prec. *F.* R. Earl of Warwick, 1100–50.

WATERBEACH. SS. Mary of Pity, and Clare. Nuns of St. Clare. (Camb.). *F.* Dionysia de Mt. Chesney, 1294; transl. to Denny 1348. ¶ *Add. MS.* 6732.

WATTON, VETADUN. St. Mary. G. Abbey. (York). 360*l.* *F.* on the site of a nunnery, built 680, Eustace FitzJohn, 1150. Fourteen canons. ¶ G. Oliver, *Beverley*, 520; *Gent. Mag.* 1825, p. 497.

WAVERLEY. C. (Surrey). 174*l.* *F.* Bishop Gifford, October 28, 1129. Colonised from L'Aumône, the first Cistercian house in England. The church, consecrated December 21, 1230, and completed September 21, 1278, measured 322 ft. Part of the transept remains. In 1187 there were seventy monks and 126 converts. Two buildings, Early English, remain, abutting upon the Wey. On the east, vaulted in two alleys, the common-house, 60 × 27 ft.; and on the west the substructure of the guest-house, 54 × 26 ft. Thirteen monks. The name suggested itself to be borrowed as his own by the Magician of the North, who has rendered it more famous than its Annals ever did. ¶ Brayley, v. 278; C. Kerry, 1872. [G. B.] Parkyns, i. 101; *; Manning, *Surrey*, iii. 142; *Add. MS.* 6172, 29,939.

WEEDON-LOYS, PINCKNEY. St. Mary. B. (North.). *F.* Giles de Pinckney. A cell of St. Lucien, Beauvais, t. Hen. I.

WEEDON-LOYS, BEC ON THE STREET. St. Werburga. (North.). *F.* R. de Theoboville, t. Will. I., on the site of a nunnery built 680. A cell of Bec.

WELBECK. St. James. P. Abbey. (Notts). 249*l.* *F.*

Thomas Cukeney, Thomas le Flemyng, 1153. Colonised from Newhouse. The chief house of the order. Twenty-two canons. This house, with Worksop and Thurgarton, was designed to form the see for Notts and Derby.

WELHOUSE, WELHOVE, WELLOE, BELLUM, near Grimesby. St. Augustine. Abbey. A.C. (Linc.). 95*l.* Eleven canons. *F.* Hen. I.

WELLES. G. (Linc.). 95*l.* *F.* R. de Hautville, t. John.

WELLES, GEYTON. B. (Norf.). A cell of Caen. R. Taylor, 10.

WELLS. Vicars' Coll. 52*l.* *F.* Bishop Ralph de Salop, 1347. The beautiful close remains. ¶ Pugin, 1836.

WELLS. St. Anne's. New Hall of Moundrey or Mounterey, for fourteen chantry priests or annuellars. 11*l.* *F.* Bishop Erghum, bef. 1401.

WENDLING. Abbey. St. Mary. P. (Norf.). 55*l.* *F.* Sir W. de Wendling, clerk, bef. 1267. Colonised from Langley. Six canons. ¶ *Norf. Arch.* v.; *Build. News* xix. 47.

WENGE, ASCOT, GAINUGA. B. (Bucks). A cell of St. Nicholas, Angers. *F.* Empress Maud. Afterwards of St. Mary de Pré, Herts.

WENGHALL, WYGGENHALL. *See* CRABHOUSE.

WENGHALL, WENHALE, WYNGALL. St. John B. (Linc.). A cell of Seez.

WENGHAM. St. Mary. Coll. Provost and six canons. (Kent). 84*l.* *F.* Archbishop Peckham, 1286. The church remains. ¶ S. Glynne, 1877.

WENLOCK, MUCH. St. Milburga. Cl. (Salop). 401*l.* *F.* on the site of a nunnery founded by St. Milburga 680; destroyed by the Danes, and restored by the Earl of Chester t. Edw. Conf.; Leofric, Earl of Mercia, 1081; and Warrenne, Earl of Salop, 4 Will. I. A cell of La Carité sur Loire. Fifteen monks. Built on the site of a nunnery destroyed by the Danes. The remains are of great beauty. On May 6, 1101, St. Milburga was translated into her shrine behind the high altar. The dimensions were 342 ft.; the nave 117 × 68 ft., the transept 166 ft., the Lady Chapel 48 × 23 ft. There was a fine central tower.

Over the south aisle of the nave there is a vaulted chamber, possibly the library, which communicated both with the dormitory and cloister garth. The transept, Early English, has a fine elevation with clerestory and triforium. In the south wall there is a canopied arcade for images, There are traces of a sacristy over a crypt on the west side of the north wing, and of an octagonal lavatory on the south side of the presbytery. There are two procession doors. On the east side of the irregular cloister court are recessed cloister aumbries; the chapter-house, Transitional Norman, 51 × 25·6 ft., and infirmary; on the south is a wall of the refectory, 85 × 32 ft. The guest-house, Norman, stands detached on the south-east. The abbot's lodge, which formed the east side of the infirmary court, is of the highest interest; it has a large western gallery, 100 ft. long, in two storeys, of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and contains a hall, solar, and chapel. There are remains on the west of the almonry and gate-house. In the twelfth century there were forty monks, and at the Dissolution only thirteen. ¶ [G.] * [B.] *Four Minsters round the Wrekin*, 1877; *Coll. Arch.* i.; Britton, *Arch. Ant.* iv.; R. W. Eyton, 1853; *Gent. Mag.* lxxvi. 1017. It was designed as a see with Shrewsbury in the first scheme of cathedrals.

Wenslow. Holy Trinity. Coll. (York). *F.* R. le Scrope, 22 Rich. II.

Weremouth, Warmouth. St. Peter. B. (Durh.). 25*l.* *F.* K. Egfrith, 644. ¶ G. Garbutt, 1829; *. The tower is as old as that of Jarrow. The monastery lay so near to Jarrow that they were often called by the single name of SS. Peter and Paul, and their histories were not dissimilar. In 793 Jarrow, in 865 Wearmouth, was devastated by the Danes; in 1069 William I. destroyed the former; Malcolm of Scotland in 1070 laid Wearmouth in ruins. Bishop Walcher restored Wearmouth for a little community, who lived at first in wattled huts. Jarrow was roofed in by a prior of Winchcombe and two brethren of Evesham, who came upon their mission, on foot, and leading a sumpter ass which carried their books and vestments. To these men we owe also Melrose and St. Mary's

York, and the restoration of Whitby. In 1083 Jarrow and Wearmouth became cells of Durham.

WESTACRE. SS. Mary and All Saints. A. C. (Norf.). 260*l.* *F.* Ralph de Toni, t. Will. I., at first a cell of Lewes. Seventeen canons.

WESTBURY ON TRIM, WESTMINSTER. Coll. Holy Trinity. A dean and five canons. (Glouc.). 232*l.* *F.* Bishop Giffard, 1288, on the site of St. Mary's Priory, B., a cell of Worcester, 1093. W. Cannyngs rebuilt it t. Edw. IV. The church remains. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; G. Pryce, 1854.

WESTMINSTER. *See* CATHEDRALS. Twenty-five monks. Inventory, *Proc. Lond. and Midd. Arch. Soc.*

WESTMINSTER. St. Stephen. Coll. of a dean and twelve canons. 1085*l.* *F.* K. Stephen; Edw. III. 1347. A portion of the cloister and crypt remain. ¶ J. T. Smith, 1807–1837; *Land Rev. Bund.* 439; J. Carter, 1795; *Gent. Mag.* iv., N.S. 292.

WESTWOOD. St. Mary. N. (Worc.). 75*l.* A cell of Fontevrault. Eustacia de Saye, t. Hen. II.

WESTWOOD. *See* LESNES IN ERITH.

WETHERALL, WEDDERDALE, WODENHALL, three miles from Carlisle. Holy Trinity. SS. Mary and Constantine. B. (Cumb.). 117*l.* A cell of York. *F.* R. de Meschines, 1101–12. The gate-house remains. Eight monks. ¶ Stubbs' *Councils*, ii. i. 13. [B.] Hearne, i. 14.

WEYBRIDGE, ST. MARGARET IN ACLE AT DANE'S END. St. Mary. A.C. (Norf.). 7*l.* *F.* Earl of Norfolk, t. Edw. I.

WHALLEY, LOCUS BENEDICTUS. C. (Lanc.). 321*l.* *F.* 1173; translated from Stanlaw by the Earl of Lincoln, 1186. The church (1296) was 255 ft., the transept 142 ft., the nave of ten bays, and the presbytery of two. The transept had three chapels in each wing. A portion of the wall of the south nave aisle and the west and south walls of the transept remain; on the exterior of the latter is the recess for the cloister books. On the east side of the garth are the sacristy, the vestibule of the Early Perpendicular chapter-house, the doors of the slype to the infirmary, and of the common-house, with the day stairs in the

re-entering angle; at the south-east end of the dormitory is the prior's cell with a fireplace. The door of the refectory is of the fourteenth century. The hall, as at Cleeve, lay parallel with the church. The infirmary lies back at a distance of 132 ft. from the common-house; it surrounds a quadrangle 42 ft. square, and contained a refectory, and dormitory over it, 150 ft. long, and an Early English chapel over an undercroft. The gate-house on the north-west is of two storeys, the upper dating c. 1350; a second gate-house stands on the north-west. ¶ W. A. Waddington; T. D. Whitaker, i. 83; *Hist. Soc. of Lanc.* 3rd Ser. vol. ii.; *Augm. Off.* 158, 183.

WHERSTED. A.C. (Suff.). A cell of Ipswich.

WHERWELL. Holy Cross and St. Peter. B.N. (Hants). 339*l.* *F.* Q. Elfreda, 986, as a penance for her crimes. Twenty-five nuns. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 494.

WHISTON, WYTESTANE, WORCESTER. C.N. (Worc.). 53*l.* *F.* Bp. Cantelupe and convent of Worcester, 1255. Eight nuns.

WHITBY, STREANSHALL, BAY OF THE BEACON, SINUS PHARI, PRIESTBY. SS. Peter and Hilda. B. Abbey. (York). 437*l.* *F.* K. Oswy, 657; ruined by the Danes; (2) W. de Percy with the Beard, 1074. Colonised from Evesham. Fifty-eight monks. The church was 300 × 69 ft.; transept, 150 ft.; vault, 60 ft. Lights were always kept burning in St. Hilda's tower to guide mariners over that long waste of sea without a harbour. There could have been no finer sight than this noble minster when complete, rising majestically 250 ft. above the sea, and approached across the deep valleys and mountain wastes of the Vale of Pickering, which are so beautiful in autumn. In the midst of the storm or the sea-fog the chime of its great bells cheered the sailor seeking refuge on that terrible coast, and in the darkness of night the pale gleam of its lights was a beacon visible leagues away—to that seaman's eye it seemed the lustrous form of St. Hilda herself standing in one of the northern windows and guiding him with her lamp. The Early English presbytery of seven bays and exquisite transept of three bays, with rich pinnacled buttresses, and two tiers of lancets glorious in

front, and a part of the fine Decorated nave, remain. The east end is very beautiful, with a noble arcaded clerestory, rich ground storey, and lofty triforium. The north aisle of the choir is vaulted. There is a curious diamond shaped window in the west gable of the north nave aisle. The church was $300 \times 69 + 60$ ft. The Lady Chapel was under the same roof as the presbytery. Each arm, west and east of a central tower, 150 ft. high, was of eight bays; the transept was 150 ft. long. The priory was made an abbey in 1109–27, and was plundered by the Northmen in the middle of the twelfth century. There was a curious tenure here as early as the twelfth century, called 'horngarth,' by which, at the sound of a horn, on Ascension Day, the tenants went down to the shore to maintain the harbour fence. It has been travestied into a romantic legend of three barons doing penance for the murder of a hermit in Eskdale whilst they were in pursuit of a wild boar. St. Hilda was said to have turned all the serpents of the neighbourhood into ammonites, 'St. Cuthbert's beads.' The monks told pleasant tales of wonderful feats of archery done from the leads by Robin Hood and Little John. The earliest nunnery church here was founded by St. Hilda, 657–680, and destroyed by Hunguar and Hubba in 867. The earliest notice of a bell in England occurs in connection with the sound of the passing bell calling the community to pray for a dying abbess. In an adjoining monastery, where six prelates were trained, Caedmon, the poet-herdsman, dreamed in verse, and composed poems in his sleep. In it, too, in 664, was held the famous council concerning Easter. ¶ [G. B.] G. Young, 1817; H. W. Benson, 1828; L. Charlton, 1779; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxii. 633, 113; 1828, p. 21; Sharpe, *Illustr.*

WHITELAND, BLANCHLAND, BELLA LANDA. (Caerm.). ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xii. N.S. 595. The other Blanchland was a cell of Croxton. *See* ALBA LANDA.

WICKHAM. SS. Mary and Michael. C.N. (York). 25*l.* *F.* Payne FitzOsbert, 1153. Nine nuns.

WICKHAM SKEYTH. St. Andrew. Mitred abbey. B. (Suff.). *F.* Sir Rob. Sackville, t. Stephen. A cell of Colchester.

WICKTON. (Worc.). *F.* Peter de Studley. Translated to Studley.

WIGMORE. St. James. A.C. of St. Victor. (Heref.). 267*l.* *F.* Hugh Mortimer, 1179. Translated from Scobden after several removals. [B.]

WIKES. St. Mary. A.C. (Essex). *F.* W. Mascharell, t. Hen. I. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*

WILBERFOSS. St. Mary. B.N. (York). 21*l.* *F.* Alan de Catton, before 1153. Twelve nuns.

WILBURGHAM. Prec. (Camb.). At first a cell of Ely.

WILLESFORD, WIVELSFORD. (Linc.). A cell of Bec. *F.* Hugh de Evermue or Wake, t. Steph.

WILLOUGHTON, WYLLYTON, WILEKTONE. Prec. (Linc.). 176*l.* *F.* Rog. de Buslei and Sim. de Courci, t. Steph.

WILTON, ELLANDUNE. SS. Mary, Bartholomew, and Edith. B.N. (Wilts). 601*l.* *F.* on the site of an earlier convent, S. Elburga, 800; K. Alfred, 871; and Edgar. Stephen fortified it in 1143. Thirty-two nuns. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; *Registrum* (Hoare), 1827.

WIMBORNE MINSTER. St. Cuthburga. Coll. A dean and four prebendaries. (Dorset). 131*l.* (St. Cuthburga, 713, as St. Mary's nunnery). *F.* K. Edward C.; as a college, t. Hen. III. The church includes the nave of six bays, 53 ft.; north porch, 15 × 14 ft.; choir, 63 ft.; transept, 80·5 ft.; a massive central tower, 80·5 ft.; and a west bell-tower, 87·1 ft. (as at Ely and Ramsey), built 1459. It contains a quarter-jack in connection with the clock. The central tower, Transitional Norman, has intersecting arcades; the aisles of the nave are vaulted. The presbytery, Early English, 1220, stands on a crypt which is open to the aisles; the eastern and middle portions are Early Decorated, the western part is later. The windows are spherotriangular; the nave, Transitional Norman, has a square-headed clerestory. The vaulted sacristy, Decorated, on the south side of the choir, has a Perpendicular library over it, which contains chained books; and a MS. dated 1343 which contains Arabic numerals; [these occur in MSS. of the twelfth century, and also in sculpture of the following century]. There are twelve stalls,

1610. Fifteen stairs lead up to the choir. The eagle is dated 1623. The north transept retains the drain of Brembre's chantry, Decorated; the Trinity, or south choir aisle, has that of the Richmond chantry; and St. George's, or north aisle, retains a Perpendicular drain. There is an effigy of John de Beaufort, grandson of John of Gaunt. A brass, 1450, commemorates King Ethelred, buried here in 871. ¶ [G.] * *Arch. Inst. Salisb.* vol. 1849; P. Hall, 1830; C. Mayo, 1860.

WINCHCOMBE, WINCHELCOMBE. SS. Mary and Kenelm M. (son of founder). Mitred abbey. B. (Glouc.). 759*l.* *F.* K. Kenwulph, 797 (on the site of a nunnery built by K. Offa, 787); Bishop Oswald, 985. At the first dedication by Archbishop Wilfrid and thirteen bishops, the Mercian king set his royal captive, Eadbert of Kent, free before the altar. Twenty-six monks, and ninety servants and officers. There was a western parish church of St. Nicholas, as at Sherborne. ¶ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxxiii. 446; *Augm. Off.* 494.

WINCHESTER. SS. Mary and Edburga. Abbey. Nunna minster. B.N. 179*l.* *F.* Q. Elswitha, 900; Bishop Ethelwold, 932. Twenty-one nuns. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 494.

WINCHESTER. St. Mary. Coll. A warden and ten fellows. 628*l.* *F.* Bishop William of Wykeham, 1387. The college quadrangle remains perfect; the chapel-hall and cloister, with a central chapel, are Perpendicular. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; my *William of Wykeham and his Colleges*, 1852.

WINCHESTER. St. Elizabeth. Coll. Provost and six priests. In St. Stephen's Mead. 628*l.* *F.* Bishop Pontissara, 1301.

WINCHESTER. Holy Trinity. *F.* R. Inkpen, c. 1318.

WINCHESTER. St. James. *F.* Ad. Martin.

WINCHESTER. St. Mary Kalendar.

WINCHESTER NEWMINSTER. Holy Trinity, SS. Mary and Peter. B. Coll. 903. *F.* Alfred and Edward the Elder, 965; K. Edgar; translated to Hyde, 1110, by Henry I. and Bishop Giffard, because the two churches stood in the cathedral cemetery, and were inconvenienced by the singing, bells, and other matters. Twenty-one monks. The last abbot became Bishop

of Bangor. In the minster, Grymbald, King Alfred, his queen, and his son, were buried. HYDE was dedicated to SS. Peter, Grimbald, Columban, and Barnabas. 865*l.* ¶ *.

WINDSOR. SS. Mary, George, and Edward the Conf. in the Castle. Coll. (Berks). 1602*l.* *F.* Edward III., 1382. The chapel had a scala cœli; it is 225 × 66 ft.; transept, 106 ft.; vault, 54 ft. Begun as the chapel of the Order of the Garter by Edward III. A cruciform church of fourteen bays, Perpendicular, 1480–1508, with transepts having octagonal ends north and south, with a continuous clerestory throughout; and at the west end of each aisle a small octagonal chapel with screens. The vaulting dates 1507–20, and cost more than 700*l.* At the east end there is a late building for a tomb-house. There is an iron monument for Edward IV. Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, was master and surveyor of the works, as the king says in the patent which made him chancellor of the Garter—'out of mere love towards the Order, he gave himself the leisure daily to attend the advancement and progress of the goodly fabric.' He was succeeded by Sir Reginald Bray. The dimensions are 232 × 66 ft., and across the transept 104 ft. The nave has seven, and the choir six bays. The vaulting of the nave is of the date of Henry VII., and that of the choir of the reign of Henry VIII. There are several chapels on the south side of the nave: St. Mary's—the Lincoln chapel, at the east end of the south choir aisle, with the gravestone of Henry VI.; Bray's chantry, 1502, and Bishop King's chapel, in the south wing; on the north side of the nave St. Stephen's, founded by the widow of Lord Hastings, who was beheaded in 1483; St. Leger's chantry in the north wing, founded before 1483; and, between pillars of the choir, St. John Baptist's, 1522, and Dean Urswick's, 1500. The choir-aisle screen dates 1492, the rood-loft 1516, and the stalls in the reign of Henry VIII. The deanery and dean's cloister, 1500, are on the east side of the tomb-house; on its north side is the canons' cloister with an Early English doorway, and the chapter-house, which contains the sword of Edward III. ¶ F. Nash, 1805; B. B. Woodward; *Eccles. and Ant. Top.*; *; Britton, *Arch. Ant.*

iii.; Tighe and Davis, 1858; Gandy and Bond, 1842; J. Hakewill, 1813.

Winewale, Wynwold, Wynhold in Wereham, or the Brakys. St. Wynwaloe. B. (Norf.). A cell of Mountsrol t. Hen. III.

Wingfield. SS. Mary, John B., and Andrew. Coll. Provost and eight fellows. (Suff.). 69*l.* *F.* Sir John Wingfield, 1362. The church remains.

Winterbourne, near Hertford Bridge. SS. Mary, Mary Magd., and John B. B.N. (Hants). 43*l.* *F.* Roger Colwith. Seventeen nuns.

Winterbourne Waste, Monkton. Cl. (Dorset). A cell of Clugny before 1214.

Wirham. B.N. St. Winwaley. (Norf.). A cell of Mountsrol, dissolved 1321.

Wirksop, Radford. SS. Mary and Cuthbert. A.C. (Notts). 239*l.* *F.* William Lovetoft, 1102. Fifteen canons. The church was 354 × 48 ft.; transept, 150 ft. The nave, 135 ft., western towers, and gate-house remain. The church (once 358 ft. long) stands well detached from the town, and is seen to great advantage, but the central tower and the whole eastern arm have been destroyed. The two western towers, the noble nave, and Lady Chapel on the south, when seen from the gate-house, form a fine group. The house was founded for canons from Huntingdon, by Sir William de Lovetot in 1103. The western arch of the crossing, the east bay of the nave, and portions of the west end are Norman, about 1170. The Lady Chapel, which stood east of the transept, as at Cirencester, is of the first quarter of the thirteenth century, 36 × 18 ft., and retains a sedile, drain, and aumbry. The western towers are 90 ft. high, the nave measures 127 × 45 ft. (the transept was 90 × 28 ft, and the apsidal eastern arm of six bays), and in the abortive scheme of Henry VIII. the minster was fitly linked with Welbeck and Thurgarton for the honour of a see. The nave and towers are simple Transitional Norman. The north-west tower contains a belfry. The large south porch has a holy water stoup. The base storey has alternately round and

octagonal pillars; the triforium has intermediate arches uniquely set above the piers under the clerestory, and not, as usual, over the great arches. The rood-loft stood in the third bay from the crossing, and the east ends of the vaulted aisles were screened off to form chapels of St. Leonard (south) and St. Catherine (north), so that the parochial nave was quite parted off from the conventual church. The grand gate-house is gabled towards the cardinal points, and retains images of SS. Austin and Cuthbert, and a chamber, 41 × 21 ft., with an oak ceiling, 1314. On the south-east side is an exquisite porch, with a beautiful niche and exterior carvings of the Salutation and the Epiphany. The costly hospitality of Wirksop and Newstead induced the Crown, in 1488, to exempt them from the payment of tenths. On the west side of the cloister garth are portions of the slype used as an outer parlour, and the undercroft of the guest-house in two alleys. ¶ W. White; B. Coles; Parkyns, i. 109; E. Eddison; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxx.; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* v. 208.

WIRMEGAY, WRONGLEY. SS. Mary, John Evan., and Holy Ghost. P. (Norf.). 170*l.* *F.* W. de Warenne, t. John. A cell of Pontney 1468.

WIRRALL-ON-THE-HILL. St. Peter. Nuns. (Som.).

WIRTHORP, WOOLSTHORPE, WOOLSTROPPE, WIGSTHORPE, near Stanford. St. Mary. B.N. (Northants). T. Hen. I.

WITHAM, SOUTH. Prec. (Linc.). Before 1164. *F.* Marg. de Percy.

WITHAM. SS. Mary, John B., and All Saints. Charterhouse in Selwood. Carth. (Som.). 215*l.* *F.* Hen. II., 1181. ¶ R. C. Hoare, 1824. The apsidal chapel is Trans. Norman.

WOBURN. C. (Beds). 391*l.* *F.* Hugh de Bolebec, 1145. Colonised from Fountains. ¶ S. Dodd, 1818; *Gent. Mag.* 1749, p. 153; J. Parry.

WOLSTON, WULFHRICSTON. (Warw.). A cell of St. Pierre sur Dives. *F.* Rog. Montgomery, t. Will. I.

WOLVERHAMPTON, WULFRUNHAMPTON, HAMTUNA. SS. Mary and Peter. Coll. Dean and seven canons. (Staff.). The earliest church was founded by Wulfruna, widow of Athelm,

Earl of Northampton, in 996. In 1054 it was made a royal and free chapel. A dean, eight canons, and a sacrist were endowed in 1338. To the fourteenth century belong the lower part of the central tower, most of the south wing, and the south aisle wall. The north wing (St. Catharine's aisle) is earlier than the nave. The porch is Decorated. In the early half of the fifteenth century the base-storey of the nave was rebuilt, c. 1439. The fine stone pulpit, with its lion warder on the stairs, dates 1480. The nave, clerestory, south transept, and tower arches are late in the fifteenth century. The sixteen stalls came from Lilleshull. Some screen-work remains. The tower is 120 ft. high; the church measures 188 × 70 ft., the transept 80 ft. Edward IV. united the deanery with that of Windsor. Marc A. de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, and Bishop Hall, were members of the chapter. There is a carved cemetery cross of the close of the twelfth century. Peter de Blois was dean. ¶ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxix.; F. Hall, 1865; G. Oliver, 1836; Christian, *Arch. Hist.* 1850.

WOLINCHMERE. *See* SHULBREDE.

WOMBRIDGE. SS. Mary and Leonard. A.C. (Salop). 65*l.* *F.* W. de Hadley or Fitzalan, t. Hen. I. Four canons.

WOODBRIDGE, ODDEBRIDGE. St. Mary. A.C. (Suff.). 50*l.* Seven canons. *F.* Ernald Rous, twelfth century.

WOODCHESTER. (Glouc.). *F.* Gytha, wife of Earl Godwin.

WOODHAM FERRERS. *See* BYNACRE.

WOODKIRK, KIRKWOOD ERDISLAW. St. Mary. A.C. (York). 47*l.* *F.* W. Earl of Warrenne, t. Hen. II. A cell of Nostell.

WOODSPRING, WORSPRING. Holy Trinity, SS. Mary and Thomas M. A.C. of St. Victor. (Som.). Four miles from Weston-super-Mare. Translated from SS. Mary and Thomas M., Dodelyng. 87*l.* *F.* W. de Courtenay, 1210. Seven canons. The west gateway and refectory (45 × 19 ft.) and the nave and Perpendicular central tower remain. ¶ *Som. Arch. Soc.* iv. 108; *Gent. Mag.* 1807, p. 801.

WORMESLEY DE PYOMIA. St. Leonard. A.C. of St. Victor. (Heref.). 83*l.* *F.* Gilb. Talbot, t. John. Seven canons.

WOTTON WAVEN, WALWEYNES. SS. Peter and Mary. B.

(Warw.). A cell of St. Pierre de Conches. *F.* Rob. de Torry, t. Hen. I. The tower is central; the south aisle is of equal length with the chancel. ¶ Dugdale, 493.

WREXHAM. St. Giles. Coll. (Denb.). A church 178 ft. long, one of the Seven Wonders of Wales, with a three-sided apse, sedilia, and brass eagle, 1524. Built 1507. The superb west tower is 135 ft. high. *See* p. 288.

WRITTLE. All Saints. (Essex). A wardenship of the English hospital of St. Mary in Saxia at Rome.

WRONGLEY, WRONGAY. A.C. (Norf.). A cell of Pentney.

WROTHAM, WERETHAM WEST. B. (Norf.). A cell of Conches, before 1162. ¶ R. Taylor, 9.

WROXALL. St. Leonard. B.N. (Warw.). *F.* Hugh de Hatton, t. Stephen. The north aisle is still used. Six nuns. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 404; Dugdale, 493.

WROXTON. St. Mary. A.C. (Oxon). 78*l.* *F.* M. Belet, t. John. Part of the chapel, Decorated, remains. Ten canons. ¶ A. Beesley, *Banbury*, 79.

WUDRANDUN. B.N. (Worc.). *F.* K. Ethelred, 774.

WYE. SS. Gregory and Martin. Coll. (Kent). 93*l.* *F.* Archbishop Kemp, 1447. The nave remains. ¶ Sacristy; W. S. Morris, 1843; Pegge's *Mon. Cant.* in *Gough MS.* cclxxxiv. cclxxxv.; *Hist.*, 1842.

WYERSDALE. C. (Lanc.). A cell of Furness; translated to Withynes in Ireland.

WYLMINGTON. B. (Suss.). A cell to Grestein. *F.* R., Earl of Moreton, t. Will. II. Dissolved t. Hen. IV. The small church is cruciform with an irregular transept and some Norman portions. The gate-house with flanking turrets is of the fifteenth century. There is a cellar 23 ft. square with a central pillar. ¶ *Add. MS.*, 5706.

WYMONDHAM, WYNDHAM. SS. Mary and Alban. B. Abbey. (Norf.). 55*l.* *F.* W. d'Albini, Chief Butler. Before 1107 a cell of St. Alban's. Twelve monks. Ten and a quarter m. from Norwich. The church exhibits a large western belfry tower, built in 1410–70, 142 ft. high × 43·2 ft., a long nave of nine bays, 112·6 × 75·2 ft. [originally 50 ft.], and the abbey steeple,

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1828; L. Cha
p. 21; Sharpe.

WHITELAN
Gent. Mag. xii
Croxton. *See*

WICKHAM.
F. Payne Fitz

WICKHAM
(Suff.). *F.* S

cased with Decorated arches, with bands of trefoils and quatrefoils on the shafts; the east pillars are Perpendicular; the upper stage, with three lofty windows, dates 1190. There was a small sacristy behind the altar reredos, Perpendicular. The ground storey of the nave, arches at the end of the aisles and south porch, and the chancel are fine Decorated like many of the windows. It was intended to build a bachelors' aisle, 107 × 70 ft., with two towers in front of the nave in 1330. The refectory, 1260, remains. ¶ B. Willis MS. xlvi. 258; J. G. Nau, 1867; P. Neale, *Views*, i.; W. Wyrcestre; R. Taylor, 10 *Proc. R.I.B.A.*, 1864.

YEDINGHAM, LITTLE MAREIS, DE PARVO MARISCO. St. Mary. B.N. (York). 21*l.* *F.* Roger de Clere, 1163. Nine nuns.

YEVELEY, or STEDE. SS. Mary and John. B. Prec. (Derby), with Barrow. 93*l.* *F.* R. le Salter, 1268. The chapel remains. ¶ J. C. Cox, iii. 283.

YODBY. (Devon).

YORK. All Saints. Fishergate. A cell to Whitby, t. Will. II.

YORK. *See* CLEMENTHORPE.

YORK. St. Mary. B. 1650*l.* *F.* Earl of Richmond, in the time of William I. in the suburb of Galmanho. William Rufus in 1088 laid the foundation of a new minster, which was colonised by refugees from Whitby and Laestingham; and their successors colonised Fountains. Fifty monks. A mitred abbey like Selby, the only two north of the Trent. There are remains of a fine cruciform church, consisting of a nave and eastern arm, each of eight bays, rebuilt 1259–99; a transept, central tower, and a sacristy, in the same position as that remaining at Selby. The foundations of the claustral buildings are traceable; the cloister library, the chapter-house in three alleys (an unique feature in a Benedictine house); the parlour, slype to the cemetery, all in two alleys, forming the undercroft of the dormitory on the east side; the cellarage of the refectory in two alleys on the south, and a similar substructure below the guest-house on the west of the garth. The infirmary, about

the same date as the west front, was detached southward of the refectory. The Norman arch of the gate-house remains on the north, with the Perpendicular court-house adjoining it. The lower guest-hall is near the river: it consists of a timbered upper storey of the fifteenth century, and a stone basement of the fourteenth century. When the abbot quarrelled with his brother of Meaux about fishery rights on Hornsea Mere, their champions fought from sunrise to sundown. ¶ C. Wellbeloved, 1829; *Benet Coll. MS.* 139; *Vet. Mon.* 1829. [G.] *Ant. Itin.* vi.; Hearne, i. 5.

York. St. Anthony in Peasholm. Coll. 1451.

York. St. Andrew. By the Ouse, without Fishergate. G. 57*l.* *F.* Hugh Murdach, 1200.

York. St. Leonard. A.C. *F.* K. Stephen, before 1611. A college of Culdees, colidei, or clerks (Ceile De), is mentioned as late as the time of Henry I. in the cathedral, and as early as 936, who acted as almoners of the poor, and maintained St. Peter's Hospital, which afterwards was dedicated to St. Leonard. Being under canonical rule, and living with secular clergy, they, probably, differed but little from the canons of the chapter, and becoming purely hospitallers, under the Austin Rule, were succeeded by vicars of the choir.

York. St. Peter. Bedern Coll. of thirty-six cathedral vicars. 136*l.* The chapel was dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

York. SS. Sepulchre, Mary, and the Angels. Coll. Warden and twelve canons on the north side of the nave of the minster. 138*l.* *F.* Archbishop Roger, 1161.

York. Holy Trinity, or Christchurch, formerly collegiate. B. 169*l.* *F.* Ralph Paynell, 1089. A cell of Marmoutier.

York. St. William. Coll. for twenty-three cathedral chantry priests. 22*l.* *F.* Archbishop Nevill and Earl of Warwick, 1460. The gateway remains.

Yoxworth. St. Leonard. (Suff.). 67*l.*

The Friars.

The Friars, Brethren, or Mendicant orders following the rule of St. Austin, first settled in the poorest parts of towns. The Franciscans were known as mediciners and confessors; the Dominicans as preachers and inquisitors; the Carmelites as austere. The two first followed the rule of St. Austin.

1. The DOMINICANS, PREACHING, or BLACK FRIARS, were founded, under priors, by St. Dominic, a Spaniard, in 1070. They came to England in 1221. Their dress was a white cassock and hood under a black cloak and cowl. They were called Jacobins from their first house in the Rue St. Jacques, at Paris. Their first English house was at Oxford.

2. The FRANCISCANS or GREY FRIARS, mendicants under wardens or guardians, minors, as expressive of humility, had for their founder St. Francis of Assisi, in 1182. They went barefooted or sandalled, and wore a grey gown girdled with a cord, and a cowl under a cloak of the same colour. There were subsequently two classes—conventuals, united under wardens of districts; and the reformed, recollects, or observants, disciples of St. Bernardino, of Vienna, 1400, who only came to England in the reign of Henry VII. The first house of the order was at Canterbury, 1224. The Franciscan mendicant and itinerant preacher was the town missionary, choosing the swampy suburb, the foul lane near the shambles, the haunt of the lazar, for his home, whence he went forth to amuse and edify the folk at the fair and in the market-place. It was long before they exchanged the huts of timber, the cells of mud or clay lined with dry grass, roughly fenced by a ditch, for a noble minster filled with royal tombs, or a library like that of Newgate; but a few years sufficed to arouse the very natural antipathy of the monk and the parish priest. [*Monumenta Franciscana*; *Grey Friars Chron. Camd. Soc.*; R. de Wendover, iv. 243.]

3. CARMELITES or WHITE FRIARS, under wardens, observed

the Oriental rule of St. Basil, as reformed in 1205 by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and were called Brethren of the Blessed Virgin, to whom all their houses were dedicated. They were driven from Mount Carmel by the Saracens in 1238, and came to Alnwick in 1240.

4. The AUSTIN FRIARS or FRIARS EREMETES first came to Woodhouse in 1250. Their dress was a white robe and scapular, and out of doors they wore over it a black long-sleeved gown with a black leather girdle, and fine cloth hood.

5. TRINITARIANS, MATHURINES, under ministers, friars of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives, founded by John de Malha and Felix de Valois. Their first house was at Molttenden, 1224. They wore a red and blue cross on the breast.

6. BONHOMMES, governed by a rector; had a house at Asherugge, 1283. They wore a habit of intense blue mingled with white. (Lyndw. 206.)

7. CROSSED or CRUTCHED FRIARS, under priors, founded at Boulogne, 1160. Their first house was at Colchester, 1244. Their habit was blue with a red cross.

8. BRETHREN OF THE SAC or PENANCE had a house in Aldersgate, 1257. Suppressed, 1307.

9. BETHLEHEMITES had a house at Cambridge, 1257.

10. ST. ANTHONY OF VIENNA (1095) had houses in London and Hereford t. Hen. III. They wore a blue habit with the Tau Cross on the breast.

11. PIES DE PICA had a house at Norwich. So called from their piebald habit.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

FRANC. *Bedford.* 5*l.* *F.* Mabel Pateshull, 1311. The refectory remains. [B.].

DOM. *Dunstaple,* 1259. 4*l.*

BERKSHIRE.

FRANC. *Reading,* 1233. The thirteenth century nave remains, with a Decorated window. ¶ *Arch. Jo.,* iii. 141; C. Coates.

TRIN. *Donnington*, near Newbury. *F.* Sir R. Abberbury, 16 Rich. II. 19*l.*

BRISTOL, IN SOMERSETSHIRE AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

DOM. *F.* Sir M. Gaunt, 1228. In Merchant Street the remains are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. On the south side of the cloister court is the late Early English refectory, 86 × 23 ft. The infirmary, 49 × 24 ft. (built 1229), lies parallel to it, with a good ceiling. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466; W. Wyrcestre, *Proc. Arch. Inst. Bris.* vol. 1851, p. 142.

CARM. *F.* Edw. I. ¶ W. Wyrcestre, *Aug. Off.* 309.

FRANC. *Lewismede.* *F.* before 1234. ¶ W. Wyrcestre, *Aug. Off.* 466.

AUSTIN. *F.* Sir Simon Montacute, t. Edw. II. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

FRANC. *Aylesbury.* 3*l.* *F.* Earl of Ormond, 1387.

BONHOMMES. *Ashridge*, Esserug. St. Mary, Holy Blood. *F.* Edm., Earl of Cornwall, 1283. Seventeen friars. ¶ H. J. Todd, 1823.

MATURINES. *Aylesbury.*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

DOM. *Cambridge*, before 1275. The site of Emmanuel College.

CROSSED. *Bareham in Linton.* *F.* t. Edw. I. A cell of Welnethan.

FRANC. *Cambridge*, after 1244. The site of Sidney Sussex College.

CARM. *Cambridge.* Removed from Chesterton hither, 1249.

AUSTIN. *Cambridge.* c. 1290.

BETH. *Cambridge.* *F.* 1257.

DE SACCO. *Cambridge.* 1258. *F.* Hen. III.

OF OUR LADY. *Cambridge.* Before Edward I. [Le Keux's *Memorials*].

CHESHIRE.

DOM. *Chester. F.* Bishop of Chester or Lichfield. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

FRANC. *Chester.* T. Hen. III. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

CARM. *Chester. F.* Thomas Stadhan, 1279. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

CORNWALL.

FRANC. *Bodmin. F.* J. London and Earl of Cornwall. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466.

DOM. *Truro. F.* Reskymer, before 1259. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466.

CUMBERLAND.

DOM. *Carlisle.* Before 1269.

AUSTIN. *Penrith.* t. Edward II.

FRANC. *Carlisle.* Before 1390. *Penrith.* ¶ Jefferson, *Leath Ward*, 66.

DERBYSHIRE.

DOM. *Derby.* St. Mary.

AUSTIN. *Bredsall Park.* Brisoll. Holy Trinity. T. Hen. III. *F.* Dethicks. 16*l.* ¶ [K.]. J. C. Cox, iii. 67; Glover, 176.

DEVONSHIRE.

TRIN. *Totness. F.* De Labout. *Werland.* Holy Ghost. Blakedon with Tourford. *F.* Nich. de Blackden, t. Hen. III.

AUSTIN. *Barnstaple.* T. Edward III. *F.* R. Bacon. *Tavistock.*

DOM. *Exeter.* 1258. *F.* Sir O. de Dyneham. ¶ Oliver's *Exeter*; *Augm. Off.* 466.

FRANC. *Exeter.* 1256. *F.* Bishop Bytton. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466. *Plymouth.* 1383. *F.* W. Cole. ¶ B. Rowe.

CARM. *Plymouth.* 1314. ¶ B. Rowe.

DORSETSHIRE.

FRANC. *Dorchester. F.* the Chidiokes. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466.

AUSTIN. *Blakemore Forest.* St. Mary, 'Priory hermitage.' Before 1300. *F.* Earl of Cornwall. *Sherborne.*

DOM. *Melcombe* or *Milton*, near Weymouth. *F.* Rogers of Brianston. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466.

DURHAM.

FRANC. *Hartlepool.* 1258.

ESSEX.

DOM. *Chelmsford.* 9*l.*

FRANC. *Colchester.* *F.* Rob. FitzWalter, 1309.

AUSTIN. *Ashen* or *Esse.*

CRUTCHED. *Colchester.* Holy Cross. C. 1244. The first English house.

CARM. *Maldon.* *F.* Bishop Gravesend, 1292.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

DOM. *Gloucester.* 1239. *F.* Hen. III. Enlarged 1290. A large cruciform church, having a nave with narrow aisles, which were lighted by dormer windows. On the south is the dormitory, 75 ft. long, with an open timber ceiling, and ten out of eighteen cells divided by stone slabs. On the west is the refectory, 100 ft., marked by a fine southern triplet. On the east is the Perpendicular prior's lodge. ¶ Stukeley, *Itin.* i. 72; *Gent. Mag*, 1860, p. 259. [G.] *Aug. Off.* 309.

FRANC. *Gloucester.* 1268. It was newly built after the suppression. *F.* by Thomas, Lord Berkeley, before 1268. The remains are Perpendicular; a nave of seven bays, a north aisle, and traces of a slender central tower. ¶ Stukeley, *Itin.*; *Gent. Mag.* 1860, p. 259; *Aug. Off.* 309; *Cleop. E.* iv. 251.

CARM. *Gloucester.* 1269. *F.* Q. Eleanor. *Aug. Off.* 309.

CROUCHED. *Wotton-under-Edge.* t. Edw. III. *Losenhamin.*

HANTS.

DOM. *Winchester.* *F.* Bishop de Roche, 1221. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

FRANC. *Winchester.* St. Francis, Eastgate. *F.* Hen. III.

¶ *Augm. Off.* 309. *Southampton.* St. Mary. *F.* Hen. III. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466.

AUSTIN. *Winchester,* in Southgate. T. Edw. I. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309.

CAUN. *Winchester. F.* Peter the priest, 1278.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

DOM. *Hereford. F.* 1279 by William, Lord Cantelupe. Edward III. and the Black Prince attended the dedication. The Preaching Cross, 1360, and some buildings on the east side of the garth remain. ¶ *Handbook,* 1855; *Topogr. n.* 2, 1790; *Arch. Camb.* 2 ser. i. 217.

FRANC. *Hereford. F.* Sir W. Pembruge, t. Edw. I.; Sir J. Deynville. *Arch. Camb.* 2 Ser. i. 215.

HERTS.

FRANC. *Ware.*

DOM. *King's* or *Chiltern Langley. F.* Roger Hele. 125*l.* The richest house of the Order. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466; *Reliquary,* xix.

TRIN. *Hertford.*

CARM. *Hitchin.* St. Mary. *F.* Edw. II. 1318.

HUNTS.

AUSTIN. *Huntingdon.* t. Edw. I.

KENT.

CARM. *Aylesford. F.* Lord Grey, 1240. *Newenden.* The first English house of the Order. *F.* Sir T. Albuger, 1240. *Sandwich. F.* H. Cowfield, 1272. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

TRINITARIANS. *Modenden.* 60*l. F.* 1224 Rob. de Rokeby. The first English house of the Order; afterwards Crouched Friars.

DOM. *Canterbury. F.* Hen. III., 1221. The Early English refectory remains. ¶ *Bibl. Top. Brit.* vi.; *Topogr. Miscellanies*; *Harl. MS.* 606.

FRANC. *Canterbury.* 1224. *F.* Hen. III. *Greenwich.* Holy Cross. *F.* Edw. III., 1336. *Maidstone. F.* Edw. III.

AUSTIN. *Canterbury. F.* R. French, 1325. Jo. Capgrave was a member.

LANCASHIRE.

FRANC. *Lancaster, Preston.* St. Mary Magd. Thirteenth century.

AUSTIN. *Warrington. F.* bef. 1379.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

DOM. *Leicester.* St. Clement-in-le-Ashes. Earl of Leicester, t. Hen. III.

FRANC. *Leicester. F.* Simon de Montford, before 1252. Rich. III. was buried in the church. Seven friars.

AUSTIN. *Leicester.* St. Catherine's. *Charley.* St. Mary. *F.* Earl of Leicester, t. Hen. III., formerly, in 1174, a cell of Luffield. United to Ulvescroft t. Edw. II.

DE SACCO, t. Edw. I. *Leicester.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

DOM. *Lincoln,* t. Edw. I. *Stamford,* before 1240. *Boston,* before 1288.

FRANC. *Lincoln,* 1230. *F.* W. de Beningworth. 'The Greyfriars goodly conduit' now stands in High St. *Stamford. F.* before 48 Edw. III. Nine friars. ¶ Peck's *Annals,* 1727; *Grantham,* 1260; *Boston*; Jo. Pylehed; *Grimsby,* t. Edw. II.

CARM. *Lincoln. F.* Odo de Kilkenny, 1269. *Boston. F.* J. Sir d'Orreby, ab. 1300. *Stamford. F.* Princess of Wales, widow of the Black Prince. The gate-house remains.

DE SACCO. *Lincoln.*

AUSTIN. *Lincoln,* 1291. *F.* Fleming. *Boston. F.* Edw. II. *Stamford.*

LONDON.

DOM. 104*l. F.* 1221. Fifteen friars. The church was 220 × 60 ft. Parliaments and the trial of Queen Katharine were held here. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* 1843, 133. Near the *Times* office. Piers Plowman's *Crede* contains a picturesque description of this house, printed in my *Scoti-Monasticon,* 338.

FRANC. 32*l.* *F.* 1224. Ewen, mercer on the present site of Christ's Hospital. Whittington finished the library. ¶ * Plan in St. Bartholomew's Hospital; *Ant. Cab.* ix.; W. Trollope, 1834; Brewer, *Mon. Franc.* 1858; *Gent. Mag.* xc. 401; *Coll. Top.* v. *n.* 22; *Build. News*, 1875, 1878.

GREY FRIARS. *Newgate Street.* This was the famous burial place of four queens. Only a mutilated fragment of the south alley of the cloister remains. It was on the north side of a church, 300 × 89 × 64 ft., an oblong of three collateral naves in fifteen bays, with a bell-tower in the centre of the south alley and a sacristy adjoining the north choir aisle. Across the middle of the church was a group of altars, one forming the parish altar of the rood. Each alley of the cloisters had studies over it; on the west side was the refectory, 130 × 36 + 34 ft., with Richard Whittington's library over it; on the east and south was the dormitory with a gong parallel to it. The infirmary contained a little cloister and the guest-house.

CARM. 63*l.* 1241. *F.* Sir R. Grey. The precinct was called Alsatia, and now White Friars, Fleet Street. ¶ Eccles. xxiv. 1863; *Gent. Mag.* viii. N.S.; *Proc. R.* 1*βα.* 1865.

AUSTIN. 7*l.* *F.* Earl of Hereford, 1253. Of the church, formerly cruciform, with a central steeple and lateral chapels to the choir, the nave of nine bays only remains, 150 × 80 + 50 ft., admirably adapted for preaching, being of great size and unusual openness. The style is flowing Decorated. ¶ *Middx. Arch. Proc.* ii. 1864.

CRUTCHED. Vicini Crucis. 52*l.* Near Tower Hill, 1298. *F.* R. Hozier and W. Saberus.

DE SACCO. *Old Jewry.* Q. Eleanor, t. Edw. I.

MIDDLESEX.

MATHURINES. *Hounslow.* Thirteenth century. 74*l.*

NORFOLK.

DOM. *Lynn, Lenne.* SS. Catharine and Dominic. *F.* before 1272. Eleven friars. Capgrave was a friar here.

NORWICH. SS. John Baptist and Andrew. 265 ft. long.

F. Sir T. Gelham, 1226, partly built by the Effinghams, 1450–60. The nave is of seven bays (1428), 126 × 65 ft., with a late Perpendicular clerestory, and has a west and a south porch. The north aisle is Decorated. A central tower, 14 ft. wide, with an octagonal lantern (1462), parted off the aisleless choir, 100 × 32 ft., with a large Decorated window, 1309, on the north of which was a detached Decorated chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, 55 × 20 ft., vaulted like its antechapel, above which was the library, 1450; the Decorated south alley of the cloisters, which were 85 ft. square; the undercroft of the dormitory on the east; the dark entry on the south-west; the cellarage of the guest-house, and the kitchen on the west, remain. Isabella, queen of Edward IV., lodged here with her daughters in 1470. *Thetford.* SS. Mary and All Saints. 39*l.* *F.* Earl of Warrenne, c. 1340. *Great Yarmouth.* St. Dominic. *F.* Th. Fastolf and Geoff. de Pykgrin, c. 1270. ¶ Harrod, 1857; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xiv. 110. ¶ W. Wyrcestre.

TRINIT. *Little Ingham, Hitcham.* SS. Mary and Victor, 63*l.* *F.* Sir Miles Stapledon, 1360. The church remains. The cloister was on the north side. Seven friars.

FRANC. *Lynn Regis.* St. Francis. *F.* Thos. de Fellsham, before 1264. ¶ *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xiv. 147; *Ant. Cab.* iii. The central octagonal tower, Perpendicular, remains. *Norwich.* St. Francis. *F.* Jo. de Hastingford, 1226. ¶ W. Wyrcestre. *Walsingham.* St. Mary. *F.* Lady Eliz. de Burgh, 1346. *Yarmouth.* St. Francis. *F.* Sir Wm. Gerbridge, t. Hen. III. and Edw. II.

CARM. *Blakeney, Snitterly, Esnuterle,* 24 Edw. I. St. Mary. *F.* Jo. Stormer, 1290. *Lynn.* St. Mary. Lord Bardolph, Lord Scales, Sir Jo. de Wigenhale, before 1269. Ten friars. The gateway remains. *Norwich.* St. Mary. *F.* Philip FitzWarin. ¶ W. Wyrcestre, St. Martin's, Bailey. *Yarmouth.* St. Mary. *F.* Edw. I. 1278. *Burnham Norton.* *F.* Sir R. de Hemenhale, 1241. There are remains.

AUSTIN. *Lynn Episcopi* or *Regis.* *F.* Marg. de Southmere, 1293. Fourteen friars. *Norwich.* SS. Mary and Augustine.

F. Rog. Miniot, 1291. ¶ W. Wyrcestre. *Thetford.* St. Austin. *F.* John of Gaunt, 1387.

FRIARS OF THE SACK. Beguines, Bonhommes. *Lynn. Norwich.* St. Mary. *F.* W. de Grissing, 1250. ¶ *Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xiv. 147.

FRIARS OF OUR LADY. *Norwich.*

FRIARS OF SS. MARY, NICHOLAS, AND ALL SAINTS. *Norwich.* St. Julian.

RED FRIARS DE PICA. *Norwich.*

NORTHANTS.

DOM. *Northampton.* 1240. *F.* John Abington. Seven friars.

FRANC. 1224. *Northampton.* 6*l.* ¶ W. Birdsall, 1815.

CARM. *Northampton. F.* S. Montfort, 1271. Eight friars.

AUSTIN. *Northampton.* Seven friars. *F.* J. Longueville, 1322.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

DOM. *Bamburgh. F.* Hen. III. *Berwick.* Before 1291. *Newcastle.* Sir P. Scott, 1260. Twelve friars. ¶ * *Reliquary*, xviii. 71.

AUSTIN. *F.* Lord Ros, 1290. Seven friars, three novices.

DE SACCO. In Constable garth, t. Hen. III.

FRANC. *Berwick, Newcastle*, Pardon Gate. *F.* Carlisle, t. Hen. II. Eight friars, two novices.

MATHURINES. *Berwick.* Translated to Well Knole. Holy Trinity and St. Michael. *Newcastle. F.* W. Acton, 1360.

CARM. *Berwick. F.* Sir J. Grey, 1270. *Newcastle. F.* Edw. I., 1307. Seven friars. The refectory remains. ¶ Boswell's *Views*, 1786. *Hulne, Holme.* Three m. from Alnwick. *F.* in 1240 by John de Vesci, the crusader, who saw a likeness in this hill to the mountain of Elijah. When, in company with his pilgrim friend, Richard Gray, he visited Mount Carmel, he found among the recluses one speaking their own language, Ralph Fresborn, a north countryman, whom they were permitted to take back home to his native Northumberland, on the sole condition that he began this new order in England.

The remains, which crown a wooded height of great beauty, upon the river Aln, include an oblong aisleless church, 118 × 19 ft., which retains three Early English sedilia. On the east side of the cloister-garth, 90 × 77 ft., are the sacristy, 19 × 8 ft., with an oven ; an oblong chapter-house, 38 × 17 ft., with a parlour on each side, the whole range forming the undercroft of the dormitory, from which the gong runs at right angles; the refectory, 31 × 11 ft., was on the south. On the west side are the cellarer's buildings, 47 ft., with a detached tower, 40 × 29 ft., 1489, which, with the walls, give the monastery a fortress-like appearance. On the south side are the gate-house, porter's lodge, guest-house buildings. John Bale was a monk here. ¶ *Arch. Inst. Northumb. Vol.*; *Alnwick and Hulne*, 1819; G. Tait, 1869. [G. K.] *.

NOTTS.

CARM. *Lenton.* 2 Edw. I. *Nottingham.* 1276. *F.* Lord Grey. Six friars.

FRANC. *Nottingham.* *F.* Hen. III., 1250. *Newark.* Hen. VIII., 499.

AUSTIN. *Newark.*

OXON.

DOM. *Oxford*, in the Jewry. 1221. *F.* Countess of Oxford. Archbishop Kilwardby was a friar. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309.

AUSTIN. *Holywell.* *F.* Sir J. Borstal, 1252. ¶ W. Wyrcestre, next the site of Wadham College. *See* p. 37.

CROSSED. *Grandpont.* Afterwards near St. Peter's-in-the-East. *F.* R. Cary, mayor, t. Edw. I.

DE SACCO. 1257. Dissolved 1307.

FRANC. IN ST. EBBE'S. *Oxford.* *F.* Hen. III. 1224. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; *Aug. Off.* 309.

CARM. *Oxford.* Site of Beaumont Street. 1256. *F.* N. de Meules. Twenty-four friars. *Aug. Off.* 309.

MATHURINES. *Oxford.* Trinity House, Eastgate. *F.* Earl of Cornwall, 1291; *Thusfield*, bef. Edw. III.

SALOP.

FRANC. *Bridgenorth.* *F.* Earl of Salop, t. Hen. VI. *Augm. Off.* 466. *Shrewsbury*, c. 1250. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309; *Gent. Mag.* lxv. 13; lxxxviii. 297; Owen and Blakeway. The Perpendicular refectory remains.

AUSTIN. *Ludlow*, before 1282. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466; *Archæol.* xxx. 19, 173; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxiv. 50. *Shrewsbury.* *F.* Stafford. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309. *Woodhouse*, near Cleobury Mortimer. *F.* Turberville, 1250.

CARM. *Ludlow*, 1349. *Shrewsbury.* ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466.

DOM. *Shrewsbury.* *F.* Lady Gonville, t. Hen. III.

SOMERSET.

FRANC. *Bridgewater.* *F.* Wm. Bucere, c. 1230. ¶ W. Wyrcestre.

DOM. *Ilchester.* *F.* bef. 11 Edw. I. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466.

CARM. *Taunton.* *F.* W. de Meryet.

STAFFORD.

DOM. *Newcastle-under-Lyme.* ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309.

FRANC. *Lichfield*, before 1229. *F.* Bp. Alexander. *Stafford*, before 10 Edw. I. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309.

AUSTIN. *Stafford.* *F.* Lord Stafford, 1344. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309

SUFFOLK.

DOM. *Blithburgh.* *Dunwich.* *F.* Sir Roger Holeshe. *Ipswich.* *F.* Jo. Harys and H. Manesby, t. Hen. III. [G.] *Sudbury.* 1272. *F.* Baldwin Shiplong.

FRANC. *Babwell, Bury St. Edmund's.* 1256. *F.* Adam de Lincoln. *Dunwich.* *F.* R. FitzJohn and Hen. III. The gateways remain. ¶ A. Suckling, ii. 283. *Ipswich.* *F.* Sir R. Tiptoft, before 1296. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309.

CARM. *Ipswich.* St. Mary. *F.* Sir T. de Loudham, Ld. Bardolph, 1279.

AUSTIN. *Clare.* *F.* Earl of Gloucester, 1248. The refectory and dormitory remain. ¶ *Ant. Cab.* viii. *Gorleston.*

F. W. Woderove, t. Edward I. *Orford.* *F.* R. de Hewell, 1294. *Yarmouth.* South Town. *F.* W. Woderowe. ¶ W. Wyrcestre; C. J. Palmer, 1852.

CRUTCHED. *Welnetham, Weltham.* St. Thomas M. Before 1273 a cell of London.

SURREY.

FRANC. *Richmond.* T. Henry VII.

DOM. *Langley by Guildford.* *F.* Q. Eleanor, t. Hen. III. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466.

CARM. *Shene.* *F.* Edw. II.

SUSSEX.

DOM. *Arundel.* T. Edw. II. *Chichester.* SS. Mary and Vincent. *F.* Q. Eleanor, t. Edw. I. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466. *Winchelsea.* T. Edw. II. ¶ *Sussex Arch. Coll.* xxviii. xxix.

AUSTIN. *Rye.* T. Edw. III. The chapel remains. *Winchelsea.* *F.* Edw. II. ¶ [B.] *Ant. Cab.* vi.

FRANC. *Winchelsea.* The apsidal chapel remains. ¶ * W. D. Cooper, 1850; *Add. MS.* 5706. *Lewes.* *Chichester.* St. Peter, ab. 1233. The aisleless choir remains with sedilia, and very lofty east window of five lights. It is Early English, c. 1235, and measures 83 × 31 + 41 ft. It is ceiled, but is desecrated. ¶ *Topographer*, 215.

CARM. St. Mary. *Shoreham.* *F.* Sir J. Mowbray. A flintwork building remains. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Journ.* x. 109. *Sele.* ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309.

WARWICKSHIRE.

DOM. *Warwick.* T. Hen. III. 4*l.* Seven friars.

FRANC. *Coventry.* *F.* Earl of Chester, 1234. ¶ *Archæol.* xliii. 204. The steeple with a fine spire, Early Decorated, 1360, remains. The friars conducted the famous Coventry mystery plays. There were two collateral naves, measuring 97·6 × 33 ft., which had a south aisle, measuring 90 × 12·6 ft.; the choir, 108 × 30 ft., or 72 ft. including two lateral chapels; and a transept, 90 × 21 ft., with wings here called 'valences.' ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

AUSTIN. *Atherston.* *F.* Lord Basset, 49 Edward III. The church remains with an octagonal central tower.

TRIN. *Thelesford.* SS. John B. and Rhadegund. *F.* Lucy of Charlecote, t. Hen. III. ¶ *Trans. Birm. and Midl. Inst.* 1872; *Guide to Coventry,* 1810; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* i.

CARM. *Warwick.* *F.* J. Peto, t. Edward II. *Coventry.* *F.* Sir John Poulteney, Lord Mayor, 1342. Thirteen friars. The east side of the cloisters, very Early Perpendicular, 160 × 12 ft., remains, with the dormitory and a Late oriel corbelled out on a shaft above it, and the entrance of the chapter-house (without its central pillar), between two vaulted chambers, the parlour and common-house. On the south-west angle is the entry cloister gate, and parts of the north and south ranges are standing, over which the dormitory was returned. The church was detached on the north. The precinct gate or postern remains in an adjoining street. ¶ *Dugd.* 395.

WESTMORELAND.

CARM. *Appleby.* *F.* Lords Vesci and Clifford, 1281. ¶ C. Nicholson, 1861.

WILTSHIRE.

CARM. *Marlborough.* *F.* 1316, by two merchants. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

TRIN. Holy Trinity. *Eston,* near Marlborough. 42*l.* *F.* Archdeacon of Sarum, t. Hen. III.

DOM. *Sarum.* *F.* Edward I. and Archbishop Kilwardby. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 466. *Wilton,* ? *Corsham.*

FRANC. *Sarum.* *F.* Hen. III. ¶ E. T. Stevens, 1873.

EDYNGDON. SS. Mary, Catharine, and All Saints. Bonh. (formerly coll. Dean and twelve prebendaries, 1352, with a parish church of SS. Peter and Paul). (Wilts). 442*l.* *F.* Bishop Edyngdon, at the instance of the Black Prince, 1358. The church, dedicated 1361, is Transitional Decorated, with its consecration cross, rood-screen, and cruciform porch and parvise above. Bishop Ayscough was murdered in it, being dragged down from the high altar by Jack Cade's mob, June 29, 1450.

There is an effigy of a Bonhomme. The tomb of Sir R. Cheney dates 1400. The cloister was on the north side. ¶ *Wilts Mag.* iii. 47; Aubrey, 349; *Gent. Mag.* xxvi. 158, 1846; W. Michael, 1871.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

DOM. *Worcester*, t. Edw. III. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

FRANC. *Worcester. F.* Earl of Warwick, before 1268. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

DE SACCO. *Worcester*, t. Hen. III.

AUSTIN. *Droitwich. F.* J. Bush, t. Edw. III.

YORKSHIRE.

DOMINICAN FRIARIES. Convents with priors. *Beverley. F.* Goldsmith, before 1311. *Doncaster.* The last prior was hanged in 1539. *Kingston-upon-Hull. Pontefract*, before 1266. *Scarborough. F.* Earl of Northumberland, before 13 Edw. I. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309. *Yarmouth. F.* Peter de Brus, before 1271. Five friars. *York.* Holy Trinity, Les Toftes. *F.* Bryan Stapleton, t. Hen. III. Six priors; the last prior was hanged at Tyburn.

FRANC. Under wardens. *Beverley. F.* W. Lyketon, 1297. *Doncaster*, before 1315. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* xvii. N.S. 192. *Pontefract. Richmond. F.* R. FitzRalph, 1258. ¶ * Clarkson; C. Robinson, 1833; Whitaker, *Richm.* i. 99; *Gent. Mag.* xciii. 201. The octagonal central tower remains. *Scarborough*, 1240. *York*, t. Hen. II.; fifteen friars. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 309.

TRINITARIANS or ROBERTINES. *Knaresborough.* St. Robert. *F.* Rob. Flower. Convent was founded by Richard, King of the Romans, 1256. 35*l.* ¶ E. Hargrove, 1798.

CARM. Under wardens. *Bolton. F.* Earl of Albemarle and Lord Gray. *Doncaster.* The prior was hanged in 1539. *Farndale. F.* Lord Wake, 21 Edw. III. *Kingston-on-Hull. F.* Edw. I. and the Percies. *Northallerton.* St. Mary. *F.* Edw. III. and Bp. Hatfield. *Pontefract. F.* Earl of Lincoln, before 1257. *Richmond. Scarborough. F.* Edw. III., 1319. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309. *Sutton in Holderness*, t. Edw. I. *York.* St. Mary. *F.* Lords Vesci and Percy, 1255.

Crossed or Crutched Friars of the Holy Cross. *Kildale*, c. 1312. *Kingston on Hull.* *F.* Geoffrey de Hotham, 1317. *York*, t. Edw. II.

Austin. *Northallerton.* *F.* W. de Alverton, 14 Edw. III. *Tickhill.* *F.* Clarells. *York.* *F.* Lord Scrope, 1278. Nine friars.

Isle of Man.

Franc. *Becmachen*, 1373.

Wales.

Dom. *Rhudland* (Rutland). *F.* before 1268. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466. *Haverfordwest.* ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466, 309. *Cardiff.* ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466. *Bangor.* Name of Jesus, 1276; endowed by Tudor ap Gronerd. *Brecon.* ¶ Th. Jones, iii. 726; *Arch. Camb.* iv. N.S. 328; v. 151. [K.]. Made Coll. Ch. Ch., dean (Bp. of St. David's), dignitaries and thirteen canons, 32 Hen. VIII.

St. Nicholas. The church (126 ft.) consisted of an aisleless nave (56 ft. broad) and a choir; a chapel on the north-east of the nave was elongated into a Decorated aisle. The choir and presbytery (Early English) remain, $66 \times 26 + 63$ ft., with two drains, a canopied sedile, and low side window on the south side. The east windows are five separate lights, and the north wall has a fine range of eleven lancets. It formed the collegiate church of Christ subsequently. The refectory was apsidal.

Franc. *Caermarthen.* St. Francis. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466. *Cardiff.* ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466. *Haverfordwest.* 1237. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309. *Llanfais* (one mile from Beaumaris). *F.* Llewellyn ap Jorwerth. The oblong church (St. Francis) is 108×32 ft. The Princess Joan was buried here. Eight friars. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309; *Arch. Camb.* 3rd Ser. i. 73; 4th Ser. vi. 264; 1 *Orig. Doc.*

Austin. *Newport*, or *Basetbeg*. ¶ T. Wakeman, 1859.

Carm. *Cardiff.* Destroyed by Owen Glendower. *Ruthyn. Caermarthen.* ¶ *Aug. Off.* 466. *Denbigh.* St. Mary, an aisleless oblong. ¶ *Aug. Off.* 309.

Hospitals.

Hospitals and lazar-houses, says John de Athon, are either religious, subject to the diocesan, or secular, when in lay patronage (Lyndw. *Supp.* 24); the former had a consecrated chapel, the latter a secular oratory (*Ib.* 150). They consist of a hall with lateral chambers or aisles, opening into an eastern chapel.

In Wales, Bettws methtavern or Bedehouses were wayside almonries for poor travellers, who were to pray for the donor, whose name was attached to the houses; cells or houses for travelling between Maenan and Vaenol, Rhiwddolion and Blaienau; and Festiniog, where there was the stone of the Mass for travellers. Yspytty were usually Hospitallers' bedehouses on a larger scale. 'Llan' denotes a sacred enclosure, in which a church (eglwys) was built.

Many of the English hospitals were under charge of the Austin canons, who still maintain the charge of the famous house on the pass of Mont St. Bernard in Savoy, for the entertainment of strangers. There are hospitals or guest-houses still remaining in many parts of England, like St. Leonard's, Lansdown, near Bath, on the line of roads which led to the great shrines. These are now hardly recognisable, or obscured under local names. At Cleeve there are remains of one which is connected with the abbey by a pitched path; on the hill-top midway was a cross.

Some of the best examples of hospitals and their chapels now remaining are those of St. Cross, Wells, Sherborne, Stamford, Dover, Chichester, and Portsmouth.

Beds.—*Farley*, or *Santingfield*. *F.* t. Hen. II. *Occleve*. St. John B., t. John. *Bedford*. St. Leonard, t. Edw. I.; St. John B., t. Edw. II. ¶ R. B. Hankin, 1828; J. H. Matthiason, 1821. *Dunstaple*. A lazar-house. *Todyngton*. St. John B. *F.* J. Broughton, 26 Hen. VI.

Berks.—*Reading*. St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. *F.* Abbot Auchar, before 1139. Hospital for strangers and pil-

grims. *F.* Abbot Hugh, c. 1190. *Newbury.* St. Bartholomew, t. John. *Windsor.* St. Peter. Lazar-house, t. Hen. III. *Wallingford.* St. John B. 6*l.*, t. Edw. I. *Hungerford.* St. John B., t. Edw. I. *Abingdon.* St. John B. *Donnington.* God's House. *F.* Sir R. de Abberbury, t. Rich. II. *Abingdon.* St. Helen. *F.* Geoffrey Barber and J. de St. Helena, t. Hen. V. *Fyfield.* St. John B. *F.* J. Golafre before 20 Hen. VI. *Lambourne.* *F.* J. Isbury, 1502.

Bucks.—*Aylesbury.* St. John. *F.* the inhabitants, t. Hen. I. St. Leonard. Lazar-house, same date. *Ludgershall* or *Lithersall.* *F.* Hen. II. *Wycombe.* SS. Margaret and Giles. Lazar-house, t. Hen. III. St. John B., t. Hen. III. *Newport.* St. Margaret. *Stony Stratford.* St. John-on-the-Causeway, bef. 1240. *Newport Pagnell.* St. John B.; St. John E. *F.* Jo. de Somery, 9 Edw. I. *Buckingham.* St. Lawrence.

Camb.—*Cambridge.* SS. Anthony and Eloy. Lazar-house. St. Anne. Lazar-house. St. John Ev. *F.* H. Frost, c. 1140. 80*l.* The site of St. John's Coll. *Thorney.* 1150. *Ely.* St. John B. and St. Mary Magd. United 1240. *Long Stow.* St. Mary, t. Hen. III. *Steresburgh, Sturbridge.* St. Mary Magd. Barnwell, bef. 1245. *Wittlesford Bridge.* St. John B. *F.* W. Colville, t. Edw. I. *Wykes.* *F.* Mary Basingburn, 15 Edw. I. *Wisbech.* St. John B. ¶ *Hist. Sketch.* 1809. *Leverington.*

Cheshire.—*Tarvin.* *F.* Bishop Stavesby, 1230. *Chester.* St. John B. 13*l.* St. Giles. *Boughton.* A lazar-house, t. Edw. II. *Babington.* Lazar-house, t. Edw. I. *Nantwich,* Wych Malbanck. St. Nicholas. *Denhall* in Wyrchall.

Cornwall.—*Bodmin.* St. Laurence. Lazar-house. St. George, St. Anthony. *Fowey.* St. Blaise. *Launceston.* St. Leonard, lazar-house; St. Thomas, Newport, lazar-house. *Liskeard,* Minhenned. St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. *Helston.* St. John B. 12*l.* *F.* Killigrew.

Cumberland.—*Carlisle.* St. Nicholas. Lazar-house, before 21 Edw. I. *Wigton.* St. Leonard.

Derbyshire.—*Derby.* Maison-Dieu. St. Leonard. Lazar-house, t. Hen. II. *Chesterfield.* St. Leonard. Lazar-house, t.

Hen. I. *Lokhay.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. St. Mary Spital on the *Peak.* *Bentley.* St. Leonard.

DEVON.—*Exeter.* SS. Buriana and Alexis. *F.* W. Fitz Ralph, 1164. St. Mary Magd. A lazar-house. St. John B. *F.* Gilbert Long, 1273. ¶ Oliver's *Exeter*; *Fratres Calendarum*, Calendar Hay. Ten cells. *F.* S. Grendon, 1406. Combrew. *F.* Sir W. Bonville, 1407. God's House. *F.* W. Wynard, t. Hen. IV. Almshouse. *F.* J. Palmer, 1479. Exbridge. *F.* J. Moore and Barth. Fortescue, 1514. *St. Katharine's.* *F.* Canon Stevyns. *Cleyhanger*, t. Hen. III. *Tavistock.* SS. Mary Magd. and Theobald. Lazar-house, t. Edw. III. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* c. i. 489. *Plimpton.* Lazar-house, t. Edw. III. *Bishop's Cleeve.* Cliff Episcopi. St. Gabriel. College for disabled clergy, t. Edw. II. *F.* Bishop Bronescombe. *Gild Martin* [? in Cornwall]. St. Leonard. Lazar-house. *Barnstaple*, Holy Trinity.

DORSET.—*Wimborne.* SS. Margaret and Anthony. *Rushton.* St. Leonard. *Bridport.* St. John B. *Athelington.* Lazar-house. *Shaftesbury.* St. John B. at Hill. *Sherborne.* St. Thomas on the Green. St. John B. and Ev., t. Hen. VI. Perpendicular, with a small chapel.

DURHAM.—*Staindrop.* St. Mary. 126*l.* *F.* Earl of Westmoreland, t. Hen. IV. The church has good sedilia, and several fine features. *Bernard Castle.* St. John B. 5*l.* *Gretham.* SS. Mary and Cuthbert. 95*l.* *F.* Bishop Stichill, 1262. ¶ G. Allan, 17. *Gateshead.* Holy Trinity. *F.* H. de Ferlinton, t. Hen. III. SS. Edmund and C thbert. 6*l.* *F.* Bishop Farnham, 1247. *Kepyer.* St. Giles. 167*l.* Bishop Flambard, 1112. *Sherbourne.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. 135*l.* *F.* Bishop Pusar, t. Hen. II. ¶ *Collections*, 1772.

ESSEX.—*Berden.* St. John Ev., t. Hen. III. *Berkyng*, *Ilford.* St. Mary. Lazar-house. *F.* Abbess of Barking, t. Hen. II. 16*l.* *Hornchurch*, *Havering.* SS. Nicholas and Bernard. A cell of Mountjoy, Savoy. *Newport Pond*, *Birchanger.* SS. Mary and Leonard. *F.* R. de Newport, t. John. 23*l.* *Waltham*, c. 1218. *Hedingham.* *F.* Earl of Oxford 1250. *Southburnbrook*, near *Brentford.* St. John B., bef. 20 Edw. I.

Little Maldon. St. Giles. Lazar-house, bef. 16 Edw. II. *Layer Marney.* St. Mary. Bede-house. *F.* W. de Marney, 1330. *Bocking.* Maison Dieu. *F.* J. Doreward, 18 Hen. VI. *Little Horkesley, Walthamstow. F.* Geo. Monnon, Lord Mayor, 1515.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Stow-on-the-Wold.* Holy Trinity. *F.* Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall, c. 1010. 25*l.* *Cirencester.* St. John Ev. *F.* Hen. I. St. Laurence. *F.* Edith de Wygold, t. Edw. III. St. Thomas. *F.* Sir W. Nottingham, bef. 1425. *Longbridge in Berkeley,* Holy Trinity, and *Lorwing,* near *Dursley. F.* Maur. Lord Berkeley, t. Hen. II. *Tewkesbury.* Lazar-house. *Gloucester.* St. Bartholomew. *F.* Hen. III. 4*l.* SS. Mary Magd., James, and Margaret. Lazar-house, thirteenth century. *Berkeley.* SS. John and James, t. Hen. III. *Lechlade.* St. John B. *F.* Lady J. Ferrers. *Winchcombe.*

HAMPSHIRE.—*Winchester.* St. Mary Magd., bef. Edw. I. 42*l.* St. John Kingsgate. *Fordingbridge.* St. John. *Andover.* SS. John B. and Mary Magd., t. Hen. III. *Basingstoke.* SS. Mary and John B. *F.* Hen. III., 1261, the sick-house of Merton College, Oxford. ¶ Stukeley, *Itin.* ii. 75. *Southampton.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house; God's House, St. Julian. *F.* the brothers Gervase and Protasius, t. Hen. III. The Early English gate-house and chapel remain. *Portsmouth.* God's House. SS. John B. and Nicholas. 33*l.* With a chancel 53 × 22 ft. Early Eng ish. *F.* Bishop de Roche, t. John. ¶ W. Wright, 1873. Bishop Moleyns was murdered here by the mutinous seamen of the fleet. *I. of Wight.* St. Cross. Formerly a cell of Tiron. *St. Cross, Sparkford,* one mile from Winchester. The almshouse of Noble Poverty. *F.* Bishop de Blois, 1121, for thirteen brethren, and dining one hundred poor men every day, increased to one hundred more in 1185; and Cardinal Beaufort. 84*l.* The church, begun 1136, with a west front about 1290, cruciform with a central tower, 150 × 120 ft., the hall, Perpendicular gate-houses, and bedesmen's rooms, remain. ¶ *Add. MS.* 6740; H. Moody. A dole is given to wayfarers at the gate.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—St. John, *Hereford.* St. Anthony of Vienna, 33 Hen. III. St. Giles. Lazar-house. St. Thomas.

St. Ethelbert. 10*l.* *Ledbury.* St. Katharine. 22*l.* *F.* Bishop Foliot, 1232.

HERTS.—*St. Alban's.* St. Julian. Lazar-house. *F.* Abbot Geoffrey, t. Hen. I. *Royston.* St. Nicolas, t. John. SS. John and James, t. Hen. III. 5*l.* *Berkhampstead.* St. John B., St. John Ev. Over 'Spital, t. John. St. Leonard Nether 'Spital. St. Thomas M., t. Edw. II. St. James. *Wymondley.* St. Laurence. 29*l.* *F.* R. Argenteyn. ¶ *Land Rev. Bund.* 439. *Baldock.* Lazar-house. *Biggyng in Anstey.* St. Mary. *Hoddesdon.* SS. Lo and Anthony, t. 1391. *Clothale.* St. Mary Magd. 4*l.*

HUNTS.—*Huntingdon.* St. John B. *F.* Earl of Huntingdon, t. Hen. II. St. Margaret. Lazar-house, t. Hen. II.

KENT.—*Canterbury.* Poor priests' house. *F.* S. de Langton, c. 1243. 10*l.* St. John B. *F.* Archbishop Lanfranc, 1084. 91*l.* SS. Nicholas and Catherine, bef. 1203. Maynard's 'Spital. Harbledown in bosco de Blean. St. Nicholas. *F.* Archbishop Lanfranc. 101*l.* *Eastbridge*, for pilgrims. St. Thomas Becket. 23*l.* St. Laurence, a lazar-house for monks. 39*l.* *F.* Abbot Hugh, of St. Augustine's. *Chatham.* St. Bartholomew. Lazar-house. *F.* Bishop Gundulph; the chapel remains. *Dover.* St. Bartholomew. Lazar-house, c. 1141. *F.* two monks of the Newark. Maison Dieu for pilgrims. *F.* Hubert de Burgh, t. Hen. III. 159*l.* The Decorated hall remains. ¶ *Arch. Cant.*; *Aug. Off.* 310. *Romney, Rumenale.* SS. Stephen and Thomas M. Lazar-house. *F.* Ad. de Cherring, in the twelfth century. *Tanington Winchepe by Canterbury.* St. James, t. Hen. II. 73*l.* *Sandwich.* St. John. St. Thomas. St. Bartholomew. *F.* T. Crompthom, c. 1190. *Stroud.* New Work. St. Mary. For travellers. 52*l.* *F.* Bishop Glanville, c. 1194. *Sutton de la Hone.* Holy Trinity, St. Mary, All Saints. *F.* Archbishop Wrotham, t. Rich. I. *Otford.* Lazar-house, t. Hen. III. *Ospring.* Maison Dieu. St. Mary. *F.* Hen. III., c. 1235. *Maidstone, Newark.* SS. Peter and Paul. *F.* Archbishop Boniface, c. 1260, merged in the College. *Hythe.* St. Bartholomew, *F.* Bishop Haymo, 1336. *Sevenoaks.* St. John B., t. Edw. III. *Deptford.* Holy Trinity, t. Hen. VI.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lancaster.* St. Leonard. Lazar-house. *F.* Earl of Mortain (K. John). *Langrigh* (Longridge). SS. Saviour and Mary.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Leicester.* St. Mary the Great, Newark. 595*l.* St. Leonard. Lazar-house, t. Rich. I. St. Ursula. 8*l.* *F.* W. Wigston, 1520. St. John, bef. 1235. *F.* Duke of Lancaster, 1355. A dean, twelve canons, and one hundred poor. ¶ *Trans. Leic. Soc.* iv. 20. *Stoke Faston, Stokerston.* St. Mary. *F.* J. Boyville, 5 Edw. IV. *Burton Lazars.* SS. Mary and Lazarus. The chief of the English lazar-houses, but a cell of Lazarus without the walls of Jerusalem. 265*l.* *F.* R. de Mowbray, t. Stephen. ¶ *Arch. Journ.* xxiv. 265. *Tilton*, t. Hen. II. *Lutterworth.* St. John B. 26*l.* *F.* Roise de Verdon. *Castle Donington.* St. John Ev. 3*l.* *F.* John Lacy, t. Hen. III.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Partney.* St. Mary Magd., t. Hen. I. *Lincoln.* Holy Sepulchre. G. bef. 1198; St. Giles, thirteenth century; St. Mary; Holy Innocents, La Malarderie lazar-house. *F.* Hen. I. on an earlier foundation of Bishop Remigius. *Ellesham*, Ailesham by Thornton. A.C. SS. Mary and Edmund. 70*l.* Annexed to a priory. *F.* Beatrix d'Amundeville, bef. 1166. *Tattershall.* Annexed to a college. *Stamford.* Bede-house. All Saints. 18*l.* *F.* W. Browne, 1493. The hall, porch, chapel, and cloister remain. ¶ My 'Memorials of Stamford.' *Holbeche.* All Saints. *F.* Sir J. de Kirketon, 1351. *Helmswell.* Spital on the Street. St. Edmund. *F.* t. Edw. II. *Mere* in *Dunston.* Lazar-house. *F.* Sim. de Roppele, bef. 1246. *Kirbeck.* St. John B. *F.* Sir Th. Multon, 1230. *Glanford Brigg* in *Wrawby.* *F.* the Paynells, t. Joan.

MIDDX.—*Westminster.* St. James. Lazar-house. *F.* bef. 1180, on the site of St. James' Palace. St. Katharine by the Tower. 315*l.* *F.* Q. Maud, 1148. The site lies under the waters of the St. Katharine docks. ¶ J. Nichols, 1824; J. S. Lea, 1878; *Gent. Mag.*, 1825, 209; *Bibl. Top. Brit.* no. v. St. Giles without the bar of the old Temple. A lazar-house. *F.* Q. Maud, 1108. ¶ Rowl. Dobie, 1829; St. Bartholomew. *Smithfield.* Rahere the jester, c. 1108. 305*l.* ¶ Delamotte, 1844. St. Thomas M. de Acon or Acre. *Cheapside.* 277*l.*

F. Sir Thom. Fitzhelles and Agnes, sister of Thomas Becket, on the site of his birthplace (and the present Mercers' chapel). St. Paul in the Close. *F.* Canon H. de Northampton, bef. 1190. St. Mary 'Spital Without. *Bishopsgate.* A.C. 478*l.* *F.* W. Brune, 1197. Twelve canons. *St. Anthony.* A cell of Vienne (Lyndw. 213). Threadneedle St. (with a school). *F.* Hen. III. 55*l.* On the site of a synagogue. Domus Conversorum. St. Mary (the *Rolls*), a house for Jewish converts. *F.* Hen. III. 1231; dissolved 1377. St. Mary of Bethlehem (*Bedlam*) or the Star. *F.* Simon FitzMary, Sheriff, 1247; dissolved, 1403. St. Mary of *Rouncevalle*, Charing Cross, t. Hen. III. *St. Giles*, White Cross Street Without. *Cripplegate*, t. Edw. I. *Elsing 'Spital.* *F.* W. Elsing, mercer, 1329. For one hundred blind or paralytic inmates; aged priests to be preferred. *Vintners' Hall.* *F.* Sir J. Stodie, Lord Mayor, 1357. St. Martin's. *Outwich.* *F.* the guild of St. John B., 6 Hen. IV. ¶ R. Wilkinson, 1797. Whittington. *F.* 1424. *Grocers' Hall.* *F.* 1429. *Papey.* Within Bishopsgate. SS. Charity and John Ev. in St. Augustine's on the Wall. *F.* 1430, by three chantry priests. *Brentford* by the bridge. Nine Orders of Angels. *F.* 25 Hen. VI. J. Somerset, Chanc. of Exchequer. *Highgate.* Lazar-house, t. Edw. IV. *F.* W. Poole, yeoman of the Guard. *Knightsbridge.* Lady Margaret's. *Westminster*, near St. Anne's in the Almoury, c. 149. Hen. VII.'s almshouses on the south side of the abbey gate-house. *Savoy.* SS. Saviour, Mary, and John B. 529*l.* *F.* Hen. VII., 1503. Crutched Friars. *F.* Sir J. Melborne, Lord Mayor, 1521.

MONMOUTH.—*Monmouth.* St. John; Holy Trinity. *F.* Sir J. Monemue, 1240. Usk.

NORTHANTS.—*Northampton.* St. John B. 25*l.* *F.* Archdeacon Walter, 1137. St. Thomas. *F.* 1450. St. Leonard in Coton. Lazar-house. *F.* bef. 1240; have interesting portions. *Peterborough.* St. Leonard. A lazar-house, t. Steph. St. Thomas M. at the abbey gate. *F.* Abbot Benedict, 1180. *Brackley.* St. Leonard's. *F.* bef. 1291. SS. John and James. (North.). *F.* Earl of Leicester, bef. 1150. *Oundle.* *F.* R. Viate, 1485. *Peryhoe.* SS. John B. and Martin, united to

Cothestoke. *Stamford.* Lazar-house. SS. John B. and Thom. M., t. Hen. II. *Towcester.* St. Leonard. *Cotes* near Rockingham. Lazar-house. *Aynho.* SS. John and James, t. Hen. II. *St. Dewy* or David Kingsthorp, and Holy Trinity without Northampton. *F.* W. Fitzadam, 1200. *Higham Ferrers* Bedehouse, Perpendicular. ¶ Baker, i. 43.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Newcastle.* St. Catherine. *F.* Rog. Thornton, t. Hen. IV. St. Mary Magd. *F.* Hen. I. St. Thomas on the Bridge. St. Mary, Westgate, t. Hen. III. St. Mary, t. Hen. I. *Berwick.* Godshouse, bef. Edw. III. St. Mary Magd. bef. Edw. I. *Bamborough.* St. Mary Magd. *Alnwick.* St. Leonard. *F.* Percy, bef. Edw. III. *Tweedmouth.* St. Bartholomew. *Elshaugh; Wollore; Morpeth; Hexham.* St. Giles. Lazar-house. 4 marks. *F.* t. Joan. *Bolton* in Allendale. Holy Trin. St. Thom. M. A lazar-house.

NOTTS.—*Stoke* by Newark. St. Leonard. 8*l.* *Newark.* St. Leonard. 17*l.* *F.* Bishop Alexander, t. Steph. ¶ W. Dickinson, 1819. *Nottingham.* St. Leonard, t. Hen. III. St. John B. *F.* t. Joan. ¶ C. Dering, 1751. The Annunciation. 11*l.* *F.* J. Plumtre. *Blythe.* St. John Ev. 8*l.* A lazar-house. *Lenton.* St. Anthony. *Southwell.* St. Mary Magd. bef. 1313. *Gonalston.* St. Mary Magd. Brodebusk. *F.* W. Heriz, t. Hen. III.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Oxford.* St. John B. East-gate. *F.* t. Joan, on the site of Magdalen College. St. Bartholomew. Lazar-house. *F.* Hen. I. J. Cranstoun, 1844. It was visited early in the morning with sweet hymns and charitable offerings on the feast of St. James by the members of New College. The chapel remains. ¶ *Gent. Mag.* cii. 489. *Clattercote,* in *Cleydon.* St. Leonard. Lazar-house. *Burford.* St. John Ev. 13*l.* *Banbury.* St. Leonard. Lazar-house. 15*l.* *Woodstock.* SS. Mary and Mary Magd., t. Hen. III. *Crowmersh.* St. Mary. Magd. Lazar-house, bef. 1248. *Ewelme.* God's House. *F.* Earl of Suffolk, 1437. 20*l.* *Thame.* *F.* R. Quatermaine, t. Hen. VI.

RUTLAND.—*Manton.* St. Mary. 25 Edw. III. *Oakham.* SS. John Ev. and Anne. 12*l.* *F.* W. Dalby, merchant of the Staple, 1398.

SALOP.—*Shrewsbury.* St. John B., t. Edw. II., near *Welchgate*; St. Chad; for mercers; St. Mary; St. Giles. Lazar-house t. Hen. II. *Bridgenorth.* St. James; Holy Trinity; SS. Mary and John. *F.* Ralph Lestrange, t. Rich. I. *Whitchurch.* Blanchminster, before Hen. III. Annexed to Haughmond. *Ludlow.* Holy Trinity. SS. Mary and John B. *F.* Peter Undergood, t. Hen. III. 13*l.* *Wenlock.* St. John; *Berton.*

SOMERSET. *Bath.* St. John B. for sick bathers. 27*l.* *F.* Bishop Reginald, 1180; St. Catherine's. *Wells.* SS. Saviour, Mary, and All Saints. *F.* Bishop Bubwith, before 1424. The hall and chapel were under a continuous roof. St. John B. 40*l.* Archbishop Hugh of Wells, t. John. A master and ten brethren. ¶ *Somers. Arch. Soc.* ix. 12. *Bridgewater* (Brug. Walter). St. John. 120*l.* *F.* t. Joan. Twelve brethren. St. Giles. Lazar-house. *Ilchester* (*Ivelchester*). Holy Trinity. White-house for poor travellers and lepers. *F.* W. Dacres, c. 1220. *Glastonbury.* St. John B., in connection with the almonry, before 1226. *Taunton.* Lazar-house, before 1280. *Langport.* St. Mary Magd., bef. 1310. *Yevele* (*Evill*). *F.* J. Woburn, petty canon of St. Paul's, ab. 16 Edw. IV. *Glastonbury.* *F.* Abbot Beere, for poor women. *Selwood,* lazar-house; Bruton.

SOMERSET AND GLOUCESTER.—*Bristol.* St. John B. 51*l.* Lazar-house. *F.* V. John. St. Catherine's. *Bedminster.* 21*l.* *F.* Rob. Berkeley, t. Hen. III. St. Lawrence. Lazar-house. *Gaunts* or *Billeswyke.* SS. Mary and Mark. 42*l.* *F.* Maurice de Gaunt, for the daily relief of one hundred poor. The beautiful chapel remains. Early English and Decorated with a Perpendicular reredos, sedilia and fan-traceried south chapel. ¶ *Augm. Off.* 494. Burton's, 1292; St. Margaret's; St. Bartholomew's; St. Sepulchre's; Holy Trinity. *F.* J. Barstaple, 4 Hen. V.; *Redclyff Hill.* St. John B. *F.* W. Cannyngs, Mayor, 1422; Rog. Magdalen's of Nonney without Templegate; Lewin's Mede; *F.* W. Spencer, 1460; Three Kings of Cologne. St. Michael's Hill. *F.* J. Foster, 1504.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Stafford.* St. John. 10*l.* St. Leonard. 4*l.* *Lichfield.* Bishop Heyworth, 1424. St. John B. 8*l.*, t. Hen. III. The chapel and buildings remain. *Tamworth,* St. James. 3*l.*

SURREY. *Sandon.* Holy Ghost. St. Mary Magd. and All Saints. *F.* R. de Waterville, t. Hen. II. *Bermondsey.* St. Saviour, t. Hen. II. *Southwark.* St. Thomas M., 1228. Formerly St. Mary's. Founded by the convent of St. Mary Overye, 1207. 309*l.* St. Leonard's, the Loke lazar-house, bef. 1437. *Bermondsey.* St. Thomas M. 1213 attached to the monastery. *Kingston on Thames.* St. Mary Magd. *F.* J. Lovekin, Lord Mayor, 1366. ¶ W. O. Biden, 1852. *Croydon. F.* El. Davy, mercer, 23 Hen. VI. *Cookham.* St. Anthony. *Newington.* SS. Mary and Katharine.

SUSSEX.—*Lewes.* St. James at the Almonry Gate. St. Nicholas *F.* the monastery. *Herting.* St. John B. Lazar-house bef. 1169. *Chichester.* St. Mary. 35*l.* *F.* Dean William, t. Hen. II. The chapel, 47 × 22 ft., of the thirteenth century, and hall with aisles, 83 × 45 ft., of the fourteenth century, and a Decorated screen, remain. ¶ *Suss. Arch. Journ.* ii. 3. C. A. Swainson. SS. James and Mary Magd. East-gate a lazar-house, t. John. 4*l.* *Seaford.* St. James. *Buxted. F.* W. Heron, 1404. *Arundel.* Maison Dieu. Holy Trinity. 23*l.* *F.* Earl of Arundel, 18 Rich. II. There are ruins. *Windeham.* St. Edmund. *Shoreham.* St. James. *Bramber.* St. Mary Magd. Bidlington Spital, 205. *Pevensey.* St. John B. *Pleydon.* St. Bartholomew.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Coventry.* Ford's, 1529. *Bablake. F.* T. Bond, draper, 1506. 49*l.* Both are most interesting. Ford's is a gem of timber work. St. John B. 67*l.* *F.* Archdeacon of Coventry. One was called the Bastile Spital on Spitalmoor. *Sponne.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. *F.* Earl of Chester, t. Hen. II. *Stratford. F.* Guild of Holy Cross. *Warwick.* St. Michael. *F.* Earl of Warwick, t. Hen. I. 10*l.* St. John B. 20*l.* For travellers. Lazar-house t. Hen. II. St. Thomas. Prior Lawrence. *Henley; Bretford*; St. Edmund. *Birmingham.* St. Thomas, bef. 13 Edw. I. ¶ Hutton, 1835.

WESTMORELAND.—*Kirkby in Kendale.* St. Leonard. Lazar-house. 11*l.*, t. Hen. II.

WILTS.—*Wilton*, Fugestone. St. Giles. Lazar-house. *F.* Q. Adeliza, who was buried here. 5*l.* St. John, bef. 1247.

Devizes. St. John B. Lazar-house bef. 1207. ¶ *Orig. Divis.* 1754; J. Waylen, 1839. *Marlborough.* St. John B. 6*l.*, bef. 16 Joan. St. Thomas M., t. of Hen. III. *Salisbury, Harnham.* St. Nicholas. 64*l.* *F.* Bps. of Sarum, 1240. *Cricklade.* St. John B. 4*l.* *F.* t. Hen. III. *Merston,* near Chelworth, Calne. St. John B. 2*l.* *F.* t. Hen. III. *Wotton Basset.* St. John. *Salisbury.* Holy Trinity. *F.* J. Chaundeler, 17 Ric. II. *Malmesbury.* The Early English front of the hall remains; *Bradford.* St. Margaret. ¶ *Wilts Mag.* v. 36. *Old Sarum.* St. John. *Trowbridge.* *F.* J. Terumber, clothier, 1483.

WORCESTER.—*Worcester,* S. Wolstan, erroneously called the Commandery. ¶ *Bodl. Chart.*; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* ix. The buildings remain. St. Oswald. *F.* bef. 1628. *Droitwich.* St. Mary, t. Edw. II. 21*l.*

YORK.—*Hinton.* SS. Mary and Andrew. *Pontefract,* Brokenbridge. Holy Trinity. 182*l.* *F.* Sir R. Knolles, 1385. St. Thomas M. bef. 1391. Maison Dieu on Ouse bridge. St. Nicholas. 97*l.* *F.* Rob. de Lacy, t. Hen. I. St. Mary Magd. ab. 1286. St. Mary. *F.* W. le Tabourer, 8 Edw. III. *Beverley.* St. Giles. 8*l.* St. Nicholas bef. 1286. *York.* S. Peter. *F.* Culdees of the minster, t. Will. I. and II. St. Leonard. *F.* K. Stephen for 206 bedesmen. · 362*l.* (Lyndw. *Supp.* 102). *Ripon.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. 24*l.* *F.* Archbp. Thurstan. ¶ Walbran; St. Anne. *Broughton.* St. Mary Magd. *F.* Eustace FitzJohn, t. Hen. II. *York.* St. Thomas, ab. 1391. *Markgate.* *F.* R. Howme, bef. 1406. *Fishergate.* St. Anthony in Gilly Gate. *F.* Sir J. Langton, ab. 1440. St. Mary's, Boltham. 9*l.* *F.* Præcentor Gysburgh, bef. 1481. Maison Dieu. Laythorpe Gate. *F.* Bigots: Micklegate. St. Nicholas. Lazar-house. 29*l.* St. Giles bef. 1274. St. Mary Botham. 11*l.* *F.* Dean of York, 1314. *Fossgate.* Holy Jesus and St. Mary. 6*l.* *F.* Merchant adventurers, t. Hen. VI. *Whitby*; *Norton.* St. Nicholas. *F.* Rog. de Flamville, t. Hen. II. *Killingwold Grove.* St. Mary Magd. 12*l.* *F.* bef. 1167. *Richmond.* St. Nicholas. 13*l.* *F.* Henry II. *Rere Cross,* the Spital on Stainmoor, 1171. *Newton.* St. Mary. 21*l.* *F.* Earl of Albemarle, bef. 1199. *Yarum.* St. Nicholas. *F.* de

Brus, bef. 1185. *Scarborough.* St. Thom. M. *F.* Hugh de Bulmere, t. Hen. II. *Northallerton.* Maison Dieu. *F.* R. Moore, draper, 1476. St. James. 58*l.* *F.* Bp. Philip of Durham, t. Rich. I. *Fountains.* For the poor and travellers, t. Rich. I. *Bagby,* ab. 1200. *Ripon.* St. John B. 10*l.* *F.* Archbp. of York, t. Joan. *Newton by Hedon.* Holy Sepulchre. Lazar-house. 13*l.* *F.* Alan FitzOubern. *Foulesnape.* St. M. t. Hen. III. *Doncaster.* St. James. Lazar-house and St. Nicholas, subject to Begeham, t. Henry III. *Tickhill.* St. Leonard, bef. 1225. *Catterick.* St. Giles, t. Hen. III. *Braydeford.* St. Helen. *Otteley.* Lazar-house, 4 Edw. II. *Sherbourne.* St. Mary Magd. ab. 1311. *Bawtree.* St. Mary Magd. 6*l.* *F.* Rob. Moreton bef. 1316. *Whitby.* St. John B., t. Edw. II. *Pickering.* St. Nicholas in the Castle. 8*l.* *F.* Duke of Lancaster. *Lowcross; Welle.* St. Michael. 20*l.* *F.* Sir R. de Neville, 1342. *Kingston-on-Hull.* Grigg's in Priests' Row; Mariners' Holy Trinity. 10*l.* God's House. *F.* J. Kingston, 18 Edw. III. ¶ G. Hadley, 1788. Maison Dieu, Holy Trinity. 10*l.* *F.* Mich. de la Pole, bef. 1378. Selby's. *F.* Dean Ravenser and R. Selby, bef. 1400. *Sprotburgh.* St. Edmund, bef. 1361. *F.* FitzWilliams. *Beverley.* St. Nicholas, St. Mary, Holy Trinity.

Norfolk.—*Norwich.* SS. Mary and Edward. *F.* Hildebrand, a mercer, ab. 1200. St. Giles. 90*l.* *F.* Bp. Suffield, bef. 1249. St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. 10*l.* *F.* Bp. Herbert. Five lazar-houses, one SS. Mary and Clement. St. Paul. Norman Spital. *F.* Bp. Herbert. *Cokesford.* St. Andrew. *F.* Hervey Belet, t. John. *Peterstone.* St. Nicholas. *Newbridge.* Lazar-house, SS. Mary and Lawrence, till 1373. *Lynne.* *F.* Peter the Chaplain, 1145. St. John B. 7*l.*, t. Hen. I. *Horsham, West Somerton.* Lazar-house. *F.* Ralph de Glanville, t. Hen. II. Annexed to Butleigh. *Great Hobbesse de alto bosco.* St. Mary, Maison Dieu. *F.* Sir Peter de Hautbois, t. John. *Billingford.* St. Thomas M. *F.* de Bec, t. Hen. III., for travellers. *Horning.* St. James. *F.* Hulme Abbey. *Thetford.* St. Mary, bef. 35 Hen. III. Domus Dei, bef. 24 Edw. I. *Yarmouth.* St. Mary. *F.* Thos. Falstoffe, t. Edw. I. *Hard-*

wick. St. Lazarus, bef. 12 Edw. III. *Snoring Parva*, a lazar-house, 1380. *Heringby.* Almshouse of God's poor. 23*l.* *F.* Hugh Attescune, 1475. *Walsingham.* Lazar-house. *F.* R. Pigot, 1492.

SUFFOLK.—*Bury.* St. Nicholas. 6*l.* *F.* an abbot of Bury Domus Dei, St. John Ev. t. Edw. I. St. Peter. 10*l.* For leprous and infirm priests. *F.* Abbot Anselm, t. Stephen. St. Saviour. 53 marks. *F.* 1148. Abbot Samson. *Dunwich*, St. James. 26*l.* *F.* t. Rich. I. *Ipswich.* Dandy's, 1515. SS. Mary Magd. and James. Lazar-house. *F.* t. John. *Sudbury.* St. Sepulchre. *F.* Countess of Clare, t. John. *Dunwich.* God's House. Holy Trinity, t. Hen. III. *Sibton* at the abbey gate. Oxford. St. Leonard, t. Edw. II. *Eye.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house, t. Edw. III. *Beccles.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house, t. Edw. III. *Gorleston.* Lazar-house. *Gt. Thurlow.* St. James. A cell of Hautpays, t. Rich. III. 3*l.* Clare. Hadleigh, 1497. Dr. Pykenham.

WALES.—SWANSEA.—*Sweinsey.* St. David, t. Bishop Gower, 1332. *Rhudlan.* Lazar-house. *F.* Thirteenth century. *Pembroke.* St. Mary Magd. *Tenby.* St. John B. 6*l.* St. Mary Magd. Lazar-house. *Usk.*

Monmouth [not English till 1535]. Holy Trinity. *F.* bef. 1200.

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Parish Churches of the Largest Size.

Although not strictly within its province, I have thought it well to supplement this volume with notices of some of the finest Parish Churches, in order to point out the remarkable contrast which they present to the conventual minsters, and to distinguish between them and conventual churches which are now reduced to the parochial grade. Boston and Christchurch, Romsey and Coventry, Sherborne and Grantham, Cartmel and Cirencester, are almost equal in length, foot for foot; but there are special features in each type which widely sunder them,—the western tower, the uncruciform plan, or the absence of a triforium.

BEVERLEY. St. Mary. A single arch in the porch is Norman, built by Archbishop Thurstan. The nave and aisles are 100 × 61 ft.; the chancel, which has a painted ceiling of the fifteenth century, 76 × 76 ft.; each chapel aisle 17·10 ft.; the central tower is 99 ft. high. The church is mainly Decorated and Transitional. The west front is very fine, with pierced octagonal turrets and Perpendicular west window. The south porch is pure and rich Decorated, with overhanging foliation. The north chancel chapel has a room over it, built by London merchants who attended the Cross fair. There are fourteen stalls and misericords, and a Perpendicular screen. The font dates 1530; the six northern pillars of the nave were rebuilt in 1513. One, the Minstrels' pillar, has curious figures of musicians below the capitals. Poulson's *Beverlac*; *Yorks. Arch. Assoc.* 1875.

Bodmin. Perpendicular. Maclean's *Trigge*, 1870.

Boston. St. Botolph. A grand church, 282 × 99 + 61 ft.; the western tower, 40 × 40 + 262·9 ft., with an octagonal lantern, begun in 1309, dates 1360. Known as Boston Stump, and visible forty miles distant at sea, many a sailor tossed on the Lynn Deeps has blessed the kindly guiding rays of its beacon. In 1340, the nave, with its noble clerestory of fifteen large windows, and the lower portion of the porch, was commenced. In the Perpendicular period the chancel was lengthened by two bays, a parvise was added, and the tower completed. The nave, 155·5 × 61 ft., of seven bays, is Decorated, with an oak ceiling; the chancel, 86·10 ft., is of five bays, and contains sixty-four stalls, with carved misericords of the latter end of the fourteenth century; and sedilia, with a drain and aumbry. The chapel at the east end of the south aisle also contains sedilia. There are effigies of a knight of the fifteenth, and a lady late fourteenth century; a brass 1398, and an ancient chest. [G.] P. Thompson, 1856; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* x. 1; *Gough MS.*, Lincoln; *Add. MS.* 29,942.

Bristol. St. Mary Redcliffe, 'the pride of Bristol and the western land,' 239 ft., consists of a nave of seven bays, 128 × 56 + 54 ft., (the base storey is of the latter part of the fourteenth century); a transept of three bays 108 × 47 ft. (the south arm is of that date); a chancel of five bays enclosed by stone screens and with aisles 60 × 56 ft.; and a Lady Chapel of two bays, 38 × 23 ft., over a vaulted passage as at Gloucester; and a west tower (120 ft.); with a modern spire 174 ft. high, a south porch, and double north porch. The open stone tracery in the sides of the transept clerestory is rare and rich. The inner north porch and lower portion of the tower date 1230–50, and the principal portion of the church dates 1440–67. The upper portion of the tower and outer north porch are Decorated, and of great beauty, c. 1292. The sacristan's rooms remain over the porches; 'the wondrous boy,' Chatterton, professed to find here Rowley's poems. There is a small crypt with chaplain's chambers northward of the transept. There are effigies of the Cannynges, the great benefactors of the church, and the Medes, 1475; a

knight of the thirteenth century, another of the fourteenth century, Sir W. Penn 1670, and three brasses of the fifteenth century. The brass eagle is dated 1638. On Whit Sunday the floor is strewn with rushes, and the church adorned with foliage and flowers. J. Britton, 1813–42; G. Godwin, 1842; *Arch. Inst.*, Brist. vol. xxxix.; G. Pryce, 1854.

Bruton. St. Mary. Founded 1142 (in connection with a Benedictine house) by William de Bohun. It has two towers: a very fine one at the west end, and a second over the north porch. The ceilings are panelled, and there are image niches between the windows of the clerestory. The church measures 129 × 54 ft., and was mainly rebuilt just before the Dissolution. R. H. Carpenter, 1878.

Bury St. Edmund's. SS. Mary and James. Both Perpendicular. S. Tymms, 1854; *Antiq. Rep.* iii. 325. St. Mary is 213 × 68 + 60 ft.

Cambridge. Holy Sepulchre. *Gent. Mag.* xviii. N.S. 244; Le Keux, *Camb.*; Th. Thorpe, 1844.

Cirencester. St. John Baptist. A fine church, 158 × 104 ft., with a west tower of the fifteenth century, 135 ft. high. The nave, rebuilt in 1514, measures 77 × 74 ft.; the chancel, 50 × 25 ft., Early Decorated, with Early English pillars. Its characteristic features are the collateral chapels: St. Catharine's, 1508, with fan tracery, on the north side of the chancel; with St. Mary's (1440), 74 × 21 ft., northward of it; Jesus Chapel, at the east end of the south chancel aisle; St. John's, with wood carving and stained glass, southward of the chancel; Holy Trinity Chapel (1440), on the north side of the nave aisle, Perpendicular. The rood stairs remain. A portion of a blue embroidered cope (1478) is preserved. There are twenty brasses and an effigy of an abbey bursar. The fine three-storeyed gate-house (1500), with rich fan tracery, 38 + 50 ft., stands on the south side, and had guild chambers. *Hist.* 1814; T. P. Bailey, 1842.

Coventry. St. Michael's, 252 × 127 + 50 ft. Founded in the reign of Henry I., but mostly Perpendicular. Erected in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a church of great breadth

and continuous height, and of nine bays, consists of a nave, aisles (1434), and apsidal chancel with lateral chapels, and a west tower of four storeys (136 ft.), 1373–1394, and spire 1434 (130 ft.), in all 303 ft., which were built by the family of Botoner. The line of nineteen large clerestory windows, the five-sided apse, and slender tapering grace of the steeple on the exterior, and the lightness of the interior, unobstructed by any chancel arch, the wide aisles and lateral chantries, with long ranges of delicate pillars and timber ceiling, make it a noble building. The twenty stalls with misericords, a Perpendicular chest and bench-ends, two tombs, one with weepers (Walles), the other with effigies (Swillington), remain.

COVENTRY. Holy Trinity. A cruciform church of nine bays, 180 × 105 ft.; transept, 80 ft., mainly Perpendicular. The central steeple, 1395, is 237 ft. high. It contains a fine stone pulpit, 1500; an eagle of brass, chantries on the north side, a deep north porch, twenty stalls with misericords. It is even finer than St. Michael's. W. Reader; Dugdale, 1765; *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* i.; Sharp, 1818, 1871.

DONCASTER. J. E. Jackson, 1855.

DERBY. 160 × 83 ft.; tower, 180 ft.

GRANTHAM. St. Wolfran. Is a fine church, 200 × 87 ft., and consists of three collateral naves. The two western bays and tower are of the thirteenth century; the aisles were expanded in breadth 1280. In 1370 the north aisle, which retains its stone altar of St. Mary, was extended eastward over a double crypt; the porch is Perpendicular. The north aisle, with its altar of Corpus Christi, was extended by Bishop Fox. Hall's chantry adjoining is of the time of Henry VIII. The superb steeple, 34 ft. square and 271 ft. high, is of the middle of the fourteenth century. *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* xiii.; E. Turner, 1806.

GREENSTED. A small church of remote antiquity, with a nave constructed of trunks of trees. T. H. Wyatt, 1849.

GROSMONT. *Build. News*, Feb. 7, 1873.

GRIMSBY. St. James. *Ant. Cab.* x.

GRESFORD. 110 × 59 ft. Late Perpendicular, with a rood-screen. ¶ B. Willis, MS. xlii. 202.

HAVERFORDWEST. St. Mary. 160 ft. The chancel is Early English, 1240; the nave has a large north aisle.

KENDAL. 140 × 101 ft.

LOUTH. St. James. A church measuring 182 × 72 ft.; nearly rebuilt in the thirteenth century; and now mainly of the fifteenth. The nave is of five, the chancel of four bays. The western steeple, completed in 1516, is 294 ft. high. *Journ. Assoc. Soc.* xii.

LUDLOW. St. Lawrence. Rebuilt in the fourteenth century. Measures 203 ft.: the nave, of six bays, 93 × 82 ft.; the chancel, of five bays, 80 × 22 ft.; the transept, 130 ft.; the central tower, 130 ft. The south porch is hexagonal. On either side of the chancel is a chapel, one of the Fletchers' guild, screened off by an oak parclose, St. John of Jerusalem, with stained glass, representing the pilgrims of Ludlow receiving a ring from the beloved disciple, which was to be conveyed to Edward the Confessor as a warning of his death. The cordwainers' guild worshipped in the south chapel, which has a Jesse window; the stalls are of the time of Richard II. There is a superb reredos in front of a sacristy. The east window, 30 × 18 ft., represents the Acts of St. Laurence, and the south wall contains sedilia and a drain. There are effigies of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. T. Wright, 1826; *Journ. Arch. Inst.* 1877; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxii. 209, 1834; ii. 585.

LUTON. St. Mary. 174 × 57 ft., with a transept 100 ft., and a late fourteenth century tower, 90 ft., built in chequers of flint work. The nave and chancel of ten bays are partly Decorated and Perpendicular. There are four sedilia, erected 1430–40 by Abbot Wheathampstead of St. Alban's. On the north side, opening from the chancel by two lofty arches, is the Wenlock Chapel, 1460, on the east side of the north wing; it has some late stalls and stained glass. There are brasses of a lady and a man, 1513, and the effigy of a priest, 1343. The most remarkable feature is an octagonal baptistery, Decorated, 20 × 9·6 ft. round the font, which was formerly supplied with water from the canopy, on which is seen the Holy Lamb defending His vine from the dragon. *Bibl. Top. Brit.* iv.

LYNN. St. Nicholas, 193 × 74 ft.

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NEWCASTLE. St. Nicholas. 243 × 74 + 45 ft.; transept, 127 ft.; has a Decorated chancel, and Perpendicular nave and ceilings; a west tower, 201 ft., built by Rhodes, a merchant, t. Hen. VI., and covered by a later open lantern or crown 20 ft. high. It was first built in 1091, destroyed in 1216, and rebuilt 1359. The nave is of four, the transept of three bays. The clerestory and aisles are continuous. ¶ M. A. Richardson, 1820; J. Brand, 1789; *Building News*, 1878.

NORTHAMPTON. St. Sepulchre. A round church, Transitional Norman, with a Perpendicular tower and chancel. *Gent. Mag.* i. N.S. p. 401; *Ant. Cab.* iii.; *Add. MS.* 32,925. St. Peter, rich Norman. *Ant. Cab.* ii.

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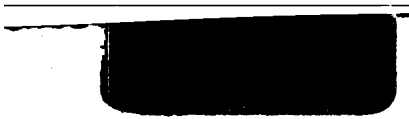
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